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Lexicon Technicum:

Or, An UNIVERSAL

Engliſh Dictionary

OF

ARTS and SCIENCES:

EXPLAINING

Not only the TERMS of ART, but
the ARTS Themſelves.

VOL. II.

BY

JOHN HARRIS, D. D. late Secretary to the
Royal Society, and Chaplain to the *Lord High-*
Chancellor of GREAT BRITAIN.

The SECOND EDITION.

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BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM Lord *COWPER*,
Baron of *WINGHAM*,
AND
Lord High-Chancellor
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

My LORD,

T*HE great Honour and Advantage which the former Volume of this Work receiv'd from the Patronage of His Royal Highneſs, the late* Prince George *of* Denmark, *encourages me to Dedicate This to Your Lordſhip; as I am alſo oblig'd in Duty and Gratitude to do, for the many Favours I have receiv'd from You; and eſpecially for the great Honour and Happineſs of having been ſo long known, and ſo near to You: For this, my Lord, will ſave me from* *the Fate of thoſe Dedicators, who attempt Characters above Panegyrick: The Publick Part of Your Lordſhip's all the World knows and admires; and tho' I ſee every Day That which renders Your Lordſhip the* Inſtruction, *as well as the* Delight *of all that have the Honour of Your Converſation, yet I* can *no more deſcribe it, than I* dare *attempt it: I ſhall therefore, my Lord, entirely forbear; fearing as much doing Violence to Your Modeſty, as Injuſtice to Your Merit.*

I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt Dutiful, and

Moſt Humble Servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

THE

INTRODUCTION.

THE Deſign of an INTRODUCTION to a Book, being to lead the Reader into it, and to acquaint him what it contains; I ſhall obſerve that Method here.

He is therefore to underſtand, that when I firſt began this Work, I foreſaw the *Deſign* could not be accompliſh'd in One Volume; but however, I thought it more proper to Publiſh one Volume firſt, than to defer Printing *any thing* at all of it till the Whole was finiſhed: For as it is eaſy to ſee, that new Matter will continually occur in a Deſign of this Nature, and, conſequently, that there can be no ſuch thing as a *Perfect Book* of this Kind; ſo I thought it better to ſend out an *Imperfect one* than none, and to afford *ſome* Help to Mens Improvement in Philoſophy and Mathematical Studies, rather than leave them to ſtay four or five Years for a *more Compleat* one. And the unprejudic'd Part of the Learned World have been ſo kind, as to take my Endeavours as I meant them; and by taking off almoſt Two Impreſſions of the former Volume, and numerouſly ſubſcribing to this, make me hope, the Pains I have taken, and the Time I have employed this Way, may be of ſome Uſe and Benefit to Mankind, and to the Improvement of Solid and Subſtantial Philoſophy.

In this Second Volume, as I promiſed both in the *Preface* to the Firſt, and alſo in the *Propoſals* for This, the *Matter* is entirely *New*, and without any Repetition, that I know of, of any thing in the *Former*; and that ſhall be my Method, if ever I Publiſh any thing further in this Way.

The Reader will find here many Parts of Natural Philoſophy and Anatomy largely treated of, which were either but juſt nam'd, as it were, or entirely omitted in the former: As in particular, the Affair of *Animal Secretion*; into which Dr. *Keil*'s Book on that Subject, publiſh'd ſince my Account was printed, will let you yet further; Diſcourſes on Thunder, a Vacuum, Vapours, Water; with a large Account of Sound, Echoes; the Tranſmutation of Bodies into one another; the Nature of Light and Colours, the Rays of Light, the Double Refraction found in the Iſland *Chyrſtal*; Elaſticity, Electricity, the Coheſion of the Parts of Bodies, *&c.*

And in Natural Hiſtory, I have here given Schemes of Birds, Fiſhes, Inſects, Quadrupeds, Roots of Plants, *&c.* by which they are ranged and diſtributed into their proper Orders.

Here are alſo inſerted pretty large Accounts of the Ear, Stomach, Spleen, Skin, *Vena Porta*, Lungs, Gall, and Reſpiration, and of the New Theory of Generation; with Deſcriptions of the Lymphæducts and Glands, and two very fine and large Copper Plates of the Veins and Arteries of a Human Body, which were drawn from the Original Tables, preſented by that great Promoter of Uſeful Learning, *John Evelyn* of *Deptford*, Eſq; to the *Royal Society* of *London.*

You have here alſo a further Account of that moſt amazing Property, the *Attraction* of the Particles of Matter one towards another, firſt diſcover'd by that Incomparable Mathematician and Philoſopher Sir *Iſaac Newton*; who by the wonderful Diſcoveries he hath made about the Nature of *Light* and *Colours*, hath open'd a New World in Natural Philoſophy, as by his Method of Fluxions, *&c.* he had before done in Mathematicks, Mechanicks and Aſtronomy; and hath ſufficiently ſhewn, that what he ſaid in his *Preface* to his *Principia Philoſ. Math.* in theſe Words: *Multa me movent ut non nihil ſuſpicer cætera Naturæ Phænomena, ex viribus quibuſdam pendere poſſe, quibus Corporum particulæ, per Cauſas nondum cognitas, vel in ſe mutuo impelluntur, & ſecundum Figuras regulares cohærent, vel ab invicem fugantur & recedunt,* was what he very well knew *then,* tho' expreſs'd with that Caution and Modeſty, as is ſo peculiar to that Excellent Man.

This was printed in the Year 1687. and the *Queries* at the End of his *Opticks*, and eſpecially as ſince enlarged by him in the *Latin* Tranſlation of it, do ſufficiently ſhew his Thoughts to have been long ago employ'd on this moſt uſeful Subject; and from whence thoſe Propoſitions took their Riſe, which thoſe Ingenious and Induſtrious Brothers the *Keils*, have publiſh'd about this Affair of Attraction: But however, to do the Illuſtrious Author yet further Juſtice, I have, with his Leave, at the End of this *Introduction*, printed a *Latin* Paper of his *De Acido*, with a Tranſlation of my own; and which, tho' never publiſh'd before, was given by him to a Friend, as long ſince as the Year 1692, and which I wiſh had come to my Hands ſooner, to have been inſerted in this *Lexicon* under the proper Head, *Acids.*

And give me Leave here further to inform the Reader, That there is now printing a *Latin* Mathematical Treatiſe or two of Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s, which were written many Years ago, and which by their Date will ſufficiently determine, whether the *New Methods of Fluxions* were known firſt to him, or Mr. *G. Leibnitz.* But to go on: In this Second Part, I have been very full and particular in Aſtronomy; having not only from Mr. *Hayes*'s Excellent Book of Fluxions given a ſhort Syſtem of the New Aſtronomy, but have alſo from the Ingenious and Learned Mr. *Halley*, *Savilian* Profeſſor of Geometry in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, inſerted a *Synopſis* of the Doctrine of Comets; and from the Prelections of Mr. *Whiſton*, Mathematick Profeſſor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ſuch Aſtronomical Tables as are neceſſary for Calculation, illuſtrating largely the Uſes of them, with proper Examples, in the moſt uſeful Aſtronomical Problems, and in the Calculation of Solar and Lunar Eclipſes, and in thoſe of the Satellites of *Jupiter*, &c.

And becauſe I would have theſe Two Volumes to ſerve as a Kind of ſmall Mathematical Library, and prevent in ſome meaſure the Neceſſity and Charge of buying many Books on theſe Subjects; I have alſo, as I deſign'd at firſt, given you in this Volume very good Tables of Logarithms, Sines, Tangents and Secants, with a full Account of the Nature, Uſe and Application of them; ſo that nothing will be wanting here to compleat Trigonometry, both Plain and Sperical, and the Practice of it in Navigation, Dialling and Aſtronomy, *&c.*

I have here alſo given a full and clear Account of the Nature, Conſtruction and Uſes of all the Lines which are uſually drawn on any Mathematical Inſtruments, Rules, Scales, *&c.* and how to uſe thoſe Inſtruments, on which they are drawn, in the ſeveral Parts of Practical Mathematicks for which they were deſign'd.

And I have here and there inſerted ſuch uſeful Tables for the Calculation of Intereſt, Annuities, Purchaſes, Reverſions, *&c.* as I found moſt eaſily and readily ſubſervient to thoſe Uſes. And becauſe of the very many and excellent Uſes of the Table of Incompoſite Numbers, and its being printed no where but in *Brancker's* Algebra, an obſcure Book, and out of Print; I have here given it you entire, and, I believe, correct; being deſirous to prevent ſo uſeful a Table from being loſt, or buried in Obſcurity.

Here is alſo an Account of the Method of *Levelling*, in order to drain Marſhes, Fens or Moraſſes, or to convey Water from one Place to another.

An Account of the Riſe, Invention and Progreſs of the Art of Printing; with a Deſcription of the Tools and Inſtruments ſubſervient thereunto.

I have added alſo a farther Account of the Phænomena of Priſms and the Rainbow; with a ſhort Syſtem of Opticks from Sir *Iſaac Newton*; and many Improvements in Microſcopes and Teleſcopes; the Art of Perſpective, and the Methods of Projective, Reflective and Refractive Dialling.

In Mechanicks, beſides the Account of the Five Powers and Demonſtrations of the Nature and Principles of that Science, here are many things added about Centres of Gravity and Oſcillation, the Reſiſtance of Mediums, with the Deſcription and Uſes of all ſuch Mechanical Inſtruments, Tools and Engines, as are uſed in Architecture, Fortification, Gunnery, or any Mathematical Arts and Sciences.

In Geometry, here are great additional Improvements; as two Treatiſes of the *Order* and *Quadrature* of Curves, written by the Incomparable Sir *Iſaac Newton*; a Treatiſe of Conick Sections, tranſlated from the Poſthumous Book of the Marquis *de L'Hoſpitall*, with many other Things relating to the Properties of Curves, ſcatter'd up and down under particular Words; ſuch as *Cycloid*, *Helicoid*, *Retrogreſſion of Curves*, *Tranſcendental Quantities*, &c. Here are alſo added many new Things in Arithmetick and Algebra, and in the Doctrine of Fluxions; as about *Alternations*, *Combinations*, the *Laws of Chance* in Play, *Infinite Series*, and *Political Arithmetick*; and about the *Roots of Equations*, *Renewing of Leaſes*, *Reverſions*, &c.

I have alſo here given a large Account of the Ways of Finding, Dreſſing, Melting, *&c.* of all the ſeveral Ores from whence our Metals are taken; deſcribing alſo the Works, Engines, Tools and Terms of Art uſed by Miners; as alſo the Ways of making Salt, Allum, Coperas, Vitriol, and ſuch like Mineral Productions.

In Muſick, here is given an Account of the Nature and Grounds of Harmony from Dr. *Holder*, and a new ſhort Syſtem of Muſick by the Ingenious Mr. *Perk.*

In Navigation I have added many things; as the Way of finding and allowing for the ſetting of Currents; an Account of the Power of the Winds on the Sails of Ships, and of the Signals uſed at Sea, both by Day and Night, in Sailing, and in an Engagement; together with a new Traverſe Table, and its Uſe and Application: And at the End, you will find two very accurate Cuts of the *Inſide* and of the *Rigging* of a Firſt Rate Man of War; with the ſeveral Parts deſcrib'd, and referr'd to by proper Letters and Numbers.

I have alſo inſerted Tables of the Sun's Place, Right Aſcenſion, and Declination; together with a Catalogue of the Right Aſcenſion, Declination, Longitude and Latitude of about fifty of the principal Stars, which Mr. *Hodgſon* ſupplied me with; as alſo a Table of the Longitude and Latitude of the moſt eminent Places on the Globe; all which will be very uſeful in Aſtronomy, Navigation and Dialling.

I have added alſo a Copper Plate, deſcribing a new *Hydroſtatical Balance*, which is very ready and expeditious to find the Specifick Gravity of Bodies, as is there ſhewn.

INTRODUCTION.

I have here, under the Word *Microſcope*, given the Reader the Figure, Nature, Uſe and Advantages of Mr. *Wilſon*'s Glaſſes of that Kind, which I could only juſt mention in the *Introduction* to my former Volume, and which I think my ſelf oblig'd again to ſay, are the moſt ready, commodious, and univerſally uſeful, of any Microſcopes, I ever ſaw.

And that I might do farther Juſtice to our Excellent Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker Mr. *John Rowley*, in *Johnſon's-Court* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, I have given the Reader a Plate of a New Sextant lately made by his moſt accurate Hand, for the Obſervatory now building in *Trinity*-College in *Cambridge*; and which for its univerſal Uſe, far exceeds any Aſtronomical Inſtrument ever yet made; as you will eaſily perceive by the Deſcription of it, which I have added to the Figure.

I have only one thing more to acquaint the Reader, and that is, That the ingenious and Accurate Mr. *Derham*, Rector of *Upminſter* in *Kent*, and Fellow of the Royal Society, hath lately obtain'd from *Florence* an Account of the Meaſures and Weights uſed there: And we find by Menſuration and Tryal, that the *Florentine Semibroccio*, or Half-Brace, is in Length 11.475 of our *Inches*, or in *Foot-Meaſure* .956 of our *Foot:* And the *Florentine* Ounce is 17 *Peny-weight*, 12 *Grains*, and three Fourths of a *Grain Troy-weight.*

The following Paper of Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s is excellently well worth the Philoſophical Reader's moſt ſerious and repeated Peruſal; for it contains in it the Reaſon of the Ways and Manner of all Chymical Operations, and indeed of almoſt all the Phyſical Qualities, by which Natural Bodies, by their ſmall Particles, act one upon another.

INTRODUCTION.

DE
NATURA ACIDORUM.

IS. NEWTON. 1692.

Acidorum particulæ ſunt Aqueis Craſſiores, & propterea minus Volatiles, at Terreſtribus multo ſubtiliores & propterea multo minus fixæ. Vi magnâ attractivâ pollent, & in hac vi conſiſtit earum Activitas, quâ & corpora diſſolvunt & Organa ſenſuum agitant & pungunt. Mediæ ſunt Naturæ inter Aquam & Corpora, & Utraque attrahunt. Per vim ſuam attractivam congregantur circùm particulas corporum ſeu Lapideas ſeu Metallicas iiſq; undiq; adhærent arctiſſimè, ut ab iiſdem deinceps per Diſtillationem vel ſublimationem vix poſſint ſeparari, Attractæ vero & undique congregatæ, elevant, disjungunt & diſcutiunt particulas corporum ab invicem, id eſt corpora diſſolvunt; & per vim Attractionis quâ ruunt in particulas commovent fluidum & ſic calorem excitant, particulaſq; nonnullas adeo diſcutiunt ut in Aerem convertant & ſic Bullas generant. Et hæc eſt Ratio Diſſolutionis & Fermentationis; Acidum verò attrahendo Aquam æquè ac Terram efficit ut particulæ diſſolutæ promptè miſceantur cum aquâ eique innatent ad modum ſalium. Et quem admodum Globus terræ per vim Gravitatis attrahendo aquam fortius quam Corpora leviora, efficit ut leviora aſcendant in Aquâ, & fugiant de Terrâ. Sic particulæ Salium attrahendo Aquam fugant ſe mutuò & ab invicem quam maxime recedendo, per Aquam totam expanduntur.

Particulæ Salis Alkali ex Terreis & Acidis ſimilitèr Unitis conſtant; ſed hæ Acidæ vi maxima Attractivâ pollent ut per ignem non ſeparentur à Sale; utq; Metalla diſſoluta præcipitant attrahendo ab ipſis particulas Acidas quibus diſſolvebantur.

Si particulæ Acidæ in minori proportione cum Terreſtribus jungantur, hæ tam arctè retinentur à Terreſtribus, ut ab iis ſupprimì ac occultari videantur. Neq; enim ſenſum jam pungunt neq; attrahunt aquam. ſed corpora dulcia & quæ cum aquâ ægre miſcentur, hoc eſt pinguia, *componunt; ut fit in Mercurio dulci, Sulphure communi, Luna* Cornea *& Cupro quod Mercurius Sublimatus corroſit. Ab Acidi vero ſic ſuppreſſi vi attractivâ fit ut pinguia Corporibus prope Univerſis adhæreant & flammam facile concipiant, ſi modo Acidum calefactum inveniat alia Corpora in fumo accenſorum quæ fortius attrahat quam propria. Sed & Acidum in Sulphureis ſuppreſſum fortius attrahendo particulas aliorum corporum (ſcilicet Terreas) quam proprias, Fermentationem lentam & Naturalem ciet & fovet uſq; ad Putrefactionem Compoſiti.*

Quæ Putrefactio ſita eſt in eo quod Acidæ Fermentationem diu foventes tandem in interſtitia minima & primæ Compoſitionis *partes interjacentia ſeſe inſinuant, intimq; iis partibus Unitæ mixtionem Novam efficiunt non amovendam nec cum priore commutandam.*

Cogitationes Variæ ejuſdem.

Flamma eſt Fumus Candens; differtque à Fumo ut Ferrum rubens ab ignito ſed non rubente.

Calor eſt Agitatio Partium quaqua verſum.

Nihil eſt abſolutè quieſcens ſecundum partes ſuas & ideo frigidum, præter atomos, vacui ſcilicet expertes.

Terra augetur, Aquâ in eam converſâ, & omnia in aquam (vi ignis) reduci poſſunt.

Nitrum abit diſtillatione magnam partem in Spiritum Acidum, relictâ terrâ, quia Acidum Nitri attrahit Phlegma; & idcirco ſimul aſcendunt conſtituuntq; Spiritum: at nitrum Carbone accenſum magnum partem abit in Sal Tartari, quia ignis eo modo applicatus partes Acidi & Terre in ſeſe impingit fortiuſq; unit.

Spiritus ardentes ſunt Olea cum Phlegmate per Fermentationem Unita.

Tinctura Cochinellæ cum Spiritu Vini facta in aquæ magnam molem immiſſa, parvâ licet doſi, totam aquam inficit: Sc. quia particulæ Cochinellæ magis attrahuntur ab aquâ quam à ſe mutuo.

Aqua non habet magnum vim diſſolvendi quia pauco Acido gaudet. Acidum enim dicimus quod multum attrahit & attrahitur, videmus nempe ea quæ in aquâ ſolvuntur lente & ſine Efferveſcentiâ ſolvi, at ubi eſt attractio fortis & particulæ menſtrui undiq; attrahuntur à particulâ Metalli, vel potius particula metalli undiq; attrahitur à particulis menſtrui, hæ illam abripiunt & circumſiſtunt, hoc eſt metallum corrodunt: Hæ eadem particulæ ſenſorio applicatæ ejus partes eodem modo divellunt doloremq; inferunt; à quo Acidæ appellantur, relictâ ſcilicet terrâ Subtili cui adhærebant ob majorem attractionem ad liquidum linguæ, &c.

In

INTRODUCTION.

In omni Solutione per Menſtruum particulæ ſolvendæ magis attrahuntur a partibus Menſtru quam à ſe mutuo.

In omni Fermentatione eſt Acidum ſuppreſſum quod coagulat præcipitando.

*Oleam cum nimis magnâ mole phlegmatis intime mixtum, ſit Salinum quiddam & ſic Acetum conſtituit, hic etiam Tartari ſeu Terræ admiſtæ habenda eſt ratio.**

Mercurius attrahitur id eſt corroditur ab Acidis & ſicut pondere Obſtructiones tollit ita vi attractrice Acida infringit.

Mercurius eſt Volatilis & facile elevatur calore quia ejus particulæ ultimæ Compoſitionis *ſunt parvæ & facile ſeparantur ſeparatæq; ſeſe fugant; ut ſit in particulis Vaporis, fluidorumq; rarefactorum.*

Aqua cum primi non poteſt quia ejus particulæ jamjam ſe tangunt. Et ſi ſe tangerent particulæ Aeris (nam Aer comprimi poteſt, quia ipſius particulæ nondum ſe tangunt) Aer evaderet in Marmor. Seq. ex Prop. 23. Lib. 2. Princ. Philoſoph.

Aurum particulas habet ſe mutuo trahentes; minimarum ſummæ vocentur primæ Compoſitionis, *harum ſummarum ſummæ* ſecundæ Compoſitionis, *&c.*

Poteſt Mercurius, poteſt Aqua Regia poros pervadere, qui particulas ultimæ Compoſitionis *interjacent at non alios.*

Si poſſet menſtruum alios illos pervadere vel ſi auri partes primæ & ſecundæ Compoſitionis *poſſent ſeparari fieret Aurum, vel Fluidum, vel ſaltem magis malleabile. Si Aurum fermenteſcere poſſet in aliud quodvis corpus poſſet transformari.*

Viſciditas eſt vel ſolum defectus fluiditatis, quæ ſita eſt in partium parvitate & ſeparabilitate (intellige partes ultimæ Compoſitionis) vel defectus lubricitatis ſeu lævioris partes unius ſupra alias labi impediens. Hujus viſciditatis Acidum ſæpe cauſa eſt; ſæpe Spiritus alius lubricus terræ junctus, ut oleum Terebinthinæ capiti ſuo Mortuo redditum ſit tenax.

Ratio cur Charta Oleo in uncta Tranſitum Oleo non Aquæ concedat eſt quia Aqua Oleō non miſcetur ſed fugatur ab eo.

Cum Acidæ partes, minores ſcilicet, aliquid diſſolvunt, id faciunt, quia partem rei ſolvendæ includunt undiq; utpote Majorem quâlibet Acidi partium.

Some Thoughts about the NATURE *of* ACIDS;
By Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

THE Particles of Acids are of a Size groſſer than thoſe of Water, and therefore leſs volatile; but much ſmaller than thoſe of Earth, and therefore much leſs fix'd than they. They are endued with a great Attractive Force; in which Force their Activity conſiſts; and thereby alſo they affect and ſtimulate the Organ of Taſte, and diſſolve ſuch Bodies as they can come at. They are of a middle Nature, between Water and Terreſtrial Bodies, and attract the Particles of both.

By this attractive Force they get about the Particles of Bodies, whether they be of a metallick or ſtony Nature, and adhere to them moſt cloſely on all ſides; ſo that they can ſcarce be ſeparated from them by Diſtillation or Sublimation. When they are attracted and gather'd together about the Particles of Bodies, they raiſe, disjoin and ſhake them one from another; that is, they diſſolve thoſe Bodies.

By their attractive Force alſo, by which they ruſh towards the Particles of Bodies, they move the Fluid, and excite Heat; and they ſhake aſunder ſome Particles, ſo much as to turn them into Air, and generate Bubbles: And this is the Reaſon of Diſſolution, and all violent Fermentation; and in all Fermentation there is an Acid latent or ſuppreſs'd, which coagulates in Precipitation.

Acids alſo, by attracting Water as much as they do the Particles of Bodies, occaſion that the diſſolved Particles do readily mingle with Water, or ſwim or float in it, after the manner of Salts.

And as this Globe of Earth, by the Force of Gravity, attracting Water more ſtrongly than it doth lighter Bodies, cauſes thoſe lighter Bodies to aſcend in the Water, and to go upwards from the Earth: So the Particles of Salts, by attracting the Water, do mutually avoid and recede from one another as far as they can, and ſo are diffuſed throughout the whole Water.

The Particles of *Sal Alkali*, do conſiſt of *Earthy* and *Acid* united together, after the ſame manner: But theſe Acids have ſo great an Attractive Force, that they can't be ſeparated from the Salt by Fire; they do alſo precipitate the Particles of Metals diſſolv'd in *Menſtrua*, by attracting from them the Acid Particles, which before had diſſolved them, and kept them ſuſpended in the *Menſtruum*.

If theſe Acid Particles be join'd with Earthy ones, in but a ſmall Quantity, they are ſo cloſely retain'd by them, as to be quite ſuppreſs'd and hidden as it were by them; ſo that they neither ſtimulate the Organ of Senſe, nor attract Water, but compoſe Bodies which are not Acid, *i. e.* Fat and Fuſible Bodies, ſuch as are *Mercurius dulcis, Common Brimſtone, Luna Cornea*, and *Copper* corroded by [*]*Mercury Sublimate*.

From the Attractive Force in theſe Acid Particles thus ſuppreſs'd, ariſes that univerſal Property of almoſt all fat Bodies, that they adhere or ſtick to others, and are eaſily inflammable, if the heated Acid Particles meet with other Particles of Bodies in Fume, which the Acid attracts more ſtrongly than it doth the Particles to which it is united. And thus the Acid that lies ſuppreſs'd in ſulphureous Bodies, by more ſtrongly attracting the Particles of other Bodies (Earthy ones for Inſtance) than its own, promotes a gentle Fermentation, produces and cheriſhes Natural Heat, and carries it on ſo far ſometimes, as to the Putrefaction of the Compound: Which Putrefaction ariſes hence, That the Acid Particles which have a long while kept up the Fermentation, do at long run inſinuate themſelves into the leaſt Interſtices that lie between the Particles of the *firſt Compoſition*. and ſo intimately uniting with thoſe very Particles, do produce a new Mixture or Compound, which cannot fall back again into the ſame Form.

Note, *The Paper hitherto deſcrib'd, ſeems to have been a continued Diſcourſe; but what follows are ſhort Minutes of Thoughts relating to the ſame Subject.*

Nitre, in Diſtillation, leaving its Earthy Part behind, turns moſt of it into an Acid Spirit; becauſe the Acid of the Nitre attracts the Phlegm, and therefore they aſcend together, and conſtitute a Spirit. But Nitre, kindled with a Coal, turns chiefly into a Salt of Tartar; becauſe the Fire applied this Way, drives the Acid and Earthy Parts towards, and makes them impinge on, and more ſtrongly unite one with another.

The Reaſon why Water hath no great diſſolving Force, is, becauſe there is but a ſmall Quantity of Acid in it: For whatever doth ſtrongly attract, and is ſtrongly attracted, may be called an Acid: And ſuch things as are diſſolved in Water, we ſee, become ſo, *eaſily*, without any Efferveſcence: but where the Attraction is ſtrong, and the Particles of the Menſtruum are every where attracted by thoſe of the Metal, or rather, where the Particles of the Metal are every way attracted by thoſe of the Menſtruum; then the Particles of the Menſtruum environ thoſe of the Metal, tear them to pieces, and diſſolve it.

So when theſe Acid Particles are applied to the Tongue, or to any excoriated Part of the Body, leaving the ſubtil Earth in which they were before, they ruſh into the Liquid of the Senſory, tear and disjoint its Parts, and cauſe a painful Senſation.

Mercury is attracted, and therefore corroded by Acids; and as it opens Obſtructions by its great Weight, ſo it breaks and obtunds the Power of Acids (in the Body) by its attractive Force.

All Bodies have Particles which do mutually attract one another: the Sums of the leaſt of which may be called Particles of the *firſt Compoſition*; and the Collections or Aggregates ariſing from the Primary Sums, or the Sums of theſe Sums, may be called Particles of the *ſecond Compoſition*, *&c.*

Mercury and *Aqua Regis* can pervade thoſe Pores of Gold or Tin, which lye between the Particles of *its laſt Compoſition*; but they can't get any further into it; for if any Menſtruum could do that, or if the Particles of the firſt, or perhaps of the ſecond Compoſition of Gold could be ſeparated; that Metal might be made to become a Fluid, or at leaſt more ſoft. And if Gold could be brought once to ferment and putrify, it might be turn'd into any other Body whatſoever.

And ſo of Tin, or any other Bodies; as common Nouriſhment is turn'd into the Bodies of Animals and Vegetables.

N. B. *The ſmall Difference which there is between this Tranſlation and the* Latin *above, was its being taken from another Copy a little different from this* Latin *Paper. And having been ſuperviſed and approved by the Illuſtrious Author, I have not alter'd it ſince.*

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VOL. II.

ABACUS. Beſides the former Account of the *Abacus*, I find that *Mauclerc*, in the Ionick Order, deſigns what the Workmen call an O. G. with a Fillet over it for the *Abacus:* Which Fillet is half the Breadth of the O. G. and he calls it the *Fillet of the Abacus*. In the *Corinthian* Order, he deſcribes the *Abacus* as a ſeventh Part of the whole Capital. *Palladio* calls the *Plinth* about the *Boultin* (or *Eckinus*) the *Abacus:* Which from its Form, ſaith he, is commonly called *Dado*, or the Dye; and this is [illegible] of the whole heighth of the Capital.

Scamozzi calls a certain Hollow or Caſement, which is the Capital of the Pedeſtal of the *Tuſcan* Order, by this Name *Abacus*.

ABASE, in the Sea Language, is to *Lower* or *Take in*. *To Abaſe the Flag*, is to take in the Flag.

ABBACY, is the Government of a Religious Houſe, with the Revenues and Perſons ſubject to an *Abbat*.

ABBAT, is a Spiritual Lord, having the Rule of Religious Houſes according to our Common Law. Some *Abbats* in *England* were call'd *Mitred Abbats*; and ſuch were exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Dioceſan, having Epiſcopal Authority themſelves within their Limits, and were alſo Lords of Parliament. Theſe were ſometimes call'd *Abbats Sovereign*, and *Abbats General*. The other *Abbats* were ſubject to the Dioceſan in all Spiritual Government. There were alſo *Lords Priors*, which had exempt Juriſdiction, and were Lords of Parliament. Of theſe *Lords Abbats* and *Priors*, Sir *Edw. Coke* ſaith there were 29 that ſat in Parliament, 27 *Abbats* and 2 *Priors*. But ſometimes their Number was varied, there being but 25 *Abbats* and 2 *Priors* in a Parliament held in the 20 *Rich.* 2.

ABREUVOIRS, are the Intervals or Spaces between the Stones, or the Joints where the Mortar lies in any Pillar, Wall, or Building.

ACCORD, according to the Modern (*French*) Account of Muſick, is the Production, Mixture and Relation of two Sounds; of which the one is *Grave*, and the other *Acute*. They make two Kinds of *Accord*; thoſe which are pleaſant and agreeable, and which they call *Conſonances*; and ſuch as are harſh and unpleaſant, which are call'd *Diſſonances*. *Which ſee in* Vol. I.

ACERIDES, is a Plaiſter made without Wax, ſuch as that call'd *Emplaſtrum Norimbergenſe*.

ACTION *Civil*, is that which tends only to the Recovery of what is due to any one by Contract, *&c.* as if a Man ſeek by Action to recover a Sum of Money formerly lent.

ACTION *Penal*, is that which aims at ſome Penalty or Puniſhment in the Party ſued, whether Corporal or Pecuniary; as in the *Action Legis Acquiliæ* in the Civil Law, and in the Common Law in Caſe of Appeals for Murder.

ACTION *Prejudicial* or *Preparatory*, is that which grows from ſome Doubt in the *Principal*; as ſuppoſe a Man ſue a younger Brother for Land deſcended from his Father, and 'tis objected that he is a Baſtard, the Baſtard muſt be firſt tried; that is call'd *Actio Prejudicalis*, becauſe it muſt be firſt judg'd or determin'd.

ACTION *Anceſtrel*, is in oppoſition to Perſonal, being that which a Man hath by ſome Right deſcending from his Anceſtors: This is either *Droiturel* or *Poſſeſſory*: See *Co.* 2 *Inſtit. f.* 291.

ACTOR, is ſometimes uſed for a Proctor or Advocate in Civil Courts or Cauſes. *Actor dominicus* was alſo the Term formerly for the Lord's Bailey or Attorney. *Actor Eccleſiæ* was ſometimes the Foreign Term for the Advocate or Pleading Patron of a Church. *Actor Villæ* was the Steward or Head Bailey of a Town or Village.

ADDICTIO *in Diem*, in the Civil Law, is an Agreement between Buyer and Seller, that the Seller may Contract with any other Perſon who will offer a better Price, before a certain Day.

ADDITION, is the Term in our Common Law for the Title which is given to any Perſon beſides his Chriſtian and Sirname, in order to diſtinguiſh him by his Degree, Eſtate, Myſtery, Trade, Place of Abode, &c.

And 'tis particularly prov'd by the *Stat.* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 5. that in Suit of Action where Proceſs of Utlars lies, ſuch Additions ſhall be given to the Name of the Defendant; and that *Writs* not having ſuch Additions ſhall *Abate*, if the Defendant take Exceptions thereunto.

ADVANCE *Foſſe*, is a Ditch of Water round the *Eſplanade* or *Glacis* of a Place, to prevent its being ſurpriſed by the Beſiegers: But of late this Work hath been diſus'd, becauſe as ſoon as the Enemy could drain it, it was a Trench ready made for the Advantage of the Beſiegers.

ADVOCATIONE *Decimarum*, is a Writ that lies for the Claim of a fourth Part, or upward, of the Tithes belonging to any Church.

ADVOWEE or AVOWEE, in *Latin Advocatus*, was formerly us'd for him that had Right of Preſentation to a Benefice; and the *Avowee Paramount* was the higheſt Patron, or the King. By the Statute of Proviſors, 25 *E.* 3.

ADVOWSON of a Religious Houſe; as the Builders and Endowers of a Church were the Patrons of it, ſo thoſe that Founded any Religious Houſe, had the *Advowſon* or *Patronage* of it. Sometimes the Patron had the ſole Nomination of the *Prelate*, *Abbot* or *Prior*, either by Inveſtiture (or Delivery of a Paſtoral Staff) or by direct Preſentation to the Dioceſan. And if a free Election was left to the Religious, yet a *Conge d'eſlire*, or Licenſe of Election, was firſt to be obtain'd of the Patron; and the Perſon Elected was confirm'd by him. If the Founder's Family was extinct, the Patronage of the Convent went to the Lord of the Mannor.

ADZ, is an Inſtrument whoſe Blade is made thin and ſomething bending, and hath not its Edge parallel to its Handle, as the Axe and Hatchet hath, but placed athwart to it. It is ground to a Baſil on the Inſide to its outer Edge. Its general Uſe is to take off thin Chips of Timber or Boards, and ſuch Irregularities as the Axe can't come at, and where a Plane, tho' *rank Set*, will not make riddance enough. 'Tis much us'd in taking off the Irregularities of Floors when they are pinned and framed together; and ſometimes on Poſts framed upright, and ranged in with other Work framed to them, where the Edge of the Axe can't come.

ÆSTUARY, is an Arm of the Sea running up a good way into the Land, like the *Briſtol* Channel, &c.

AGE, in the Common Law, is that particular Time which enables a Perſon to do that, which before he could not do for want of Age: Thus at 14 Years a Man is ſaid to be at the *Age of Diſcretion*; and at 21, at full Age. At 12 Years of Age a Man may take the Oath of Allegiance at a Leet; at 14 he may conſent to marry, and in *Soccage* chuſe his Guardian; at 15 he is of Age for the Lord to have *Aid pur fuir fitz Chivalier*, and may be ſworn to keep the King's Peace; at 12 he is bound to Appearance before the Sheriffs and Coroner for Enquiry after Robberies.

A Woman might heretofore at 7 Years of Age, her Father being the Lord, diſtrain his Tenants for *Aid pur fill Marier*, and at thoſe Years conſent to marry, ſaith *Bracton*. At 9 Years ſhe is dowable; for then, or within half a Year after (*Fleta, lin.* 5. *c.* 22. *Lit. Lib.* 1. *c.* 5.) ſhe is able *promereri dotem & virum ſuſtinere:* But this *Bracton* limits to 2 Years. At 12 ſhe is able to ratify and confirm a former Conſent given to Matrimony; at 14 ſhe is able to receive her Lands into her own Hands, and ſhall be out of Ward, if ſhe be at that Age at her Anceſtor's Death; at 16 ſhe ſhall be out of Ward, tho' ſhe was under 14 at the Death of her Anceſtor; at 21 ſhe is able to alienate her Lands and Tenements.

AGOGICE, is the Art of making Images or Figures in Metals, when Wax is us'd to effect or further the Deſign.

AIDE, in the Law, hath ſeveral Significations; ſometimes 'tis the ſame with *Subſidy*; ſometimes a Proteſtation due from Tenants to their Lords. This Word is alſo us'd in matter of Pleading for a Petition made in Court, for the calling in of the Help from another that hath an Intereſt in the Cauſe in Queſtion. Thus a Tenant for Term of Life, by Courteſy, Tenant in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, for Term of Years, at Will, by Elegit or by Statute Merchant, being impleaded touching her Eſtate, may *pray in Aid* of him in the Reverſion; that is, deſire the Court that he may be called in by Writ, to alledge what he thinks good for the Maintenance both of her Right and his own; but this Courſe hath been diſus'd. If a King's Tenant holding in Chief be demanded a Rent of a common Perſon, he may pray in *Aid of the King*; and ſo may a City or Burgh, having a Fee-Farm of the Crown, when any thing is demanded againſt them belonging thereunto.

AIR, the admirable Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the Obſervations mention'd in the 2d Book of his Opticks, by conſidering the Colour'd Rings made by Compreſſing two Priſms, or two Object Glaſſes of large Teleſcopes together, comes to a Calculation of the Thickneſs of the Air contain'd between the Priſms and Object Glaſſes in ſuch a State of Compreſſion; and at laſt he ſeems (he ſaith) to gather this Rule, That the Thickneſs of the Air is proportionable to the *Secant* of an Angle, whoſe *Sine* is a certain mean Proportional between the Sines of Incidence and Refraction. And that mean Proportional, ſo far as by the Meaſure he took could be determin'd, he found was the firſt of 106 Arithmetical Mean Proportionals between thoſe Sines accounted from the greater of the Sines (*i. e.*) from the Sine of Refraction, when the Refraction is made out of the Glaſs into the Plate of Air; or from the Sine of Incidence, when the Refraction is made out of the Plate of Air into Glaſs. And in Obſervation 14. Page 18. He ſaith that the *Thickneſs* of the Air between the Glaſſes there, where the Rings are ſucceſſively made by the Limits of the 7 Colours, Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indico and Violet, in order; are to one another as the Cube Roots of the Squares of the eight Lengths of a Muſical Chord which Sound the Notes in an Eighth, *Sol, la, fa, Sol, la, mi, fa, Sol*: That is as the Cube Roots of the Squares of the Numbers $1, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{1}{2}$.

And according to his moſt accurate Obſervations, the Thickneſs of the thinned Air, which between two Glaſſes exhibited the moſt Luminous Parts of the firſt ſix Rings of Colours, were $\frac{1}{178000}$ $\frac{3}{178000}$ $\frac{5}{178000}$ $\frac{7}{178000}$ $\frac{9}{178000}$ $\frac{11}{178000}$ Parts of an Inch.

'Tis highly probable that True and Permanent Air is made by Fermentation, (ſaith the ſame Author) and Rarefraction of Bodies that are of a very fixt Nature: Thoſe Particles flying and avoiding one another with the greateſt Force *at a Diſtance*, which when *very near, attract and adhere* to one another with the greateſt Violence.

The Particles therefore of true and permanent Air, being Extracted from the Denſeſt and moſt fix'd Bodies, will be Denſer and Craſſer than thoſe of Vapour; and from hence it is likely, may be Heavier alſo than thoſe, and that the Parts of a Humid Atmoſphere may be Lighter than thoſe of a dry one, as in Fact it appears to be; by the riſing of the Mercury in dry Weather, and by Clouds and Vapours riſing into and floating in our Atmoſpherical Air. And he very juſtly thinks that the Rarefraction and Condenſation of the Air cannot be accounted for from the Spring or Elaſtick Forms of the Particles, without a Suppoſition that they are endued with ſome Centrifugal *Force* or *Power*, by which they *Fly and avoid one another*, and the Denſe Bodies from whence they are Extracted. *See Attraction.*

And that this *Repelling Force*, which is the Cauſe of *Filtration* and of the Aſcent of Water in ſmall Capillary Tubes to much greater Heights than the Surface of the Water in the open Veſſel, in which they are placed. The Air within the Tubes being much *rarer* than in more open Spaces, and by that means not preſſing ſo much on the Surface of the Water *within* the Tubes as *without*. And this Account Dr. *Hook* had hinted at long ago. Sir *Iſ.* did in his admirable *Prin. Philo. Mathem. Prop.* 23. *P.* 301. long ago demonſtrate, *That Particles endeavouring to recede from or avoid one another with Forces reciprocally proportional to the Diſtance between their Centers, will compoſe an Elaſtick Fluid whoſe Denſity ſhall be proportionable to its Compreſſion*, and from ſuch a Property all the Appearances of our Air may be very well accounted for. And I think much better than from the Suppoſition of its Particles being *Spires* contorted into *Spheres*, through whoſe Interſtices the Rays of Light may freely paſs, &c. tho' this be very ingenious: But I think can never ſolve the prodigious Rarefraction of this moſt uſeful Fluid.

AIRS *Reſiſtance*: See *Reſiſtance*.

AIRS *Weight*, in Proportion to the ſame Bulk of Water, ſeems pretty nicely determin'd by an Experiment lately made before the Royal Society by the ingenious Mr. *Hauksbee* (See *Phil Tranſ. N.* 305.) to be nearly 885 to 1.

ALARM *Poſt*, is the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quarter-Maſter-General, for them to march to in Caſe of an *Alarm*: in a Garriſon 'tis the Place where every Regiment is order'd to draw up in on all Occaſions.

ALBULA. This Word is uſed ſometimes for a Spot in the Eye, and then ſeems to be the ſame with *Albugo*: But in the Plural *Albulæ*, ſignifies ſuch very aſtringent Mineral Waters as have a great deal of Allum in them, and are chiefly uſed externally for Cleanſing and Healing of Wounds and Ulcers.

ALCOLA, is ſometimes uſed for *Aptha*, and ſometimes ſignifies a Tartarous Sediment in Urine, and from hence Urine is ſometimes call'd *Alcolita*.

ALGEBRA, beſides the Authors mention'd in the Account of this Science under this Word in *Vol.* I. thoſe that pleaſe to have a thorough inſight into this wonderful and uſeful Art, may conſult the following Authors,

Diophanti Alexandrini Arithmeticorum Lib. 6, *&c. cum Comment. C. G. Bacheti & Obſervationibus D. P. de Fermat. cui acceſſit Doctr. Analyticæ inventum novum. Tholoſæ.* 1670. *Fol.*

Labyrinthus Algebræ per Joh. Jaç. Ferguſon. 1667, *4to.*

Kerſey's Algebra, 2 *Vol. Fol. Lond.* 1683.

Baker's Geometrical Key of Equations. *Lond.* 1681.

Tractatus de Principiis Calculi Exponentialis.

Analyſis Geometrica, ſive nova & vera Methodus Reſolvendi tam Probl. Geometr. tam Quæſt Arithmeticas pars prima, de Planis. Authore Hugo de Omerique Sanlacarenſe. Cadiz. 1698.

Vietæ oper Math. Lugd. Bat. 1646. *Fol.*

Jeak's Arithmetick. *Lond.* 1696.

Des Cartes Geometria cum Commentariis Schooteni. Amſter. 1659.

Brancker's Algebra, by Dr. *Pell. Lond.* 1668.

Eraſm. Bartholini Dioriſtice, ſeu determinatio Equationum. Hauniæ. 1663.

Walliſii Opera Mathematicæ. Oxon. 1657.
his Algebra *Engliſh. Lond.* 1685.
Comercium Epiſtolicum. Lond. 1653.

De Billy's Diaphantus Redivivus. Lugdu. 1670.

Wells's Arithmeticæ numeroſæ & Specioſæ Elementa. Oxon. 1698.

Oughtredi Clavis Mathematica denuo Limata, Oxon. 1667.

Moor's Algebra. *Lond.* 1660.

Parſons and *Waſtell's Clavis Arithmetica. Lond.* 1703.

Sturmii Matheſis Enucleata.

Balaam's Algebra. Lond. 1653.

Ward's Algebra. *Lond.* 1698. and his Young Mathematicians Guide. 1706.

Harris's Algebra. *Lond.* 1705.

Hays's Fluxions. *Lond.* 1709.

Bern. Nieuwentiit Analyſis Infinitor. Amſt. 1695.

Arithmetica Univerſalis, by Sir *Iſaac Newton. Cambridge.* 1707.

ALGEBRAIC-*Curve*, in Geometry, is of ſuch a Nature, that its *Abſciſſæ* or *intercepted Diameters* bear always the ſame Proportion to their Reſpective *Ordinates*. Thus if the Product of any *Abſciſſa* multiplied into one and the ſame determinate Quantity be always equal to the Square of its correſponding Ordinate; then if that determinate Quantity be call'd p, the Abſciſſa x and the Ordinate y; the Expreſſion of the Nature of the Curve by way of Equation will be $px=yy$, where p is the *Parameter* or *Latus Rectum* of the Figure; and the Curve is the common Apollonian Parabola; and becauſe the two *indeterminate* or *flowing* Quantities x and y, do here denote *ſtrait Lines*; therefore the Curve is call'd an *Algebraick* or *Geometrick Curve*. And 'tis plain that the Number of ſuch Curves muſt be infinite; becauſe there may be an Infinity of Proportions or Relations between the *Ordinates* and the *Abſciſſa*.

But when the Nature of any *Curve* is expreſſed by an Equation, wherein one of the indeterminate or flowing Quantities repreſents a *Curve Line*; then that Curve is call'd a *Tranſcendental Curve*, and if the Curve which enters the Equation be *Geometrical*, or a Curve, as they call it, of the firſt *Kind* or *Degree*; then the tranſcendent Curve is call'd a *Curve of the ſecond Kind or Degree*: And when the Curve which enters the Equation repreſents a Curve of the ſecond Kind or Degree; then the *Tranſcendental Curve* is call'd one of the *Third Kind*; and ſo on infinitely.

ALLUM-*Works*, *Allum* is made of a Stone of Sea-weed and Urine. The Stone is found in moſt of the Hills between *Scarborough* and the River of *Tees* in the County of *York*, and alſo near *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*; 'tis of a blueiſh Colour, and will cleave like *Corniſh* Slate. The Mine which lies deep in the Earth and is pretty well moiſtned with Springs is the beſt. The dry Mine is not good, and too much Moiſture cankers and corrupts the Stone, making it nitrous. In this Mine are found ſeveral Veins of Stone call'd *Doggers*, of the ſame Colour but not ſo good. Here are found thoſe alſo which are commonly call'd *Snake-Stones*. For the more convenient working of the Mine which ſometimes lies 20 Yards under the Surface or Cap of the Earth (which muſt be taken off and barrow'd away) they begin their Work on the Declivity of a Hill, where they may be alſo well furniſh'd with Water. They dig down the Mine by Stages, to ſave Carriage, and ſo throw it down near the Places where they calcine it. The Mine before it is calcin'd, being expos'd to the Air will moulder into Pieces, and yield a Liquor whereof *Copperas* may be made: But being calcin'd it's fit for *Allum*; as long as it continues in the Earth, or in Water, it remains an hard Stone. Sometimes a Liquor will iſſue out of the Side of the Mine, which by the Sun's Heat is turn'd into natural *Allum*. The Mine is calcin'd with Cinders of *New-Caſtle* Coal, Woods and Furzes; he Fire made about two Foot and ½ thick, two Yards broad, and ten Yards long. Betwixt every Fire are Stops made with wet rubbiſh; ſo that any one or more of them may be kindled, without Prejudice to the reſt. After, there are 8 or 10 Yards Thickneſs of broken Mine laid on this Fewel, and 5 or 6 of them ſo covered; then they begin to kindle the Fires, and as the Fires riſe towards the Top, they ſtill lay on freſh Mine: So that to what Height you can raiſe the Heap, which is oftentimes about 20 Yards, the Fire without any farther Help of Fewel, will burn to the Top ſtronger than at the firſt kindling, ſo long as any Sulphur remains in the Stones.

In calcining theſe Stones, the Wind many times does hurt, by forcing the Fire too quickly through the Mine, leaving it black and half burnt; and in others, burning the Mine too much, leaving it red. But where the Fire paſſes ſoftly and of its own Accord, it leaves the Mine *whole*, which yields the beſt and greateſt Quantity of Liquor.

The Mine thus calcin'd is put into Pits of Water ſupported with Frames of Wood, and ramm'd on all Sides with Clay: They are about ten Yards long, 5 broad, and 5 deep, and ſet with a Current that turneth the Liquor into a Receptory, from whence 'tis pumpt into another Pit or Mine. So that every Pit of Liquor, before it comes to boiling, is pumpt into four ſeveral Pits of Mine; and every Pit of Mine is ſteeped in four ſeveral Liquors before it be thrown away, and the laſt Pit being always of the freſh Mine.

This Mine thus ſteeped in each of the ſeveral Liquors 24 Hours, or thereabouts, is of courſe four Days in paſſing the four ſeveral Pits from whence the Liquors paſs to the boiling-Houſe.

The Water, or Virgin Liquor often gains in the firſt Pit, two Pounds Weight; in the ſecond it increaſeth to five Pounds, in the third to eight Pounds, and in the laſt Pit which is always freſh Mine to twelve Pounds; and ſo in Proportion according to the Goodneſs of the Mine, and its being well calcin'd. For ſometimes the Liquors paſſing the four ſeveral Pits, will not be increas'd to above ſix or ſeven Pounds Weight, and at other times above twelve Pounds; ſeldom holding a conſtant Weight one Week together: Yet many times Liquor of ſeven or eight Pounds Weight produces more *Allum* than that of ten or twelve Pounds Weight, either through the Badneſs of the Mine, or its being ill calcin'd, which is the uſual Reaſon.

And if by paſſing the weak Liquor thro' another Pit of freſh Mine, you bring it to be ten or twelve Pounds Weight, yet you ſhall make leſs *Allum* with it, than when it was but eight Pounds Weight. For what it gains from the laſt Pit of Mine will be moſt *Nitre* and *Slam*, which poiſons the good Liquors, and diſorders the whole Houſe, till the *Slam* be wrought off.

That which they call *Slam*, is firſt perceived by the Redneſs of the Liquor when it comes from the Pit, occaſion'd either by the Badneſs of the Mine, or more uſually its being over or under calcin'd, which in the *Settler* ſinks to the Bottom, and there becomes a muddy Subſtance, and of a dark Colour. That Liquor which comes whiteſt from the Pits is the beſt.

When a Work is firſt begun, they make *Allum* of the Liquor only that comes from the Pits of Mine, without any other Ingredients. and ſo might continue, but that it would ſpend ſo much Liquor as not to quit Coſt.

Kelp is made of a Sea-weed call'd *Tangle*, ſuch as comes to *London* in Oyſter Barrels. It grows on Rocks by the Sea-ſide, between high and low Water Mark. Being dry'd it will burn and run like Pitch; when cold and hard, 'tis beaten to Aſhes, ſteeped in Water, and the Lees drawn off to two Pound Weight or thereabouts.

Becauſe the Country People who furniſh the Work with Urine, do ſometimes mingle it with Sea-Water, which cannot be diſcover'd by Weight, they try it, by putting ſome of it to the boiling Liquor; For then if the Urine be Genuine it will work like Yeaſt put to Beer or Ale; but if mingled, it will ſtir no more than ſo much Water.

They obſerve that the beſt Urine for that Purpoſe, is ſuch as comes from poor labouring People who drink but little ſtrong Drink.

The boiling Pans are made of Lead, nine Feet long, five broad, and two ½ deep, ſet upon Iron Plates about two Inches thick; which Pans are commonly new Caſt, and the Plates repair'd five times in two Years.

When the Work is begun, and *Allum* once made, then they ſave the Liquor which comes from the *Allum*, or wherein it ſhoots, which they call the *Mothers*, with this they fill ⅔ of the Boilers, and put in ⅓ of the freſh Liquor which comes from the Pits. Being thus fill'd up with cold Liquor, the Fires having been never drawn out, it will boil again in leſs than two Hours time. And in every two Hours time the Liquor will waſte four Inches, and the Boilers are fill'd up again with Green Liquor.

The Liquor if good, in the boiling, will be greaſy, as it were, at the Top: If Nitrous, it will be thick, muddy and red. In boiling 24 Hours it will be 36 Pound Weight. Then is put into the Boiler about an Hogſhead of the Lees of *Kelp*, of about two Penny Weight, which will reduce the whole Boiler to about 27 Pound Weight.

If the Liquor be good, as ſoon as the *Kelp Lees* are put into the Boiler, they will work like Yeaſt put to Beer. But if it be Nitrous, the *Kelp Lees* will ſtir it but very little; and in that Caſe the Workmen muſt put in more and ſtronger *Lees*.

Preſently after the *Kelp Lees* are put into the Boiler, all the Liquor together is drawn into a *Settler*, as big as the Boiler and made of Lead, in which it ſtands about two Hours, and in that time moſt of the Nitre and *Slam* ſink to the bottom.

This Separation is made by the help of the *Kelp Lees*, for when the whole Boiler conſiſts of Green Liquor drawn from the Pits, it is of power ſtrong enough to caſt off the Slam and the Nitre; but when the *Mothers* are us'd, the *Kelp Lees* are needful to make the ſaid Separation.

Next the ſaid Liquor is ſcooped out of the *Settler* into a *Cooler*, made of Deal Boards, and ramm'd with Clay. Into this is put 20 Gallons, or more of the Urine, according to the Goodneſs or Badneſs of the Liquor, for when the Liquor is Red and Nitrous, the more Urine is requir'd.

In the Cooler, the Liquor in temperate Weather ſtands four Days; the ſecond Day the *Allum* begins to ſtrike, gather and harden about the Sides, and at the bottom of the Cooler.

If the Liquor ſhould ſtand above four Days, then it would turn to Copperas.

The Uſe of the Urine is as well to caſt off the *Slam*, as to keep the *Kelp Lees* from hardning the *Allum* too much.

In hot Weather the Liquor will be a Day longer in cooling, and the *Allum* in gathering, than in temperate Weather. But in Froſt, the *Allum* ſhoots or ſtrikes too ſoon, not giving time for the Nitre and Slam to ſink to the bottom, whereby they are mingl'd with the *Allum*. This produces double the Quantity, but being foul 'tis conſumed in waſhing.

When the Liquor hath ſtood four Day in the Cooler, than that call'd *Mother*, is ſcooped into a Ciſtern, the *Allum* remaining on the Sides and Bottom; and from thence the Mothers are Pumpt back into the Boilers again: So that every five Days the Liquor is boil'd again, until it evaporate or turn into *Allum* or *Slam*.

The *Allum* taken from the Sides and Bottom of the Cooler, is put into a Ciſtern and waſhed with Water, that they uſe for the ſame Purpoſe; being about 12 Pound Weight, after which it is *Roached* as follows.

Being waſhed, it is put into another Pan with a Quantity of Water, where it Melts and Boils a little; then 'tis ſcooped into a great Caſk, where it commonly ſtays 10 Days, and is then fit to take down for the Market.

The Liquors are weigh'd by *Troy* Weight; ſo that half a Pint of Liquor muſt weigh more than ſo much Water, by ſo many Penny Weight. *From Phil. Tranſ. N.* 142.

ALMAN *Furnace* or *Almond*, as ſome write it, is a Furnace us'd by *Refiners*, and by them call'd the *Sweep*: By it all ſorts of Metals are ſeparated from Cinders, parts of melting Pots, Teſts, Bricks and all other harder Bodies; which muſt firſt be beaten to Powder, before they are put into the Furnace.

This Furnace is about ſix Foot High, four Wide and two Thick, made of Brick, having a hole in the midſt at the top, eight Inches over, and growing narrow towards the Bottom, whereon the forepart ends in a ſmall hole environed with a Semicircle of Iron, to keep the melted Metal; about the middle of the Back there is another hole to receive the Noſe of a great pair of Bellows.

When the Furnace is *Annealed* with Charcoal and hot, they throw two or three Shovels of Coal to one of the forementjon'd powder'd Stuff, and ſo proceed during the whole Work, which continues without Intermiſſion three Days and Nights.

After eight or ten Hours the Metal begins to run; and when the Receiver below is pretty full, they lade it out with an Iron Ladle, and caſt it into *Sows*, in Hollows, or *Forms* made with *Aſhes*.

ALMONER, is an Officer in a King's or Prince's Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs is to diſtribute Alms to the Poor; he hath Forfeiture of all *Deodands* and the Goods of *Felons de ſe*, which he is to diſpoſe of to the Poor. *Terms de Lay* 39.

ALNAGER, *Aulnager*; properly one that meaſureth Cloth by the Ell, the doing of which is *Alnage*. He is a publick ſworn Officer of the King, who either by himſelf or his Deputy, looks to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloth throughout the Kingdom, and to the Seals for that purpoſe ordain'd. Now there are three Officers belonging to this Affair, the *Searcher*, the *Meaſurer*, and the *Alnager*; which laſt is now become the Collector of the Subſidy granted to the Crown by ſeveral Statutes.

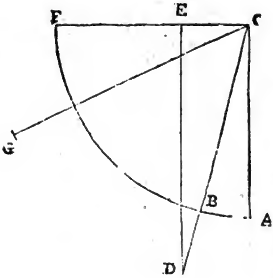
ALOOF, is a Sea Term, ſignifying as much as *keep your Luff*; being a Word of Command from him that *Conns*, to the Man at the Helm to keep the Ship near the Wind, when ſhe Sails upon a Quarter Wind.

ALOPEX, is by ſome Writers, a Term us'd for the Muſcle *Pſoas*.

ALTITUDE of the Eye in Perſpective; See Height. *Vol.* II.

ALTITUDE of the Sun. *To find it readily at any time without a Quadrant or ſuch like Inſtrument.*

On any plain Place erect a Pin or Wire perpendicularly as in the point *C:* From which point, you had before with 60 of a Line of Chords, deſcribed the Quadrantal Arch *A F*, make *C E* equal to the Heigth of the Pin or Wire, and through *E* draw *E D* parallel to *C A*, and make it equal to *C G* the Length of the Shadow. Then will a Ruler laid from *C* to *D*, interſect the Quadrant in *B*, and *B A* is the Arch of the Sun's Altitude, when meaſur'd on the Line of Chords.



ALVUS, is the lower Belly; but in a medical Senſe is ſometimes us'd rather for the State and Condition of the Inteſtines and their Contents. If the Patient be too *Laxative*, they call it *Alvus Liquida* or *Fluida*: if he be too *Coſtive*, *Alvus dura*; and when he is ſo in a very great Degree, *Alvus adſtricta*.

AMABYR, or *Amvabyr*, was the old Cuſtom of the *Pretium virginitatis Domino Solvendum*. *Henry Faſted Arundel*, by Deed dated 31 *Aug.* 3, 4. of *Phil.* and *Mar.* releas'd this Cuſtom to his Tenants by the Name of the Cuſtom of *Amabyr* and *Cherage*.

AMAASA, are ſuch Pieces of Glaſs as are us'd in Enammelling, and are ſometimes call'd *Encauſta*; by ſome *Smalta* and *Terra Saracenica*. *Bruno.*

AMARACINON, is a very precious Ointment prepared with rich Oyls and highly Aromatick Spices.

AMBIGENAL *Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola which hath one of its infinite Legs inſcrib'd in it, and the other circumſcrib'd about it.

AMERCEMENT. Dr *Kennet*, in the Gloſſary at the End of his *Parochial Antiquities*, ſhews that *Amerciamentum* is a pecuniary Puniſhment impos'd upon Offenders *a la mercie*, at the Mercy of the Court; and therefore in our Law is frequently call'd *Miſeri cordia*, and there is this ſtated Difference between *Fines* and *Amercemenes*; *Fines* are Puniſhments certain and determin'd by ſome Statute; but *Amercements* are Arbitrary Impoſitions proportion'd to the Fault, at the Diſcretion of the Court.

AMETHYSTA, are ſuch Medicines as will preſerve Men from being ſoon inebriated with Wine or ſtrong Liquor. *Bruno.*

AMMONION, is by ſome Writers us'd for *Collyrium*. Which ſee.

AMPHORA, was anciently a Meaſure of Capacity, ſometimes call'd καβάμιον, and was of 2 Sorts; the *Italian Amphora*, which *Galen* ſaith, held 72 Pound of Water: The *Attick Amphora*, which was larger, and was call'd μετρητὸς. See *Weights and Meaſures.*

ANALEMMA, when all the whole Furniture of this kind of Projection is drawn on a large Plate of Braſs or Wood; with an *Horizon* and *Curſor* fitted to it; then that Inſtrument is call'd an *Analemma*; and is indeed a very uſeful one. For by it may readily and univerſally be found, ſuch things as theſe:

I. *Having the Pole's Height and Day of the Month; to find the time of the Sun's Riſing and Setting, and conſequently the Length of Day and Night any where.*

Count the Latitude from the polar Point where all the Elliptical Meridians meet either *N* or *S*, as ſuppoſe 49 *deg.* and bring the Fiducial Edge of the Horizon to that degree of Latitude in the Limb, and mark where the Horizon cuts the Parallel for that Day; as ſuppoſe *April* 20. or when the Sun enters into ♉. Obſerve alſo which of the Hour Circles that point of Interſection is neareſt to; and that will give you the Time of the Sun's Riſing, in this Caſe about five or a little after; and therefore it will Set as much before 7. The time of its Setting being doubled gives the Length of the Day; and that of its Riſing doubled, gives the Length of the Night.

II. *To find the Length of the longeſt Day in any Latitude.*

Bring the moveable Horizon to the Pole's Height in the Limb as before; and then mark the Point where it cuts the Parallels of ♋ or ♑; (according as your Latitude is *North* or *South*) and then obſerve which of the Hour Circles is neareſt to that Point of Interſection as before.

III. *Having the Latitude, Sun's Place, and Altitude, to find the Hour of the Day.*

Bring the Horizon to the Latitude, ſuppoſe as before 49 *deg. N.* and the Sun's Place being 00 of ♉ and his Altitude obſerv'd by a Quadrant or otherwiſe 18 *deg.* Then ſince the Degrees of the Curſor denote the ſeveral Parallels of Altitude, move the Curſor till 18 *deg.* on it, will juſt cut the Parallel of 00 ♉ or *April* 20. for then that Hour Circle, which (as before) is next the Point of Interſection, will ſhew the time of the Day, which in this Inſtance will be either ſeven in the Morning or five in the Afternoon. And this will give the Hour very well, except between 11 and 12, and 12 and 1, where the Hour Circles run a little too cloſe to ſhew it exactly.

How to find the Sun's *Declination*, *Right Aſcenſion*, *Altitude*, *Azimuth* and *Hour*, &c. by a ready and eaſy Projection of part of the *Analemma*; you will find under theſe Words.

ANALYSIS *of Infinites.* Se *Fluxions* and *Geometry.*

ANCESTOR. The Law diſtinguiſhes between *Anceſtor* and *Predeceſſor*, the former being applied to a Natural Perſon; as *A B* and his *Anceſtor*;

the latter to a Body Politick or Corporate; as a Biſhop and his Predeceſſors.

Tho' the Word *Anteceſſor*, whence *Anceſtor* is deriv'd, is not applied to the *Anceſtor* of a Family, but to the Prepoſſeſſor of an Eſtate, or a Predeceſſor in Office. *Anceſtrel* Homage, is ſuch Homage as hath been perform'd by our *Anceſtors*.

ANCHORS, in *Architecture*, is a certain Kind of Carving, in the Form of an Anchor or Arrow Head, which is placed by way of Ornament to the *Boultins* of Capitals of the *Tuſcan*, *Dorick* and *Ionick Orders*; and alſo to the *Boultins* of Bed Mouldings, of the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Corinthian* Corniſhes. The Anchors and Eggs being placed alternately.

ANCIENT *Demeſne* or *Demayn*, is a certain Tenure whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in St. *Edward*'s or *William the Conqueror*'s Time were held. The Numbers and Names, *&c.* of ſuch Manors were entred by the *Conqueror*, in a Book call'd *Doomſday Book*, and now remaining in the *Exchequer*; ſo that ſuch Lands as by that Book appear'd to have belong'd to the Crown at that Time, are call'd *Ancient Demeſne*. The Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne* are of two Sorts; one that hold their Lands frankly by Charter, the other by Copy of Court-Roll, or by the Verge at the Will of the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor. The Advantages of this Tenure are, 1. That Tenants holding by Charter cannot be rightfully impleaded out of their Manor; and when they are, they may *abate* the Writ by pleading the Tenure. 2. They are free from Toll for all things relating to their Livelihood and Huſbandry: Nor can they be impannell'd upon any Inqueſt.

ANCONY, is the Term in the Iron Works for a *Bloom*, wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron Bar of about three Foot long, with two ſquare rough Knobs, one at each End, which are afterwards to be wrought at the *Chafery*. See *Iron*.

ANGARIA, was formerly the Word for any troubleſome or vexatious Duty or Service paid by the Tenant to the Lord.

ANGEL, the Name of a Gold Coin in *England*, which ſeems to be ſo call'd from the Figure of an Angel impreſs'd upon it: Its Value in 1 *H.* 6. was 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in 1 *H.* 8. 7 *s.* 6 *d.* in 34 *H.* 8. 8 *s.* in 6 *Ed.* 6. 10 *s.* and the half Angel, or as it was ſometimes call'd the *Angelet*, was the Moiety of this. *Chron. Precioſ.*

ANGLE *of Inclination* of the Plane of a Planet's or Comet's Orbit to that of the Ecliptick, is the Angle made by the Interſection of the Planes of thoſe two Orbits. For the Orbits of the Planets are by no means all in the ſame Plane, but diverſely inclined to one another and to the Orbit of the Earth; which is taken for the Standard, and is call'd the Plane of the Ecliptick, in the *N.* Aſtronomy. And to this Plane the Planes of the Primary Planets Orbits are thus inclin'd. The Angle of *Saturn*'s Orbit with the Earth's Orbit is 2°. 30'. that of *Jupiter* is 1°. 20'. that of *Mars* a little leſs than 2 Degrees; that of *Venus* a little more than 3°. 20'. and that of *Mercury* almoſt 7°. 00'.

ANGUINEAL *Hyperbola*, is one of an Eel-like Figure, which cuts its Aſymptote with contrary Flexions, and is produced both ways with contrary Legs. See *Curves*.

ANGULAR *Motion*, in Aſtronomy, is the Increaſe of the Diſtance between any two Planets, *&c.* revolving round any Body as the Centre of their Motion; and is expreſs'd by two Right Lines drawn from the ſaid Centre to the Revolving Bodies, which will open wider, and conſequently grow greater, as the Revolving Bodies part farther and farther from one another.

ANIMAL *Secretion*, is that Action in an Animal Body, whereby, by means of the Glands, all proper Separations of Particles proper to be ſecerned or ſeparated from the Blood are made, throughout its whole Courſe of Circulation. How theſe *Secretions* are every where made in the Body, 'tis of very great Uſe to underſtand; and ſome of our Modern Phyſicians, who have apply'd themſelves to conſider the wonderful Machine of a Human Body Geometrically and Mechanically, have made great Advances this way; ſuch as *Borelli*, *Bellini*, *Baglivi*, *Pitcairne*, *Cheyne*, *Wainwright*, &c. from whom you have the following Account of this important Affair.

The Nature of *Secretions* in general depends upon theſe three Things. (1.) *The different Diameter of the Orifice of the Secretory Duct*; for thereby all Particles, whoſe Diameters are greater than thoſe of the Ducts, muſt be excluded; and it may be concluded, that any Peccant or Morbifick Matter may be evacuated therefore by any of the Glands, provided that their Orifices be but ſufficiently enlarg'd, together with the Diameters of the Secretory Ducts.

(2.) *The different Angle which the Secretory Duct makes with the Trunk of the Artery.* For all Fluids preſs the Sides of the containing Veſſels in a Direction perpendicular to its Sides; and this is evident in the Pulſation of the Arteries, ſince 'tis to that *Preſſure* that this Pulſation is owing. It is likewiſe evident, that the Blood is urg'd forward by the Force of the Heart; ſo that this *Motion of Secretion* muſt be compounded of both theſe Motions. Now this *Lateral Preſſure* is greater when the Velocity of the *Longitudinal Motion* is ſo too; but yet 'tis not in the Proportion of this Velocity. For the *Lateral Preſſure* is conſiderable, even when the Fluid is at reſt; being then in Proportion to the Specifick Gravity of the Fluid. And in a Fluid, like the Blood in the Arteries, which is urg'd by a Longitudinal Direction, this *Lateral Preſſure* is in a Compound Proportion of both: From whence it will follow, that if two Particles of equal Diameters, but of unequal Specifick Gravity do arrive, with the ſame Velocity, at an Orifice capable of admitting them, yet they will not *both* enter it and paſs, becauſe their *Motion of Direction* is different. So that this *Diverſity in the Angles*, which theſe Ducts make with the Trunk of the Artery, ſeems altogether neceſſary to account for the poſſible Diverſities of *Secerned* Fluids, even ſuppoſing their Diameters and Figures to be the ſame: For no doubt the Blood is a *Heterogeneous* Fluid, and contains Parts of very different Specifick Gravities, Cohæſions and Denſities; whereas the ſeparated Fluid muſt be *Homogeneous*, in order to perform the uniform Functions of Life.

(3.) *The different Velocities with which the Blood arrives at the Orifices of theſe Secretory Ducts.* For ſince the Secretions are made in Form of a *Fluid*, no poſſible Reaſon can be aſſign'd, why ſince Animals have a ſoft looſe Texture and Union of the Solid Parts, and why one Part of the Body is of a tender, looſe, eaſily ſeparable Texture, and others of an harder, firmer, and more cloſe Cohæſion; but this different *Velocity* of the Blood, at the Orifices of the *Secretory Ducts*. And tho' the

Diverſity of the Diameters of theſe Ducts, is certainly that which is of the greateſt Moment in this Affair of *Secretion*; yet 'tis impoſſible to account for the Similarity of the Secerned Fluids from one ſo *Heterogeneous*, as the Blood is from *this alone*: Since all Particles of never ſo different Kinds and Natures will be indifferently ſeparated there, if their Diameters are leſs than thoſe of the *Secretory Ducts*, and their *Direction* right.

Again, more particularly from what the abovemention'd Authors have deliver'd, ſuch Propoſitions as theſe may be eſtabliſh'd.

I. *That of an Heterogeneous Fluid at reſt in the Body, and equally preſs'd, the moſt Liquid Part muſt be forc'd out firſt.* II. That of ſuch an Heterogeneous Fluid as the Blood, when it *ſtagnates*, its heavy Parts will precipitate, and its light be elevated; and all will take place according to their Specifick Gravities. And when it doth not *ſtagnate*, the Separation of the heavy Parts from the light, will be in Proportion to the Slowneſs of the Motion of the Fluid. III. The red Fibrous Part of the Blood on its Stagnation retires to its Centre, and forces the *Serum* to the Sides of the Veſſel which contains them; and from theſe two Propoſitions it will follow, that the *ſlower* the Blood's Motion is, the more *Serum* will be ſeparated from it, *ceteris paribus*. IV. The moſt viſcid Parts of the *Serum* are the higheſt, *viz.* ſuch as are ſeparated in the Glands of the Noſe, Mouth, Palate, Windpipe, Stomach, Guts, *&c.* becauſe theſe *ſwim* in Water, which is lighter than *Serum*. V. Fluids reſiſt the Motion of ſuch Bodies moſt, whoſe Surfaces are greater in Proportion to their Solidities, or whoſe Specifick Gravities are the leaſt. Wherefore the moſt viſcid Part of the *Serum* muſt be *the leaſt Suſceptible of Motion*, or muſt be moved with the greateſt Difficulty through the Arteries. VI. A Fluid forc'd thro' a Concave Cylinder (and much more ſo thro' a Concave Cone) moves with greater Celerity at the *Axis* than at the Sides. This *Baglivi* ſaith, he hath obſerv'd in the Arteries of Frogs. Wherefore the lighteſt Parts being leaſt ſuſceptible of Motion, will be forc'd to the Sides of the Arteries where there is the leaſt Motion: So that where there is the leaſt Motion, there will the lighteſt or moſt viſcid Part of the *Serum* be ſeparated: and from hence it will follow alſo, *That the Viſcidity of the ſeparated Fluid will be reciprocally as the Celerity of the Blood at the Orifice of the ſeparating Canal.* Again, Since *Bellini* hath prov'd that the Velocity of the Blood, at the Orifice of the Secretory Duct, is as the Number of Plications, Folds or Turns in the complicated Artery (*Prop.* 40. *de Motu Cordis*,) therefore the *Viſcidity of the Secerned Matter, will be alſo as the Number of Plications in the complicated Artery.* VII. When the Motion of the Blood is too ſlow, the moſt *Serous* Part is thrown on thoſe Arteries which are the ſmalleſt, moſt complicated, or at the greateſt Diſtance from the Heart. VIII. The *Inteſtines* in an Animal are a *Gland*, and the *Lacteals* are the *Secretory Veſſels*. IX. The Orifices of the Excretory Veſſels of any Gland are *Circular*, becauſe all the Veſſels of the Body, in which the Blood or other Fluids move, are either hollow Cylinders or Cones: for the Preſſure of a Fluid being always Normal to the Sides of the containing Veſſel, and being at equal Diſtances from the Centre, the Sides muſt be every where equally diſtracted, *viz.* a Section perpendicular to the Axis of the Veſſel muſt be a Circle, and therefore the Veſſel muſt be either of a *Cylindrick* or *Conical* Figure. Now from hence it will follow, that the Orifices of Secretory Ducts of different Glands, differing not in Figure but only in Magnitude; *The Fluids ſeparated in different Glands, will differ only in Degrees of Cohaſion and Fluidity.* X. *The Relaxed Coat of any Gland increaſes the Viſcidity of the Secerned Matter*, vice verſâ. The Reaſon of which is, that the Matter will grow much more Viſcid by ſtaying longer in the Gland, the thin Parts being evaporated by the Heat of the Body. XI. *Such Glands, whoſe Compounding Arteries are moſt complicated, ſecern the moſt Viſcid Matter from the Blood*; for in theſe Arteries, the Reſiſtance being greater than in *ſtrait* ones, the Motion of the Blood muſt be ſlower *in Proportion to the Number of their Plications; and where the Blood runs ſloweſt, its Viſcidity will be greateſt*, &c. XII. *The Quantity of Fluid Matter ſeparated in any Gland, is in Compound Proportion of the Quantity of the Blood; its Celerity at the Orifices of the Excretory Veſſels, and the Wideneſs of thoſe Orifices directly, and the Viſcidity of the Blood reciprocally.* XIII. *An increas'd Quantity of Blood increaſes the Fluid Secretions, in a Proportion greater than the Viſcid; and a decreas'd Quantity will leſſen the Fluid Secretions more than the Viſcid.* XIV. *An increas'd Celerity of the Blood's Motion increaſes the Fluid Secretion more than the Viſcid*, & vice verſâ. XV. *An Univerſal Enlargement of the Orifices of all the Glands increaſes the Fluid Secretions*, &c. & vice verſâ. XVI. An increas'd Viſcidity *of the Blood decreaſeth the Fluid Secretions more than the Viſcid*: *&c vice verſâ*, an increas'd Fluidity increaſeth the Fluid Secretion more than the Viſcid ones. See Dr. *Moreland*'s Letter to Dr. *Mead* about the Secretions in an Animal Body, *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 283. See alſo an Account of the Nature of Animal Secretion, by *Franciſcus Spolatus*, in the *Leipſick Acts* of *Nov.* 1687.

ANNIVERSARY, was called by our Forefathers, a *Year-Day* and a *Mind-Day*, i. e. a *Memorial-Day*; and is properly the yearly Return of the Day of the Death of any Perſon: And this Day the Religious regiſtred in their Obitual or Martyrology, and annually obſerved in Gratitude to their Founders and Benefactors.

ANNUALIA. The Learned Author of the *Chron. Preciſum* ſaith, that theſe were ſuch Oblations as were made by the Relations of deceas'd Perſons on the Day of their Deaths every Year: Which Day our Forefathers called the *Year's-Day*, or *Year's-Mind*; and on it Maſs was celebrated with very great Solemnity.

ANNUITY: For the Recovery of an Annuity no Action lies, but only a *Writ of Annuity* againſt the *Grantor*, his Heir, or Succeſſors.

ANNULETS in Architecture, this ſignifies a narrow flat Moulding, which is common to other Parts of a Column, the Baſes, *&c.* as well as the Capital. And 'tis the ſame Member which ſometimes is called a *Fillet*, a *Liſtelle*, a *Cincture*, a *Supercitium*, *Liſte*, *Tince*, *Square*, and *Rabit*.

ANTÆ, the ſame with *Antes*.

ANTIPÆGMENTS, in Architecture, are the Ornaments or Garniſhings in Carved Work which are ſet on Architraves, whether of Wood or Stone.

ANTIPATHY, is properly an Affection of a contrary Nature to another; and therefore what we do in a very high Degree diſlike, or have an

Averſion againſt, we ſay we have an *Antipathy* to. 'Tis eaſy to ſee that this may have place in the Affections and Paſſions of Mankind; but whether there be any ſuch thing in the Properties of Natural Bodies, has been queſtioned; and I think, as Dr. *Hook* hath long ſince obſerved, the Effects which ſome have thought owing to ſome ſecret Antipathies in the Natures of Things, ought rather to be aſcribed to an *Incongruity:* See *Congruity.*

ANTIQUE, is a Word much uſed by Architects, Sculptors, and Painters; and by it they mean all the ancient Pieces of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, from the Time of *Alexander the Great*, to the Irruption of the *Goths*; as alſo *Intaglias* within that Time: All which they call *Antique*; and whatever is done in Imitation of the great Maſters of that Age, they ſay is after the *Antique Manner*.

APERTIONS, in Architecture, are the Openings in any Buildings; ſuch as Doors, Windows, Stair-caſes, Chimneys, Outlets or Inlets for Light, Smoak, *&c.*

APHRODITARIUM, is a dry Medicine made of an equal Weight of Frankincenſe, Pomegranate, Ceruſs, Meal, and Scales of Braſs; and *Galen* calls a kind of *Collyrium* by this Name.

APHROGEDA, is Milk beat into an entire Froth, and was a Medicine uſed by *Galen*.

APRON, is a piece of Lead which laps over or covers the *Vent* or *Touch-hole* of a great Gun.

APPETITUS *Caninus*, is an Inordinate extravagant Hunger, to the Degree of a Diſeaſe, ſo that Men come to devour every thing like Dogs, 'Tis attended with a Lienteria uſually, or ſome ſuch Cœliacal Flux, by which it is diſtinguiſh'd from *βουλιμία*: 'Tis called ſometimes *Phagedena*.

APPROPRIATION, is the granting a Parochial Church, or the great Tithes and better Profits, *ad Proprios uſus*, to the proper Uſe of ſome religious Houſe, to enjoy for ever: Whence it was call'd *Perpetuum Beneficium*.

ARCHES, are part of the inward Support of any Superſtructure, and they are either Circular, Elliptical or Streight. Of the Circular Arches ſome are exactly Semi-circular, as the Arches of Bridges, *&c.* ſome are ſuch as the Workmen call *Skeen* or *Scheme*, which are flatter Arches, leſs than a Semi-circle. Some Circular Arches are ſuch as thoſe in our *Gothick* Buildings, *di Tarzo & di quarto acuto*, as the *Italians* call them, or as we ſay of the third and fourth Point. Becauſe they conſiſt of two Arches of a Circle (meeting in an Angle at the Top) and drawn from the Diviſion of a Chord into three or four, or more Parts at pleaſure. *Eliptical Arches* were formerly much us'd inſtead of Mantle-Trees in Chimneys: They had a *Key-ſtone*, and *Chaptrels* or *Impoſts*, and conſiſted of two Hanſes and a Scheme. *Strait Arches* are us'd over Windows and Doors, *&c.* having plain ſtrait Edges both upper and under; theſe Edges are parallel, but both the Ends and Joints do all point towards a certain Centre. They are now uſually about a Brick and a half thick, which when rubbed is about 12 Inches. The Workmen call the levelling End of this Arch the *Skew-back*; and the level Joints between the Courſes of Bricks in the Arch, they call the *Sommering*.

ARCHES, the Judge of the Court of the Arches is call'd the *Dean of the Arches*, or the *Official of the Arches Court*, &c. with this *Officialty* is commonly joined a peculiar Juriſdiction of 13 Pariſhes in *London*, term'd a *Deanery*, and exempt from the Authority of the Biſhop of *London*, and belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: Of which the Pariſh of *Bow* is one, and the Principal, becauſe the Court is kept there. Others think he was firſt call'd the *Dean of the Arches*, becauſe the *Official* to the Archbiſhop being many times employ'd abroad in Embaſſies for the King and Realm, the *Dean of the Arches* was his Subſtitute in this Court, and by that means the Names became confounded. The Juriſdiction of this Judge is ordinary and extendeth it ſelf through the whole Province of *Canterbury*, ſo that on any Appeal made, he forthwith, and without any farther Examination of the Cauſe, ſends out his Citation to the Appellee, and his Inhibition to the Judge from whom the Appeal was made. *Vid. Hiſtor. de Antiq. Eccleſ. Britan.* and 4. part of *Inſtit. Folio* 337. *&c.*

ARCH-DEACON, being only a Perſon choſe out of thoſe Deacons which were originally the Attendants on, and Servants to the Biſhop in Spiritual Affairs, at firſt was a Perſon employ'd by the Biſhop in more ſervile Uſes, and he always was in Sub-ſervience to the *Urbans or Rural Deans* of Chriſtianity; to whom Arch Deacons were as much inferior, as their Order of Deacon was to that of Prieſt. Till by the Advantages of a Perſonal Attendance on the Biſhop, and a Delegation to examine and report ſome Cauſes, and a Commiſſion to viſit ſome remoter Parts of a Dioceſe, their Power and Dignity was advanc'd above the *Arch-Presbyter* or *Dean*. Dr. *Kennet*'s Gloſſary. 'Tis now allow'd, that Arch-Deacons have a Power, not only to Viſit, but to Suſpend, Excommunicate, and in many places to prove Wills, and in ſome to Inſtitute to Benefices. 'Tis one part of the Arch-Deacon's Office to Induct all Clerks into their Benefices within his Juriſdiction, and by the Act of Uniformity he is now obliged to be in Prieſt's Orders.

ARCHITECTURE. Some Writers on this Subject.

Vitruvius in *Latin* at *Amſterdam*, 1649. *Fol.*

In *Engliſh* by Mr. *Christopher Waſe.*

In *French* by Mr. *Claude Perrault. Paris*, 1673. *Fol.*

Courſe d' Architecture Enſeigni dans l' Academie Royal d' Architecture. Par Mr. Fran. Blondell, a Paris, 1675. *Fol.*

Mr. *Evelyn*'s Parallel of Architecture, laſt Edit. 1706. *Lond. Fol.*

Adami Boecleri Architectura curioſa nova cum multis Figuris. Norimberg.

Albert Dureri, *Architectura & Geometria. Paris*, 1535.

Potſi's Architecture in 2 *Vol. Fol.* in *Latin* and *Italian*, and lately done into *Engliſh*.

L' Architecture par Jacques Androuet du Cerceau Paris, 1615.

L' Architettura d' Andria Palladio. Venet. 1642. *con Fig.* This is tranſlated into *Engliſh*.

Vitruvius and *Vignoia*, abridged by Mr. *Perault.*

Palladio's Architecture.

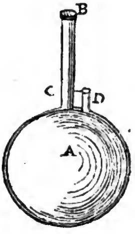
Scamozzi's } Architecture.
Wotton's }

ARCHIVES, are the *Rolls*, *Chancery*, *Exchequer Office*, or any Places where ancient Records, Charters and Evidences are kept.

ARCH-PRESBYTER, the ſame with *Rural Deans*.

ARCUALIA *Oſſa*, are the Bones of the *Sinciput*; and according to *Barthol.* were the *Oſſa Temporum*. And the *Coronal Suture*, is by ſome Writers call'd alſo *Arcualis*.

AREOMETER, beſides that mention'd in *Vol.* I. Mr. *Homberg* of *Paris* hath invented a new Inſtrument of this Kind, which is deſcrib'd in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 262. Thus, *A* is a Glaſs-Bottle or Matraſs with ſo ſlender a Neck, that a Drop of Water takes up in it about five or ſix Lines, or $\frac{6}{12}$ of an Inch. Near that Neck is a ſmall Capillary Tube *D*, about ſix Inches long, and Parallel to the Neck.



When the Veſſel is filled, the Liquor is poured in at the Mouth *B* (which is widen'd to receive a Tunnel) till it run out at *D*; that is, till it riſe in the Neck to the Mark *C*, by which means you have always the ſame Bulk or Quantity of Liquor; and conſequently, can eaſily tell when different Liquors fill it, which weighs moſt, or is moſt intenſively heavy. But ſome Regard is to be had to the Seaſon of the Year and Degree of Heat and Cold in the Weather: For ſome Liquors will rarify with Heat, and condenſe with cold; and accordingly take up more or leſs Room, See the Memoirs of the *French* Academy of Sciences for the Year 1699.

ARIETUM *Levatio*, an Old Sportive Exerciſe, frequently forbidden in our Epiſcopal Synods and Conſtitutions, and ſeems to have been the ſame with the Quintane or Quintal, as Dr. *Kennet* thinks. See his *Paroc. Antiquities.*

ARITHMETICK, Authors on this Subject are, *Wingate*'s Arithmetick, the laſt Edition.

Tacquet's Arithmetick in *Latin* or *Engliſh.*

Willisford's Arithmetick Natural and Artificial, *Lond.* 1656. a good old Book.

Diophanti Alexandrini Arithmeticorum Lib. 6, *&* *de Numeris Multangulis lib. unus cum Commentariis G. Bocheti, &* *Obſervationibus P. P. de Fermat. cui acceſſit Doctrinæ Analyticæ inventum Novum. Toloſæ* 1670. *Folio.*

Moor's Arithmetick.

Parſon's and Waſtall's Arithmetick and Algebra.

Jeak's Arithmetick in Folio.

Wells's Arithmetick in *Latin. Oxon.*

Sir *Iſaac Newton's Arithmetica Univerſalis. Cambridge.* 1607.

Ward's *Arithmetick, in his young Mathematician's Guide.*

ARMINGS, in a Ship, are the ſame with *Waſt-cloaths*, which are Red-cloaths hung about the out-ſides of the Ship's upper Works fore and aft, and before the *Cubbridge* Heads; and there are ſome alſo hung round the Tops, and theſe are call'd *Top Armings.*

ARQUEBUSS *a Croc*, is a Sort of ſmall Fort Arms, carries a Ball of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces, and is now us'd only in Old *Caſtile*, and in ſome Gariſons of the *French.*

ARTERIA *Bronchialis*, is a ſmall Artery (deſcribed by Mr. *Ruyſh*) which in the Lungs creeps along upon the Branches of the *Trachea*, or the *Bronchia.*

ARTERIES and VEINS.

A Deſcription of the Veins *and* Arteries *of a Human Body in the two Plates annexed, as preſented to the* Royal Society *in* London, *by that Generous Promoter of all uſeful Learning*, John Evelyn, *late of* Say's Court *in* Deptford, *Eſq; and explained and illuſtrated by that accurate Anatomiſt and Surgeon, Mr.* William Cowper.

THESE * Figures are cloſely drawn after the Original Schemes, and I am apt to flatter my ſelf they will be acceptable to the inquiſitive. It is ſome Satisfaction, that I find the *Arteries* here ſo agreeable to a Figure which I drew and publiſhed not long ſince, from the *Arteries* of a *Fœtus* injected with Wax. But this Figure of the *Veins* differs ſo much from any extant, as would incline one to ſuſpect all of the Subject hitherto publiſhed are fictitious, not excepting even thoſe of *Veſalius.* But firſt of the *Arteries.*

* *Fig.* 1ſt, 6th, *and* 8th.

That the *Arteries* are the Veſſels which convey Blood from the *Heart* to all Parts of the Body, is well known; and we ſee by Fig. the 1ſt, that the common Practice of Nature in diſtributing theſe Veſſels, to ſupply the Parts with Blood, is from the next adjacent Trunk, till their aſcending and deſcending Trunks become Conical, as well as their collateral Branches: Not that all the Trunks and Ramifications of *Arteries* are uniform, and become Conical in the ſame manner; nor do all of *them* paſs directly to the Parts to which *they* convey Blood; nor do all Parts receive *Arteries* from the neighbouring Trunks.

The Trunks of the *Carotid, Vertebral* and *Splenick Arteries* are not only *contorted* in their Progreſs, in the *Adult*; but the *Diameters* of their Bores are variouſly *dilated* in divers Parts of *them*, eſpecially where *they* are *contorted*; but as theſe Dilatations of their Trunks are cauſ'd by the Reſiſtance the Blood meets with at thoſe *Angles of Inflection*; ſo thoſe *Enlargements* of them afterwards contribute to retard the Protruſion of the Blood to the Extremities of thoſe *Arteries*: Hence it is, That as the *Arteries* of the *Fœtus* are not *contorted* in ſuch Acute Angles as in full grown Bodies, ſo their Trunks are more Conical, and not here and there dilated in divers Parts of them, as in the *Adult.*

The Trunk of the *Splenick Artery* has a ſtraight Progreſs in the *Fetus* and in *Infants*; but in the *Adult* I have hitherto conſtantly found it very much *contorted*, as is expreſs'd in Fig. 1, 2, 3.

The peculiar Contrivances of the *Spermatick Arteries* of *Quadrupeds* as well as *Men*, ſhew a conſtant Deſign in Nature of taking off that Velocity with which the Blood would otherwiſe paſs thro' the *Glands* of the *Teſtes*: It ſeems to be for this End that the *Teſtes* of moſt Animals (eſpecially *Men* and *Quadrupeds*) hang out of the Cavities of their *Abdomens*, that the Canals of their Blood Veſſels may be lengthened: For the *Spermatick Arteries* (contrary to all others) ariſe from their Great Trunk, at a far greater Diſtance from the *Teſtes* than the *Arteries* of any other Part of the Body. Nor would the *Teſtes* (which are ſuch neceſſary Organs) have been thus expoſed to external Injuries, if the End of Nature in lengthening their Blood Veſſels had not been very conſiderable. Beſides this lengthening of the *Spermatick Arteries*, we find Nature ſtill contriving other Impediments to *check* the Current of the Blood in thoſe Parts, it ſeems for this End that the *Spermatick Arteries* are leſſen'd at their Original from the Trunk of the *Arteria Magna* in *Men*, and that the *Spermatick Arteries* of *Quadrupeds* are ſo much *contorted* before they reach their *Triſtes*.

The principal Inducement of Nature in making uſe of theſe different Contrivances in the *Spermatick Arteries* of *Men* and *Quadrupeds* ſeems to be,

That if the *Human Spermatick Arteries* were contorted, as in *Quadrupeds*, before they reach their *Teſtes*, the Apertures in the *Abdominal Muſcles* of *Man* muſt be much larger than they now are, and would frequently let the *Inteſtines* deſcend into the *Scrotum*; which we know nevertheleſs often happens: Such *Ruptures* (as they are call'd) are not ſo incident to *Quadrupeds*, tho' the Paſſages for their *Spermatick* Veſſels (through their *Abdominal Muſcles*) are much wider than in *Men*, becauſe the Poſition of the Trunks of their Bodies is *Horizontal*, and their Inteſtines therefore cannot preſs on the Proceſſes of the *Peritonæum*, as in *Men*, who are *erect*.

Beſides theſe *Artifices* in diſpoſing the Trunks of *Arteries*, I doubt not much more will be detected by the inquiſitive: In the mean time, I ſhall, at preſent, purſue the Thread, and deſcribe the Extremities of the *Arteries*, with their *Communications* with the *Veins*, and afterwards produce ſome Inſtances of the Art of Nature in conveying the refluent Blood to the *Heart*.

After the *Circulation of the Blood* through the Heart, Lungs, and large Blood Veſſels, was demonſtrated by Dr. *Harvey*, it was only gueſs'd how the Extremities of the *Arteries* tranſmitted the Blood to the *Veins*, till Mr. *Lewenhoeck*'s *Microſcopes* had diſcovered the Continuation of the Extremities of thoſe Veſſels in *Fiſh*, *Frogs*, &c. which is now commonly ſhewn by *Microſcopes* made by other *Hands*: Yet there are not wanting *thoſe*, who doubt of the like Continuations of the Extremities of *Arteries* and *Veins* in *human Bodies* and *Quadrupeds*; ſince thoſe *Animals* it has hitherto been ſeen in (to any Satisfaction, as Mr. *Lewenhoeck* confeſſes) have been either ſuch *Fiſh*, or of the *Amphibious Kind*, that have but *one Ventricle* in their Hearts, and their Blood actually cold, except in Bats, in which it appears very obſcurely: Add to this, that the Blood in thoſe Creatures does not circulate with ſuch Rapidity as in *Animals* whoſe Hearts have *Two Ventricles*. For all Animals that have *Biventrous Hearts*, the Veſſels of the reſt of the Body return their Blood to the Heart in equal Time and Quantity with thoſe of the Lungs, notwithſtanding the Inequality of their Courſe.

This Difference in the principal Organs of the *Circulation of the Blood* in thoſe Creatures (on which only theſe *Experiments* have been hitherto made) mov'd me to make ſome, on *Animals* whoſe Organs differ only from the *Human* in their groſs Figure, and not in their intimate Structure: For this End I took a young *Cat*, about ten or twelve Days old, and faſtned it to a Board as in Viveſection; and making an Inciſion thro' the *Linea Alba*, the *Omentum* and Inteſtines were extruded, then cauſing the Creature to be ſo held (on the Board) under a large *double Microſcope*, where a flat Glaſs for receiving of Objects was placed Horizontally, on which I expanded the *Omentum* or Caul, (a Light being placed underneath) I ſaw the Globules of the Blood move very ſwiftly in the ſmall Veſſels, which are only to be ſeen in the moſt *tranſparent* Parts of the *Membranes* of its *Omentum*; but the Motion of the Blood ſoon abated, and its Globules were withdrawn from the Extremities of its Blood Veſſels; and in a little time became ſtagnant in their larger Branches.

This Appearance of the Continuation of the Extremities of the *Arteries* with the *Veins*, while the Blood was moving in them, in the *Omentum* or Caul, is expreſs'd by Fig. 4. A A ſhews the Trunks of the *Arteries*, B B the *Veins*, which were diſtinguiſhable by contrary Currents of the Globules of the Blood in each Veſſel. C C C ſhews the branching of the Extremities of the *Arteries* and *Veins*, that no longer aſſociate with each other, but are united, as here expreſs'd. After I had ſeen this, I attempted to ſhew the like to ſeveral *Friends*, but did not always ſucceed ſo well as when Mr. *Chambers* and Mr. *Buckeridge* favoured me with their Preſence, at a time when I happened to have a young lean Dog, that was not large; in whoſe *Omentum* we ſaw it very well; but by the Aſſiſtance of an Inſtrument I had prepared to expand the *Meſentery*, we all ſaw it there much better, that Part having not only larger and clearer Spaces than the *Omentum*, but its Blood Veſſels are diſtributed more regular, as appears by Fig. the 5th, where the ſame Letters of Reference ſerve as above.

Thoſe who will entertain themſelves in viewing the tranſparent Parts of living Creatures with *Microſcopes*, will find that the Extremities of their *Arteries* and *Veins* are not all equally leſſen'd, tho' united. In the Tail of the *Lacerta Aquatica*, *Tadpols*, and in moſt Fiſh (I have examin'd) I have frequently obſerv'd ſeveral Communications between the *Arteries* and *Veins*; in which more than two Globules of Blood have paſs'd abreaſt: And in the ſame *Area* I have ſeen ſome of thoſe *Communications* ſo ſmall, as that but one Globule could paſs, and that very ſlowly before the other. In young *Fiſh*, particularly in Grigs, I have frequently obſerv'd a *Communicant Branch*, ſo very ſmall as that one Globule of Blood only has paſs'd it in two or three Seconds of a Minute: At other times I have found conſiderable Intervals in paſſing

ſing of one Globule in ſuch a Communicant Branch, even half a Minute, a whole Minute, and once in two or three Minutes I have ſeen one Globule of Blood only paſs in a particular Tract.

The prompt paſſing of Liquors injected by the *Splenick Arteries*, to the *Veins*, ſhews the Communications between thoſe Veſſels are more open than the *Arteries* and *Veins* of other Parts, of which I have elſewhere ſpoken.

Liquors alſo injected into the *Pulmonick Arteries* paſs to their *Veins*, tho' not altogether ſo freely as in the *Spleen*.

On viewing the Extremities of the *Pulmonick* Blood-Veſſels in a living Frog with my *Microſcope*, I found their *Communications* much larger than *thoſe* that I had before ſeen in the Membrane between the Toes and in the Feet of the ſame Creature. Nor can we reaſonably doubt of the like patent Communications of the *Arteries* and *Veins* of *Human Lungs* and thoſe of *Quadrupeds*, when we conſider the *Blood* of their Lungs muſt return to the Heart in equal *Time* and *Quantity*, with *that* of all the Parts of the Body beſides, as before noted. Hence it appears, the Bronchial Blood Veſſels (firſt taken Notice of by the accurate *Ruyſch*) are abſolutely neceſſary, elſe the Parts of the Lungs could not receive Nouriſhment; nor could the Glands of the *Bronchia* ſeparate their Liquor, if they were ſupplied with *Blood* from the Pulmonick Blood Veſſels *which* is ſo quickly diſpatched thro' the Lungs.

On viewing the Membrane that is between the Toes of one of the hinder Feet of a living Frog, after I had frequently taken hold of the ſame Leg of that Creature, to apply it to the Microſcope, I found that Membrane very tranſparent, and without any Motion of the Globules of the Blood in it, as if the Part had been dead; but while I was looking on it, it was, I confeſs, not a little entertaining to ſee the Globules creep into it by Degrees, and at length the Blood move in all the Branches of its *Veins* and *Arteries* as before when no Violence had been offered to the Part: while the Blood is thus leiſurely creeping through the Veſſels, you may plainly ſee its Globules compreſs'd into Oval Figures, which are made more or leſs oblong, by the Reſiſtance thoſe Globules meet with, by the Contraction of the Sides of the Veſſels they paſs through; and this I have more than once obſerved in the Tails of the Water *Newts* or *Lizzards*: But on examining the Blood of theſe Creatures with a Microſcope, and comparing it with the Human Blood, I found the Globules of the *Lizzard's* Blood more incline to an oval Figure, and were as big again as the Globules of Human Blood, and that of a ſmall Fiſh; which I in like Manner viewed at the ſame Time. It is not unlikely a ſudden Retroceſſion of Blood, from the Extremities of its Veſſels often happens, and its *Circulation* in the ſame Veſſels is afterwards carried on without any Impediment; as on ſome Paſſions of the Mind, Deliquiums by the Effuſion of Blood, or otherwiſe. But if the Blood is once become ſtagnant in its Veſſels, (eſpecially the *Arteries*) the Part is in no ſmall Danger of a Mortification, unleſs its neighbouring Veſſels, which enjoy the Motion of the Blood, drive on the ſtagnant Blood, and it eſcape by the Sides of the Veſſels that retain'd it. Experience aſſures us, that in Bruiſes when the Blood is extravaſated, it goes off either by *Tranſcolation*, or elſe cauſes an *Abſceſs*; for there's little Reaſon (in my Opinion) to ſuſpect any of the ſtagnant Globules of the Blood will be fit to re-unite with the *Circulating* Maſs. But that the Blood after Stagnation in its Veſſels will ſometimes paſs their Sides, appear'd to me from the following Experiment.

On viewing the *Meſentery* of a Dog when living, in which I had before ſeen the Blood paſſing the Extremities of the *Arteries* and *Veins*, I conſider'd how to preſerve the Blood in its Veſſels that I might afterwards at any Time ſee it in their Extremities when ſtagnant: For this End I caus'd ſeveral Parts of the *Meſentery* to be tied on as many Pieces of ſmall round *Pill-Boxes*, cut tranſverſly like little Hoops; on which, *Portions* of the *Meſentery* were extended like the Head of a *Drum*; and on viewing *them* afterwards with my *Microſcope*, I found the Extremities and Branches of the Blood Veſſels charged with Blood, which before appeared in Motion; ſome of which *Parts* of the *Meſentery* I ſtill keep by me. On laying one of theſe *Parts* of the *Meſentery* (thus expanded) in Water, the ſtagnant Blood in its Veſſels diſappear'd; but on juſt immerſing another of thoſe *Pieces* in Water, I could with my naked Eye ſee the ſtagnant Blood diffuſed in the Interſtices of the Blood Veſſels, and between the Membranes of the *Meſentery*: Hence it's evident, the Blood may paſs the Sides of its *Veſſels* after Stagnation in *'em*; but whether its *Globules* are broken, or what Figure renders *them* fit to paſs thoſe Pores that are in the Sides of the Veſſels, I leave to the inquiſitive: but we muſt return to our *Tables*, and firſt of that of the *Syſtem* of the *Vena Cava*.

As the *Arteries* are known to export the Blood, ſo the Veins carry it back again to the *Heart*; but having already deſcribed their Extremities, we come next to the large Trunks of the Veins; and here, as in the *Arteries*, we find the common Practice of *Nature*, in diſpoſing the Branches of *Veins* to diſcharge the refluent Blood into the next adjacent Trunk, and ſo on to the Heart. As the *Arteries* afford Abundance of Inſtances of *Checks* given to the Velocity of the Current of the *Blood* through ſeveral Parts, ſo the *Veins* ſupply us with as many *Artifices* to aſſiſt its regular Return to the *Heart*, as well as to favour thoſe *Contrivances* in the *Arteries*.

The Trunks of the *Carotid*, *Vertebral* and *Splenick Arteries* are not only variouſly contorted, but are alſo here and there *dilated*. The Beginnings of the internal *Jugulars* have a *Bulbous* Cavity (Fig. 7. H, H,) which are *Diverticuli* to the refluent Blood in the *Sinus's* of the *Dura Mater*, leſt it ſhould deſcend too faſt into the Jugulars. The like has been alſo taken notice of by Dr. *Lower* in the *Vertebral Sinus's*. The *Splenick Vein* has divers *Cells* opening into it near its Extremities in human Bodies, but in Quadrupeds the *Cells* open into the Trunks of their *Splenick* Veins.

The *Spermatick* Veins do more than equal the Length of the *Arteries* of the *Teſtes* in *Men*; their various *Diviſions* and ſeveral *Inoſculations*, and their Valves, are admirably contriv'd to ſuſpend the Weight of the Blood, in order to diſcharge it into the larger Trunks of the *Veins*; and were it not that the refluent Blood from the *Teſtes* is a *Pondus* to the influent Blood from the *Arteries*, and ſtill leſſens its current in the *Teſtes*, theſe Spermatick Veins, like *thoſe* of other Parts, might have diſcharged their Blood into the next adjacent Trunk.

Who

Who can avoid Surprize at the Art of Nature, in contriving the *Veins* that bring Part of the Refluent Blood from the lower Parts of the Body? when they conſider the Neceſſity of placing the Human Heart, as well as that of moſt Quadrupeds, ſo far from the *Centre* of the Body towards its upper Part? It is for that End neceſſary the large Trunks of the *Veins* and *Arteries* ſhould not aſſociate each other; for if all the Blood ſent to the lower Parts, by the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, ſhould return to the Heart again by one ſingle Trunk (as it is ſent out from thence) the *Weight* of ſo much Blood in the aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, (Fig. *6*. C, C, A) (for ſo its lower Trunk is call'd) would oppoſe the Force the Heart could give it from the Arteries, and hinder its Aſcent; For this Reaſon the *Vena Azygos* (Fig. 6, b.) or *ſine pari*, is contriv'd to convey the Blood ſent to the Muſcles of the Back and *Thorax* into the deſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, (ib. B. A.) above the Heart: Hence 'tis evident, more Blood comes into the Heart by the deſcending, or upper Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, (Fig. ib. B, A.) than paſſes out by the aſcending Trunks of the *Aorta*. Nor does this Quantity of Blood convey'd to the Heart by the *ſuperior Trunk* of the *Cava*, ſeem without ſome other Deſign in Nature, beſides tranſporting it thither to free the *inferior Trunk* from its Weight: But perhaps it was neceſſary ſo much Blood ſhould be ready there to joyn with the Chyle, (Fig. *6*. †) for its better Mixture, before it reaches the right Auricle of the Heart.

I might here add the Deſcripition of a *peculiar Valve*, I lately diſcovered in the *lower Trunk* of the *Vena Cava*, near the right Auricle of the Heart; but the annex'd Figures have taken up too much Room in thoſe Copper Plates to inſert it: For the ſame Reaſon, the Figures of ſome Contrivances in the *Arteries* here mention'd, particularly the *Spermaticks*, are omitted: This being what occurr'd to my Thoughts at preſent on this Subject, which is not to be found (at leaſt not commonly) in the Books of *Anatomy*: The greateſt Part of which have been added to theſe Papers, on their lying by me ſince the *Graver* began the Figures.

The Explications of the Figures.

FIG. 1.

REpreſents the Trunks and large Branches of the *Arteries*, diſſected from an *Adult Human Body*, when diſplayed and dried; as they are now to be ſeen in the *Repoſitory* of the *Royal Society*.

1. The Trunk of the *Aorta* cut from the *Baſis* of the Heart.

2. That Part of it, whence the Coronary Artery of the Heart does ariſe.

3. That Part of the *Arteria magna*, where the *Canalis Arterioſus* of the *Fœtus* terminates; which in an *Adult* becomes a Ligament. Vid. Fig. 2, 3.

4. That Part of the *Axillary-Arteries*, by ſome called the *Subclavian Arteries*.

5. The left *Carotid Artery* (in this Subject it ſeems) ariſing from a common Trunk with the right *Carotid* and *Axillary Arteries*, as in ſome Quadrupeds.

6. The left *Cervical* Artery, in this Subject ariſing from the Trunk of the *Arteria Magna*, as expreſs'd in a Figure given by *Bergerus* in the *Acta Eruditorum An*. 1698. pag. 295. But in all the human Bodies in which I have hitherto examined theſe *Arteries*, I have conſtantly found *them* as expreſs'd Fig. 2. 6. 6.

7. The *Arteries* that carry Blood to the lower Parts of the Face, Tongue, adjacent Muſcles and Glands.

8. The Trunk of the *Temporal Artery*, ſpringing from the Carotid, and parting with Branches to the Parotid Gland 9, and Temples 10, and Parts adjacent.

11. The *Occipital Arteries*.

12. The *Arteries* that convey Blood to the *Fauces*, *Gargareon*, and adjacent Muſcles.

13. The Trunk of the *Carotid Artery* cut off, before it is *Contorted* in paſſing the Skull.

14. The Trunk of the *Artery* of the Arm parting with Branches to the adjacent Muſcles and Parts.

* That Part of this *Artery* which is ſometimes prick'd in letting Blood, and makes an *Aneuriſma*, in which Caſe this Trunk of the Artery muſt be bared and *firmly tyed above* the *Aneuriſma*; and if it afterwards happens (as it has been frequently known) that the Flux of Blood to the *Aneuriſma* in the *Artery* is not very much abated, tho' the *Artery* has been *tyed above*; the *Operator* in that Caſe muſt make another Ligature on the Trunk of the *Artery below* its *Aneuriſma*: Theſe Collateral Communications of the Trunk of the Artery at the bending of the Cubit, preſerve the Circulation of the Blood in the Cubit and Hand, tho' the *Trunk* is totally compreſs'd both *above* and *below*; and the ſame *Trunk* afterwards divided between thoſe Ligatures. Hence it is, if one Ligature made above the Wound in the Artery is not ſufficient, but the Blood ſtill pours out from below, the *Patient* will ſooner recover the Action and Strength of the Muſcles of the Cubit, than thoſe in whom the upper Ligature proves ſufficient; the Reaſon of which is obvious to any who conſider that the *Communicant Branches* muſt be larger where the lower Ligature is required, than when the ſuperior Ligature only is ſufficient. Theſe *communicant Branches* (as I have ſeen them in ſome Subjects) are here mark'd out in prick'd Lines, *vid*. the Figure.

While theſe Papers were lying by me, the two following Inſtances happen'd, in which the *Communications* of the large Trunks of the *Arteries* of the Cubit and Arm were remarkable. The firſt was

A *Boy* of thirteen Years, who, about three Weeks before I ſaw him, receiv'd a Wound near the middle of the *Cubit* in which the *Trunk* of the *Artery* (mark'd in the Fig. †) was divided. The *Surgeon* who was firſt call'd, had frequently bound up the Wound, and put a Stop to the ſeveral diſcharges of Blood (which they told me did not amount to leſs than 6 or 7 Quarts at Times) but not without a Compreſs on the Trunk of the *Artery* above the Wound. On another impetuous

Flux was I call'd; but ſeeing no ſmall Quantity of Blood diſcharged, I was contented to let the Wound be bound up, in the ſame Manner as it had been done before; omitting the Compreſs on the Trunk of the *Artery* above, and adding a Piece of Deal-board, on which the Hand and Cubit were faſtened, to prevent any Motions of thoſe Parts, as well as the Fingers; Three Days after, the Applications were taken off, and little or no Blood appear'd; but two or three Hours were ſcarce elapſed e're I was alarm'd with Notice of a freſh Flux. The *By-ſtanders* being inſtructed in that Caſe, to compreſs the *Trunk* of the *Artery* above the *Cubit*, *they* had thereby prevented no ſmall Effuſion of Blood, which muſt otherwiſe have happen'd; his *Surgeon* being out of the Way, I laid the Trunk of the Artery bare above the Wound as expeditiouſly as I could, being forced more than once to let looſe the Compreſs above to diſcover its Orifice by the Flux of Blood. I paſſed a *Needle* with ſtrong waxed Thread under the Artery, and made a Ligature on its Trunk, which lay concealed in the Interſtice of the *Muſculus Flexor Digitorum*, and the *Muſculus Ulnaris Flexor Carpi*; but notwithſtanding this Ligature on the Trunk of the Artery above the Wound, the Blood ſtill flow'd from the *lower Trunk* of the *Divided Artery*; yet the Velocity of its Current was ſo much abated, that it ſeem'd like Blood flowing from a Vein. I left the Wound with a Digeſtive, and the Part without hard Bandage; it being now five Weeks ſince, I hear the Wound is almoſt *cicatriz'd*. The Learned Dr. *Harris* was preſent at the other *Operation*, by which the *Communications* of the large Trunks of the Arteries of the Arm were very evident.

A Boy about eight Years of Age, who came to Town with an *Aneuriſma* of the left Arm, upon bleeding ſix Weeks before. The *Tumour* was indeed very large in Proportion to ſo ſmall an Arm. After laying the *Aneuriſma* or *Tumour* bare, and making a Ligature on the *Superior* Trunk of the *Artery* (in the annex'd Fig. * ....) I found, on looſening the *Compreſs* on the ſuperior Trunk of the Artery, very little Abatement of the *Pulſation* of the *Aneuriſma*; I then paſſed a Ligature in like manner on the Trunk of the Artery below the Tumour; but notwithſtanding, the *Pulſation* continued, tho' much abated. I then diſcovered another Trunk of the *Artery*, ariſing from the lower Part of the *Tumour*, on which alſo I made another Ligature, and the Pulſation was then taken off. However, on cutting off the Surface of the *Cyſtis* or dilated *Artery*, and clearing it of the coagulated Blood, which was ſoon ſtopped with a common Aſtringent, I left the Part without any other Ligature or hard Bandage. It is now eighthen Days ſince the *Operation*, the *Ligatures* on the *Arteries* are all come off, and the *Pulſation* of the *Artery* of the *Wriſt* begins to be very manifeſt, nor does any Symptom appear that threatens Succeſs.

15. The Diviſion of the Trunk of the Artery of the Arm below the Flexure at the Cubit.

16. The external Artery of the Cubit, which makes the *Pulſe*, that is commonly felt near the *Carpus*.

17. The Arteries of the Hand and Fingers.

18. The Mammary Artery.

19. 19. The deſcending Trunk of the *Arteria magna*.

20. 20. The Intercoſtal Arteries.

21. The *Arteria Cæliaca*.

22. The *Arteria Hepatica*.

23. The Trunk of the *Arteria Splenica*.

24 The *Arteria Epiploica Siniſtra*.

25. A Branch of an Artery which paſſes to the Bottom of the Stomach.

26. The ſuperior Coronary Branch of the Stomach.

27. 27. The ſuperior Meſenterick Artery.

28. 28. The emulgent Arteries.

29. The inferior Meſenterick Artery.

30. 30. The Lumbal Arteries.

31. 31. The two Spermatick Arteries, which in this Subject, ſeem to ariſe at a greater Diſtance from each other than commonly.

32. The Iliack Artery.

33. The *Arteria Sacra*.

34. The internal Iliack Branch.

35. The external———

36. The Epigaſtrick Artery.

37. Branches of the external Iliack Artery, paſſing to the oblique Muſcles of the *Abdomen*.

38. 38. The Arteries that paſs to the Muſcles of the Thigh and *Tibia*.

39. The Crural Artery.

40. The Umbilical Artery, with thoſe of the *Penis*.

41. That Part of the Crural Trunk that paſſes the Ham.

42. The three Trunks of the Arteries of the Leg.

43. The Arteries of the Foot and Toes.

FIG. 2.

THE Trunks and ſome of the Ramifications of the Arteries of an adult human Body fill'd with Wax, to ſhew the Variety in Nature, and ſupply the Defects of the former Figure.

1. The *Aorta* cut off at the *Baſis* of the Heart.

A. The three ſemilunary Valves as they appear when the Heart is in *Diaſtole*, and hinder the Blood coming back from the Arteries into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

B. A Portion of the Trunk of the *Arteria Pulmonalis*. b, b. its Diviſion before it paſſes to the right and left Lobes of the Lungs.

C. The deſcending Trunk of the *Arteria Magna*.

D. D. The internal Mammary Arteries.

2. The Trunk of the Coronary, cut off.

3. The *Ligamentum Arterioſum*. Which in the *Fœtus* is the *Canalis Arterioſus*, and conveys Blood from the Pulmonick Artery to the great Artery.

4 The Trunk of the ſubclavian Artery.

5. 5. The Carotids.

6. 6. The Vertebrals.

7. 7. The Arteries which paſs to the lower

Parts of the Face, Tongue, adjacent Muſcles and Glands.

8. 8. The Trunks of the Temporal Arteries ariſing from the Carotids, giving Branches to Parotid Glands (9. 9.) and the Temples (10. 10.) &c.

11. 11. The Occiputal Arteries.

12. The Arteries of the *Fauces*, *Gargareon*, &c.

13. 13. The Contortions of the Carotid Arteries, as they paſs the *Baſis* of the Skull: Theſe Trunks of the Carotid Arteries in Dogs (like thoſe I gueſs of moſt Quadrupeds) are very much contorted before they reach the *Baſis* of the Skull: On filling theſe Veſſels of that Animal with Wax, I found thoſe Branches of *them* which paſs to the Brain, firſt clipping the hinder Parts of the lower Jaw, immediately under its condiloide Proceſſes; where thoſe Ateries are received in two *Sinus's* of that Bone, which *Sinus's* may alſo be ſeen in the Jaw-bones of other Quadrupeds, but not in human Bodies.

14. 14. Thoſe Parts of their Trunks that paſs by each Side of the *Sella Turcica*, whence divers ſmall Branches ariſe, and help to compoſe the *Rete Mirabile*; which is more conſpicuous in Quadrupeds than in human Bodies.

15. 15. The Contortions of the Vertebral Arteries, where we find their Trunks conſiderably dilated.

16. The vertebral Arteries, as they aſcend on the *Medulla Oblongata* towards the Annular Protuberance or *Pons Varoli*.

17. 17. The communicant Branches of the *Vertebral* and *Carotid* Arteries.

18. 18. The Arteries of the Brain diſplayed.

FIG. 3.

I Chuſe to place this Figure on the *Copper Plates* of one of the Trunks of the Arteries of the *Tibia* (diſſected from the Leg after *Amputation*) rather than the following *Diſtich*, which I find written on the *Original Table* of this Scheme of the *Arteries*.

Pulſificus Sanguis de Cordis Ventre ſiniſtro.
Funditur ut Corpus nutriat hiſce viis.

Before I explain the Letters of Reference of this third Figure, it will be neceſſary to let you know that Mr. *Stringer* was in his ſixty ſeventh Year when this Artery was taken from him, and near twenty Years before loſt the Uſe of both his *Legs*; and in that time he had been ſo perſecuted with Convulſions in *them*, that neither Leg was free a quarter of an Hour together, whether ſleeping or waking. At length one of his little Toes mortified, which was taken off by Mr. *Coldwyer*, an *expert Surgeon* of *Salisbury*; not long after more Toes of the ſame Foot followed the like Fate: The Convulſions following that Leg ſtronger and quicker: That Part of the Foot next the Toes became tumid and inflam'd, the Tumour extending it ſelf above the *Maleoli*: a ſinuous Ulcer paſſed by the Side of one of the *Metatarſian Bones*; the Extremity of which Bone (whence the Toe was taken off) lying bare. In this Condition I found the left Foot and Leg of this *Gentleman*, when I had the Honour to wait on him, by Command of the *Right Honourable* the preſent *Earl of Shaftsbury*, he living in the Neighbourhood of that *Noble Peer* in *Wiltſhire*; where I met with Mr. *Goldwyer* above-mention'd; and finding the Leg very chilly, the Neceſſity of parting with it was too evident; which Mr. *Stringer* ſuffer'd with extraordinary Fortitude, *He* not ſo much as expreſſing the leaſt Outcry during the *Operation*, tho' the Part did not want the moſt exquiſite Senſe of Feeling: On the Abſciſſion (which was about five or ſix Inches below the Knee) it was unexpected by me, I muſt confeſs, to ſee ſo little Blood ſpouting from the *Arteries*. The Stump being bound up, and committed to the Hands of two or three Servants, a leſs Number not being ſufficient to hold it, by Reaſon ſuch ſtrong convulſive Motions purſued the Part on the Operation. I was very deſirous to examine the *Arteries* of the amputated Leg, having before diſcovered the Cauſe of a Mortification of the Arm of a *young Gentlewoman*, who dy'd not long after an Amputation of the Part, tho the *Gangreen* did not appear to reach near the Place where the Abſciſſion was made: (*i. e.* below the ending of the *Muſculus Deltoides.*) In which *Caſe*, I found the Sides of the Trunk of the *Artery* of the Arm ſo thicken'd, that the *Diameter* of its *Bore* was *contracted* to leſs than a third Part, and would ſcarce admit a common Probe to paſs it, *vid.* Fig. G.H.I. When I had found the Ends of the *Arteries* in the Leg above-mention'd, I endeavour'd to paſs my Probe into one of *them*, but meeting with ſome Oppoſition, I ſuſpected I had miſtaken the *Vein* for the *Artery*, and that the Valves oppoſed the paſſing of the Probe that Way: but on further Diſſection I clear'd the Trunks of both thoſe Blood Veſſels, and found the *Veins* in their natural State; but the Sides of the *Arteries* were grown *Bony* or *Stony*; having clear'd two of *their Trunks*, I left one of *them* at *Saliſbury*, the *other* I brought to Town, and is here figur'd.

A. The upper Part of the Artery cut off in the Amputation of the Leg; from A to

B. The Trunk of the Artery diſtended and dry'd to ſhew its Canal.

C. That Part of the Trunk of the Artery which was ſo contracted by the Putrefaction or Oſſification, that a Probe would not paſs its Canal; from C to

D. The Trunk of the Artery opened and expanded.

E, E. The Putrefactions or Oſſifications in the Sides of the Artery.

F, F. Their Specks in the lower Part of the Artery, not ſo large as in the upper Part, and placed at greater Diſtances.

a, a, &c. The Branches ariſing from the Trunk of the Artery.

G. A Proportion of the Trunk of the Artery of the Arm above mention'd.

H. The Sides of the Artery very much thickned, whereby the *Diameter* of its *Canalis* was ſo much diminiſhed that the Probe

I. Would not paſs it.

The *Oſſifications* in the Coats of *Arteries* have been frequently obſerv'd, eſpecially in their large Trunks within the Cavities of the *Thorax* and *Abdomen*; but I don't remember the like has been taken notice of in the Limbs; or that ſuch Impediments in their Canals have been found the Cauſe of Mortifications of particular Parts, as in the Inſtance above-mentioned; tho' I doubt not, but the like has often happen'd in aged People, eſpecially where we find the Progreſs of the Gangreen not very ſwift, and its Beginning from no external *Cauſe*; the Conſequences of which are commonly found fatal. When the Arteries of one Leg (or of any other Limb) are ſo affected, we may well ſuſpect the like in *thoſe* of other Parts; which probably happened in the Inſtance I now mention'd; for tho' no Gangreen came on the Stump, yet the other Foot and Toes began to mortify about ſix Weeks after the Amputation, as did the Parts about the Hips, which were compreſs'd in lying or ſitting before he expired.

FIG. 4.

REpreſents the Extremities of the Blood Veſſels, as they appear while the Blood is paſſing them in the *Omentum* of a live Dog, view'd with a *Microſcope*.

A, A, The Branches of Arteries, and B. B. the Veins which aſſociate, C C their leſſer Branches where they paſs from each other, and are united at their Extremities.

FIG. 5.

THE like appearing in the *Meſentery* of a Dog when living.

D, D, The *Area* that are here viewed with the Microſcope, as they appear to the naked Eye.

FIG. 6.

THE Trunks of the *Vena Cava*, with their Branches diſſected from an adult human Body, done from the original Scheme in the *Repoſitory* of the *Royal Society*.

A, A, The Orifice of the *Vena Cava*, as it appears when cut from the right Auricle of the Heart.

a, The Orifice of the coronary Vein of the Heart.

B, A, The *ſuperior*, or *deſcending Trunk* of the *Vena Cava*.

C, C, A, The *inferior* or *aſcending Trunk*: ſo diſtinguiſhed from the Motion of the Blood in their Trunks, which is contrary to their Poſition:

D, D, The Subclavian Veins.

† That Part of the left Subclavian Vein, where the *Thoracick Duct* enters it, and diſcharges it ſelf of its *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

b, The *Vena Azygos* with its Branches going to the Ribs, e, e.

c, The ſuperior Intercoſtal Veins.

d, d, The internal mammary Veins.

E, E, The right and left Iliack Branches.

F, F, The internal Jugular Veins.

G, G, The external Jugulars.

H, H, The Veins which bring Blood from the lower Jaw and its Muſcles.

I, I, The Trunks of the internal Jugulars cut off at the *Baſis* of the Skull.

f, The Veins of the *Thymus* and *Mediaſtinum*.

g, g, The Veins of the Thyroid Glands.

h, The *Vena Sacra*.

i, The internal Iliack Branch.

k, The external———

K, K, The occiputal Veins.

L, The right axillary Vein.

M, The Cephalick.

N, The Baſilick.

O, The Median Vein.

P, The Trunk of the Veins of the Liver.

Q, The Phrenick Vein of the left Side.

R, The right Phrenick Vein.

r, A large Vein from the left *Glandula Renalis* and Parts adjacent.

S, The left emulgent Vein.

T, The right emulgent, in this Subject very much lower than the left, which is not uſual.

V, V, The two Spermatick Veins.

X, X, Two communicant Branches between the aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava* and *Vena Azygos*, by which the Wind paſſes into the deſcending Trunk of the *Cava*, when we blow into the aſcending at A. P. C. tho' the Trunk at A. A. and C. is firmly tyed on the Blow-pipe.

* An uncommon Branch between the lower Trunk of the *Vena Cava* and the left emulgent Vein.

y, A Vein which brings Blood from the Muſcles of the *Abdomen* into the external Iliack Branch.

z, The Epigaſtrick Vein of the right Side.

I, The *Vena Saphena*.

The reſt of the Branches here diſplayed commonly differ ſo much in various Subjects, that the particular Deſcriptions of them (which none but the *Operator* who diſſected them could pretend to be Maſter of) would be perhaps as uſeleſs, as tedious to repeat: Wherefore I paſs to thoſe conſiderable venous Trunks *which* are wanting in this *Scheme*.

FIG. 7.

SOme of the large Trunks of the Veins and their *Sinus*'s within the Skull, with the Beginnings of the internal Jugular Veins, filled with Wax, and dried together with the *Falx*, &c.

A, The Extremity of the *Falx* cut from the *Criſta Galli*.

a, Its lower *Limbus* that touched the *Corpus Calloſum*, as it divides the right Hemiſphere of the Brain from the left; where the fifth *Sinus* paſſes, which are here dried and diſappears.

B, B, The ſecond *Proceſs* of the *Dura Mater*, which ſupported the hindermoſt Parts of the Lobes of the Brain, and defended the *Cerebellum* from being preſs'd by thoſe Parts of the *Cerebrum*.

C, A Portion of the *Dura Mater* remaining to the Longitudinal *Sinus*.

D, D, Several Trunks of the Veins of the Brain cut off before they enter the Longitudinal *Sinus*.

E, E, The Longitudinal *Sinus's*.

F, F, the two lateral *Sinus's*.

G, The fourth *Sinus*.

g, The Veins from the *Plexus Choroides*.

H, H, The *Bulbi* or *Diverticuli* at the Beginnings of the internal Jugular Veins.

I, I, The internal Jugular Veins.

K, K, The Trunks of Veins, which bring Blood from the lower Jaw and Parts adjacent.

FIG. 8.

THE Trunks of the *Vena Portæ* diſſected and diſplayed; done from the Original Scheme in the *Repoſitory* of the *Royal Society*.

A, A, The Branches of the *Vena Portæ* freed from the Liver.

a, The Umbilical Vein.

B, The Splenick Branch.

C, C, The Meſenterick Branches which are continued from the Inteſtines.

b, The Trunk of the *Vena Pancreatica*, which receives Branches alſo from the *Duodenum*.

c, c, The *Vena Gaſtrica dextra Coronaria Superior*.

D, The Superior Coronary Vein of the Stomach of the left Side.

E, The inferior Coronary Branch of the Stomach of the right Side, and

F, The ſame Coronary Vein of the left Side removed from their proper Situations; from theſe two laſt are continued the *Vena Epiplocia ſuperior dextra* 1, and the *ſiniſtra* 2, with the *Media* 3.

G, The Vein call'd *Vas Breve*.

d, The *Vena duodeni*.

H, The *Vena Hæmorrhoidalis* ariſing from the *Rectum* and *Anus*, in this Subject emptying it ſelf into the left Meſenterick Branch; but in other Bodies (and particularly in a Preparation of theſe Veins, which I have now by me) I find this Trunk of the *Hæmorrhoid* Veins ending in the *Ramus Splenicus*.

The Length of the Trunk of this Hæmorrhoid Vein, and its Progreſs under the *Inteſtines*, renders it liable to be compreſs'd, and its refluent Blood retarded; whence its Branches in the *Inteſtinum Rectum* and *Anus*, become diſtended with Blood, and cauſe the *Hæmorrhoides Cæcæ* and *Apertæ*; *which* are frequently attended with *Apoſthumations* in the *Anus* and Parts adjacent; which Diſorders are the more incident, not only becauſe theſe Hæmorrhoid Veins (like the reſt of the Branches of the *Vena Portæ*) are without *Valves*, and the Blood has an aſcending Progreſs in *them*, as alſo that the long Trunk (H) is not only expoſed to the Compreſſions made by the *Inteſtines* in both Sexes: But particularly the *Uterus* in *Women* in time of *Geſtation*, eſpecially near the Birth, ſo compreſſes this *Trunk*, that 'tis no wonder we find Women more afflicted with the *Hæmorrhoids* at that *time*, than at any other. Nor are the *Iliack* Veins and the *Lymphæduct* that accompany *them*, without being expoſed to the like Incumbrance in Women with Child, whence the Veins of Legs and Thighs become *Varicoſe*, and thoſe Limbs are ſo frequently ſwoln, which in a late Inſtance I was acquainted with, when the Intumeſcence proved ſo great, that at Length the Abdominal Teguments were vaſtly extended; but the *Gentlewoman* recovered (beyond the Expectation of ſome) on the happy *Delivery* of two large Children.

ARTHROSIS, or Articulation; amongſt the Writers of Anatomy is divided into (1) *Diarthroſis* or De-articulation, which is a more looſe Articulation of the Bones where there is a manifeſt natural Motion of one Bone on the other; in which it differs from the (2) *Synarthroſis* or Co-articulation, which is a much cloſer Juncture, and where there is no ſuch natural apparent Motion of one Joint on the other. (3) *Ginglymus*, where each Bone receives into its *Sinus* the *Proceſſus* of the other; as in the Articulation of the *Ulna*, *Tibia*, *Humerus*, *& Oſſa Femorum*.

ARYTÆNOIDÆUS *Minor*, is a Muſcle which runs on the Surface of the *Arytænoidus Major*, ariſing from that Part of one of the *Cartilagines Arytænidæi*, next the *Cricoides* on one Side, and terminating in that Part of the other *Arytænoideal Cartilage*, which is fartheſt from the *Cricoides* on the other Side. Its Uſe is to aſſiſt the other Muſcle of this Name in its Action, which is much ſtrengthen'd by this manifeſt Decuſſation of the Fibres.

ASAPHATUM, is a Kind of *Impetigo*, *Serpigo*, or running Itch.

ASHLAR, is the Work-Men's Term for common or free Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASPECT *Double*, is a Term in painting, us'd for a ſingle Figure repreſenting two or more different Objects; which is cauſed either by a Change of the Poſition of the Eye, or by angular Glaſſes, *&c.*

ASSEMBLY, in the Military Art, is the ſecond Beat of a Drum before a March; on hearing this, the Soldiers ſtrike their Tents, and roll them up; and then ſtand to their Arms. The third beating is called the *March*, as the firſt is called the *General*.

ASSISA *magna*, was a more ſolemn Trial by a Jury of 12 or more Knights, to give their Verdict in a Cauſe proſecuted *per Breve de Recto*; i. e. where the Diſpute lies not about the bare Poſſeſſion, but of the *Right* and *Property*; in this diſtinguiſhed from the *Aſſiſa parva* or *minor*, where the Queſtion is only of Poſſeſſion, in which the Jury were 12 ordinary Legal or Freemen return'd by the Sheriff.

ASSISÆ *Judicium*, is the Judgment of the Court given againſt the Plaintiff or Defendant for Default.

ASTROLABE, this *Planiſphere* conſidered as a Projection of the Sphere is of two Kinds. The firſt is a Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the Equinoctial in the Stereographick Way, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be placed in the Pole of the World. The other *Aſtrolabe* is of *Gemma Friſius*; which ſuppoſes the Eye in the Point of the Interjection of the Equator and Horizon, projecting the Sphere on the Plane of the oppoſite Meridian.

ASTRONOMICAL *Hours*, are ſuch as are accounted from the Noon of one natural Day, or as ſome will have it from Midnight, to the Noon or Midnight of the next natural Day.

1

The former Equation of apparent Time.

Subſtract from the apparent Time, if it be the Sun's mean Anamoly.

Sign.	0		1		2		3		4		5		—
°	′	″	′	″	′	″	′	″	′	″	′	″	
0	0	00	3	46	6	34	7	43	6	42	3	54	30
1	0	08	3	53	6	38	7	40	6	38	3	47	29
2	0	16	3	59	6	42	7	40	6	34	3	40	28
3	0	23	4	06	6	46	7	40	6	30	3	33	27
4	0	31	4	13	6	49	7	39	6	26	3	25	26
5	0	39	4	19	6	53	7	39	6	21	3	18	25
6	0	47	4	26	6	57	7	38	6	17	3	11	24
7	0	55	4	32	7	00	7	38	6	12	3	03	23
8	1	03	4	38	7	03	7	37	6	07	2	56	22
9	1	10	4	45	7	06	7	36	6	02	2	48	21
10	1	18	4	51	7	09	7	34	5	57	2	40	20
11	1	26	4	57	7	12	7	33	5	52	2	33	19
12	1	34	5	03	7	1	7	32	5	46	2	25	18
13	1	41	5	09	7	1	7	30	5	41	2	17	17
14	1	49	5	15	7	19	7	28	5	36	2	09	16
15	1	57	5	20	7	22	7	26	5	30	2	01	15
16	2	04	5	26	7	24	7	24	5	24	1	53	14
17	2	12	5	32	7	26	7	22	5	18	1	45	13
18	2	19	5	37	7	28	7	20	5	12	1	37	12
19	2	27	5	42	7	30	7	18	5	06	1	29	11
20	2	34	5	48	7	31	7	15	5	00	1	21	10
21	2	42	5	53	7	33	7	12	4	54	1	13	9
22	2	49	5	58	7	34	7	10	4	48	1	05	8
23	2	56	6	03	7	35	7	07	4	41	0	57	7
24	3	03	6	07	7	36	7	04	4	35	0	49	6
25	3	11	6	12	7	37	7	00	4	28	0	41	5
26	3	18	6	17	7	38	6	57	4	22	0	33	4
27	3	25	6	21	7	39	6	54	4	15	0	24	3
28	3	32	6	26	7	40	6	50	4	08	0	16	2
29	3	39	6	30	7	40	6	46	4	01	0	08	1
30	3	46	6	34	7	40	6	42	3	54	0	00	0
	11		10		9		8		7		6		

Add to the apparent Time, if it be the Sun's mean Anamoly.

2

The latter Equation of the apparent Time.

Subſtract from the apparent Time, if it be the Sun's Place.

—	♈	♎	♉	♏	♊	♐	—
	′	″	′	″	′	″	
0	0	00	8	24	8	46	30
1	0	20	8	35	8	36	29
2	0	40	8	45	8	25	28
3	1	00	8	54	8	14	27
4	1	19	9	03	8	01	26
5	1	39	9	11	7	49	25
6	1	59	9	18	7	35	24
7	2	18	9	25	7	21	23
8	2	37	9	31	7	05	22
9	2	57	9	36	6	51	21
10	3	16	9	41	6	35	20
11	3	34	9	45	6	19	19
12	3	53	9	49	6	02	18
13	4	11	9	51	5	45	17
14	4	29	9	53	5	27	16
15	4	47	9	55	5	09	15
16	5	04	9	55	4	50	14
17	5	21	9	55	4	31	13
18	5	38	9	54	4	12	12
19	5	54	9	52	3	52	11
20	6	10	9	50	3	32	10
21	6	26	9	47	3	12	9
22	6	41	9	43	2	51	8
23	6	55	9	38	2	30	7
24	7	10	9	33	2	09	6
25	7	23	9	27	1	48	5
26	7	36	9	20	1	27	4
27	7	49	9	13	1	05	3
28	8	01	9	05	0	43	2
29	8	13	8	56	0	22	1
30	8	24	8	46	0	00	0
	♓	♍	♎	♌	♑	♋	

Add to the apparent Time, if it be the Sun's Place.

A Table of the Equation of Days made from the two preceding ones.

G.	♈		♉		♊		♋		♌		♍	
	′ S	″	′ A	″	′ A	″	′ S	″	′ S	″	′ S	″
0	7	45	1	11	4	3	0	59	5	43	2	8
1	7	26	1	24	4	0	1	15	5	45	1	53
2	7	7	1	37	3	56	1	29	5	46	1	37
3	6	48	1	49	3	51	1	42	5	47	1	21
4	6	29	2	1	3	45	1	54	5	48	1	5
5	6	10	2	12	3	39	2	6	5	48	0	48
6	5	51	2	23	3	32	2	19	5	48	0	30
7	5	31	2	33	3	25	2	32	5	46	0	12
8	5	11	2	43	3	17	2	44	5	44	0 A	7
9	4	51	2	53	3	9	2	56	5	40	0	26
10	4	31	3	3	3	0	3	8	5	36	0	45
11	4	11	3	13	2	51	3	20	5	31	1	3
12	3	52	3	22	2	41	3	32	5	25	1	21
13	3	33	3	30	2	31	3	43	5	19	1	40
14	3	14	3	37	2	21	3	54	5	13	1	59
15	2	55	3	43	2	10	4	4	5	6	2	19
16	2	37	3	48	2	0	4	14	4	58	2	40
17	2	19	3	53	1	49	4	24	4	49	3	1
18	2	1	3	57	1	37	4	34	4	39	3	22
19	1	43	4	1	1	25	4	43	4	30	3	44
20	1	26	4	5	1	13	4	51	4	20	4	6
21	1	9	4	8	1	1	4	59	4	9	4	29
22	0	52	4	10	0	49	5	6	3	57	4	51
23	0	35	4	12	0	37	5	13	3	45	5	13
24	0	19	4	13	0	24	5	19	3	32	5	35
25	0	3	4	11	0	10	5	24	3	19	5	57
26	0 A	12	4	9	0 S	3	5	29	3	5	6	19
27	0	27	4	8	0	16	5	33	2	51	6	41
28	0	42	4	6	0	29	5	37	2	37	7	2
29	0	57	4	5	0	44	5	40	2	23	7	23
30	1	11	4	3	0	59	5	43	2	8	7	44

A Table of the Equation of Days made from the two preceding ones.

G.	♎		♏		♐		♑		♒		♓	
	′ A	″	′ A	″	′ A	″	′ A	″	′ S	″	′ S	″
0	7	44	15	34	13	25	0	59	11	48	14	36
1	8	5	15	42	13	7	0	27	12	4	14	29
2	8	25	15	48	12	48	0 S	5	12	19	14	21
3	8	45	15	53	12	29	0	35	12	35	14	13
4	9	5	15	57	12	10	1	4	12	50	14	4
5	9	25	16	1	11	50	1	33	13	5	13	55
6	9	44	16	5	11	30	2	3	13	19	13	46
7	10	3	16	7	11	10	2	32	13	32	13	37
8	10	22	16	8	10	49	3	1	13	44	13	27
9	10	41	16	9	10	28	3	29	13	55	13	17
10	11	0	16	9	10	6	3	57	14	5	13	7
11	11	19	16	9	9	42	4	25	14	14	12	56
12	11	38	16	8	9	17	4	53	14	22	12	44
13	11	57	16	7	8	51	5	20	14	29	12	32
14	12	15	16	5	8	25	5	48	14	35	12	19
15	12	33	16	1	7	58	6	15	14	40	12	6
16	12	50	15	56	7	31	6	42	14	45	11	52
17	13	7	15	50	7	5	7	9	14	50	11	37
18	13	22	15	44	6	38	7	34	14	54	11	21
19	13	36	15	37	6	12	7	58	14	56	11	4
20	13	49	15	30	5	45	8	21	14	58	10	46
21	14	2	15	22	5	19	8	45	14	59	10	28
22	14	14	15	13	4	52	9	8	15	0	10	10
23	14	26	15	3	4	26	9	31	15	0	9	52
24	14	37	14	52	3	58	9	53	15	0	9	34
25	14	47	14	40	3	30	10	13	14	58	9	16
26	14	57	14	27	3	1	10	32	14	55	8	58
27	15	7	14	13	2	31	10	51	14	51	8	40
28	15	16	13	58	2	1	11	10	14	47	8	22
29	15	25	13	42	1	30	11	29	14	42	8	4
30	15	34	13	25	0	59	11	48	14	36	7	45

A Table of the Earth's mean Motions; of the Place of its Perihelion, and of the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes from the firſt Star in *Aries*.

Years from Chriſt	*The Earth's mean Motion from the Vernal Equinox.*				*The Motion of the Earth's Perihelion from the Vernal Equinox.*			
	s	°	'	"	s	°	'	"
1	9	07	53	3	2	14	3	30
1501	9	19	13	9	3	4	53	30
1581	9	19	49	26	3	6	0	10
1601	9	19	58	30	3	6	16	50
1621	9	20	07	34	3	6	33	30
1641	9	20	16	38	3	6	50	10
1661	9	20	25	42	3	7	6	50
1681	9	20	34	46	3	7	23	30
1701	9	20	43	50	3	7	40	10
1721	9	20	52	54	3	7	56	50
1741	9	21	01	58	3	8	13	30
1761	9	21	11	2	3	8	30	10
1781	9	21	20	6	3	8	46	50
1801	9	21	29	11	3	9	3	30

A Table of the Earth's mean Motion, and of the Motion of its Perihelion, and of the Fix'd Stars for the intermediate Years not mention'd in the preceding Table.

Years.	*The mean Motions for the intermediate Years.*				*The Motions of the Perihelii, and of the fix'd Stars for intermed. Years.*			
	s	°	'	"	s	°	'	"
1	11	29	45	40	0	00	00	50
2	11	29	31	20	0	00	01	40
3	11	29	17	00	0	00	02	30
4	00	00	01	48	0	00	03	20
5	11	29	47	28	0	00	04	10
6	11	29	33	08	0	00	05	00
7	11	29	18	48	0	00	05	50
8	00	00	03	36	0	00	06	40
9	11	29	49	16	0	00	07	30
10	11	29	34	57	0	00	08	20
11	11	29	20	37	0	00	09	10
12	00	00	05	26	0	00	10	00
13	11	29	51	6	0	00	10	50
14	11	29	36	46	0	00	11	40
15	11	29	22	26	0	00	12	30
16	00	00	07	14	0	00	13	20
17	11	29	52	54	0	00	14	10
18	11	29	38	34	0	00	15	00
19	11	29	24	14	0	00	15	50
20	00	00	09	4	0	00	16	40
40	00	00	18	8	0	00	33	20
60	00	00	27	12	0	00	50	00
80	00	00	36	16	0	01	06	40
100	00	00	45	20	0	01	23	20
200	00	01	30	41	0	02	46	40
300	00	02	16	1	0	04	10	00
400	00	03	1	22	0	05	33	20
500	00	03	46	42	0	06	56	40
600	00	04	32	3	0	08	20	00
700	00	05	17	23	0	09	43	20
800	00	06	2	44	0	11	06	40
900	00	06	48	4	0	12	29	00
1000	00	07	33	25	0	13	53	20
2000	00	15	6	50	0	27	46	40
3000	00	22	40	15	1	11	40	40
4000	01	00	13	41	1	25	33	20
5000	01	07	47	6	1	09	26	40

A Table of the Earth's mean Motion for every Day in the Year.

Days	Jan. The Earth's mean Motion. s	°	′	″	M. P. ″	Feb. The Earth's mean Motion. s	°	′	″	M. P. ″	March. The Earth's mean Motion. s	°	′	″	M. P. ″
1	0	00	59	08	00	1	01	32	27	04	1	29	08	20	08
2	0	01	58	17	00	1	02	31	25	05	2	00	07	28	08
3	0	02	57	25	00	1	03	30	43	05	2	01	06	36	08
4	0	03	56	33	01	1	04	29	52	05	2	02	05	45	09
5	0	04	55	42	01	1	05	29	00	05	2	03	04	53	09
6	0	05	54	50	01	1	06	28	08	05	2	04	04	01	09
7	0	06	53	58	01	1	07	27	16	05	2	05	03	10	09
8	0	07	53	07	01	1	08	26	25	05	2	06	02	18	09
9	0	08	52	15	01	1	09	25	33	06	2	07	01	26	09
10	0	09	51	23	01	1	10	24	41	06	2	08	00	35	09
11	0	10	50	32	02	1	11	23	50	06	2	08	59	43	10
12	0	11	49	40	02	1	12	22	58	06	2	09	58	51	10
13	0	12	48	48	02	1	13	22	06	06	2	10	58	00	10
14	0	13	47	57	02	1	14	21	15	06	2	11	57	08	10
15	0	14	47	05	02	1	15	20	23	06	2	12	56	16	10
16	0	15	46	13	02	1	16	19	31	06	2	13	55	25	10
17	0	16	45	22	02	1	17	18	40	07	2	14	54	33	10
18	0	17	44	30	02	1	18	17	48	07	2	15	53	41	11
19	0	18	43	38	03	1	19	16	56	07	2	16	52	50	11
20	0	19	42	47	03	1	20	16	04	07	2	17	51	58	11
21	0	20	41	55	03	1	21	15	13	07	2	18	51	06	11
22	0	21	41	03	03	1	22	14	21	07	2	19	50	15	11
23	0	22	40	12	03	1	23	13	30	07	2	20	49	23	11
24	0	23	39	20	03	1	24	12	38	08	2	21	48	31	11
25	0	24	38	28	03	1	25	11	46	08	2	22	47	40	11
26	0	25	37	37	04	1	26	10	55	08	2	23	46	48	12
27	0	26	36	45	04	1	27	10	03	08	2	24	45	56	12
28	0	27	35	53	04	1	28	09	11	08	2	25	45	05	12
29	0	28	35	02	04						2	26	44	13	12
30	0	29	34	10	04						2	27	43	21	12
31	1	00	33	18	04						2	28	42	30	12

A Table of the Earth's mean Motion for every Day in the Year.

Days	April. The Earth's mean Motion. s	°	′	″	M. P. ″	May. The Earth's mean Motion. s	°	′	″	M. P. ″	June. The Earth's mean Motion. s	°	′	″	M. P. ″
1	2	29	41	38	12	3	29	15	48	17	4	29	49	05	21
2	3	00	40	46	13	4	00	14	56	17	5	00	48	14	21
3	3	01	39	55	13	4	01	14	04	17	5	01	47	23	21
4	3	02	39	03	13	4	02	13	13	17	5	02	46	31	21
5	3	03	38	11	13	4	03	12	21	17	5	03	45	39	21
6	3	04	37	20	13	4	04	11	29	17	5	04	44	48	21
7	3	05	36	27	13	4	05	10	38	17	5	05	43	56	22
8	3	06	35	36	13	4	06	09	46	17	5	06	43	04	22
9	3	07	34	45	13	4	07	08	54	18	5	07	42	13	22
10	3	08	33	53	14	4	08	08	03	18	5	08	41	21	22
11	3	09	33	01	14	4	09	07	11	18	5	09	40	29	22
12	3	10	32	10	14	4	10	06	19	18	5	10	39	38	22
13	3	11	31	18	14	4	11	05	28	18	5	11	38	46	22
14	3	12	30	26	14	4	12	04	36	18	5	12	37	54	23
15	3	13	29	34	14	4	13	03	44	18	5	13	37	03	23
16	3	14	28	43	14	4	14	02	53	19	5	14	36	11	23
17	3	15	27	51	15	4	15	02	01	19	5	15	35	19	23
18	3	16	27	00	15	4	16	01	09	19	5	16	34	28	23
19	3	17	26	08	15	4	17	00	18	19	5	17	33	36	23
20	3	18	25	16	15	4	17	59	26	19	5	18	32	44	23
21	3	19	24	24	15	4	18	58	34	19	5	19	31	53	24
22	3	20	23	33	15	4	19	57	42	19	5	20	31	01	24
23	3	21	22	41	15	4	20	56	51	20	5	21	30	09	24
24	3	22	21	49	16	4	21	55	59	20	5	22	29	18	24
25	3	23	20	58	16	4	22	55	08	20	5	23	28	26	24
26	3	24	20	06	16	4	23	54	16	20	5	24	27	34	24
27	3	25	19	14	16	4	24	53	24	20	5	25	26	43	24
28	3	26	18	23	16	4	25	52	33	20	5	26	25	51	24
29	3	27	17	31	16	4	26	51	41	20	5	27	24	59	25
30	3	28	16	39	16	4	27	50	49	21	5	28	24	08	25
31						4	28	49	58	21					

A Table of the Earth's mean Motion for every Day in the Year.

Days	July.					Aug.					Septemb.				
	The Earth's mean Motion.				M. P.	*The Earth's mean Motion.*				M. P.	*The Earth's mean Motion.*				M. P.
″	s	°	′	″	″	s	°	′	″	″	s	°	′	″	″
1	5	29	23	16	25	6	29	56	34	29	8	00	29	52	33
2	6	00	22	24	25	7	00	55	42	29	8	01	29	01	34
3	6	01	21	32	25	7	01	54	51	29	8	02	28	09	34
4	6	02	20	40	25	7	02	33	59	30	8	03	27	17	34
5	6	03	19	49	25	7	03	53	07	30	8	04	26	36	34
6	6	04	18	57	26	7	04	52	16	30	8	05	25	34	34
7	6	05	18	06	26	7	05	51	24	30	8	06	24	42	34
8	6	06	17	14	26	7	06	50	32	30	8	07	23	51	34
9	6	07	16	22	26	7	07	49	41	30	8	08	22	59	35
10	6	08	15	31	26	7	08	48	49	30	8	09	22	07	35
11	6	09	14	39	26	7	09	47	57	31	8	10	21	16	35
12	6	10	13	47	26	7	10	47	06	31	8	11	20	24	35
13	6	11	12	56	27	7	11	46	14	31	8	12	19	32	35
14	6	12	12	04	27	7	12	45	22	31	8	13	18	41	35
15	6	13	11	12	27	7	13	44	31	31	8	14	17	49	35
16	6	14	10	21	27	7	14	43	39	31	8	15	16	57	36
17	6	15	09	29	27	7	15	42	47	31	8	16	16	05	36
18	6	16	08	37	27	7	16	41	56	31	8	17	15	14	36
19	6	17	07	46	27	7	17	41	04	32	8	18	14	22	36
20	6	18	06	54	28	7	18	40	12	32	8	19	13	30	36
21	6	19	06	02	28	7	19	39	21	32	8	20	12	39	36
22	6	20	05	11	28	7	20	38	25	32	8	21	11	47	36
23	6	21	04	19	28	7	21	37	37	32	8	22	10	55	36
24	6	22	03	27	28	7	22	36	46	32	8	23	10	04	37
25	6	23	02	36	28	7	23	35	54	32	8	24	09	12	37
26	6	24	01	44	28	7	24	35	02	33	8	25	08	20	37
27	6	25	00	52	28	7	25	34	11	33	8	26	07	29	37
28	6	26	00	01	29	7	26	33	19	33	8	27	06	37	37
29	6	26	59	09	29	7	27	32	27	33	8	28	05	45	37
30	6	27	58	17	29	7	28	31	36	33	8	29	04	54	37
31	6	28	57	26	29	7	29	30	44	33					

A Table of the Earth's mean Motion for every Day in the Year.

Days	Octob.					Novemb.					Decemb.				
	The Earth's mean Motion.				M. P.	*The Earth's mean Motion.*				M. P.	*The Earth's mean Motion.*				M. P.
″	s	°	′	″	″	s	°	′	″	′	s	°	′	″	″
1	9	00	04	02	38	10	00	37	20	42	11	00	11	30	46
2	9	01	03	10	38	10	01	36	29	42	11	01	10	38	46
3	9	02	02	19	38	10	02	35	37	42	11	02	09	47	46
4	9	03	01	27	38	10	03	34	45	42	11	03	08	55	46
5	9	04	00	35	38	10	04	33	54	42	11	04	08	03	46
6	9	04	59	44	38	10	05	33	02	42	11	05	07	12	47
7	9	05	58	52	38	10	06	32	10	43	11	06	06	20	47
8	9	06	58	00	38	10	07	31	19	43	11	07	05	28	47
9	9	07	57	08	39	10	08	30	27	43	11	08	04	37	47
10	9	08	56	17	39	10	09	29	35	43	11	09	03	45	47
11	9	09	55	25	39	10	10	28	44	43	11	10	02	53	47
12	9	10	54	34	39	10	11	27	52	43	11	11	02	02	47
13	9	11	53	42	39	10	12	27	00	43	11	12	01	10	48
14	9	12	52	50	39	10	13	26	09	44	11	13	00	18	48
15	9	13	51	59	39	10	14	25	17	44	11	13	59	27	48
16	9	14	51	07	40	10	15	24	25	44	11	14	58	35	48
17	9	15	50	15	40	10	16	23	34	44	11	15	57	43	48
18	9	16	49	24	40	10	17	22	42	44	11	16	56	52	48
19	9	17	48	32	40	10	18	21	50	44	11	17	56	00	48
20	9	18	47	40	40	10	19	20	59	44	11	18	55	08	48
21	9	19	46	49	40	10	20	20	07	44	11	19	54	17	49
22	9	20	45	57	40	10	21	19	15	45	11	20	53	25	49
23	9	21	45	05	41	10	22	18	24	45	11	21	52	33	49
24	9	22	44	14	41	10	23	17	32	45	11	22	51	42	49
25	9	23	43	22	41	10	24	16	40	45	11	23	50	50	49
26	9	24	42	30	41	10	25	15	49	45	11	24	49	58	49
27	9	25	41	39	41	10	26	14	57	45	11	25	49	07	49
28	9	26	40	47	41	10	27	14	05	45	11	26	48	15	49
29	9	27	39	55	41	10	28	13	13	46	11	27	47	23	50
30	9	28	39	04	41	10	29	12	22	46	11	28	46	32	50
31	9	29	38	12	42						11	29	45	40	50

A Table of the Horary mean Motion of the Earth.

In Leap Years after *February*, add a Day and the Motion of one Day to the Time.

H. ' "	° ' "	" " '''	" ''' ''''	H. ' "	° ' "	' " '''	" ''' ''''
0	0	00	00	30	1	13	55
1	0	02	28	31	1	16	23
2	0	04	56	32	1	18	51
3	0	07	24	33	1	21	19
4	0	09	51	34	1	23	47
5	0	12	19	35	1	26	14
6	0	14	47	36	1	28	42
7	0	17	15	37	1	31	10
8	0	19	43	38	1	33	38
9	0	22	11	39	1	36	06
10	0	24	38	40	1	38	34
11	0	27	06	41	1	41	02
12	0	29	34	42	1	43	29
13	0	32	02	43	1	45	57
14	0	34	30	44	1	48	25
15	0	36	58	45	1	50	53
16	0	39	25	46	1	53	21
17	0	41	53	47	1	55	49
18	0	44	21	48	1	58	16
19	0	46	49	49	2	00	44
20	0	49	17	50	2	03	12
21	0	51	45	51	2	05	40
22	0	54	13	52	2	08	08
23	0	56	40	53	2	10	36
24	0	59	08	54	2	13	03
25	1	01	36	55	2	15	31
26	1	04	04	56	2	17	59
27	1	06	32	57	2	20	27
28	1	09	00	58	2	25	55
29	1	11	27	59	2	22	23
30	1	13	55	60	2	25	50

A Table of the Equation of the Earth's Orbit.

Subſtract.

	Sign. 0			1			2			3			4			5			
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	
0	0	00	00	0	56	56	1	39	28	1	56	20	1	41	34	0	59	2	30
1	0	01	58	0	58	39	1	40	28	1	56	20	1	40	33	0	57	14	29
2	0	03	57	1	0	21	1	41	27	1	56	20	1	39	30	0	55	26	28
3	0	05	56	1	2	3	1	42	24	1	56	17	1	38	26	0	53	37	27
4	0	07	55	1	03	43	1	43	21	1	56	13	1	37	20	0	51	47	26
5	0	09	54	1	5	22	1	44	15	1	56	4	1	36	11	0	49	55	25
6	0	11	53	1	7	0	1	45	8	1	55	54	1	35	1	0	48	3	24
7	0	13	51	1	08	37	1	45	58	1	55	42	1	33	49	0	46	10	23
8	0	15	48	1	10	13	1	46	47	1	55	28	1	32	36	0	44	16	22
9	0	17	46	1	11	48	1	47	33	1	55	12	1	31	20	0	42	21	21
10	0	19	44	1	13	22	1	48	19	1	55	53	1	30	3	0	40	26	20
11	0	21	40	1	14	53	1	49	1	1	54	32	1	28	45	0	38	30	19
12	0	23	36	1	16	24	1	49	42	1	54	10	1	27	25	0	36	32	18
13	0	25	33	1	17	53	1	50	22	1	53	46	1	26	3	0	34	34	17
14	0	27	29	1	19	22	1	50	59	1	53	19	1	24	39	0	32	36	16
15	0	29	24	1	20	49	1	51	34	1	52	50	1	23	14	0	30	36	15
16	0	31	19	1	22	14	1	52	7	1	52	19	1	21	47	0	28	37	14
17	0	33	13	1	23	38	1	52	38	1	51	46	1	20	19	0	26	37	13
18	0	35	7	1	25	0	1	53	8	1	51	11	1	18	48	0	24	36	12
19	0	37	1	1	26	22	1	53	35	1	50	35	1	17	17	0	22	34	11
20	0	38	54	1	27	42	1	54	0	1	49	56	1	15	44	0	20	32	10
21	0	40	44	1	28	58	1	54	23	1	49	14	1	14	10	0	18	30	9
22	0	42	35	1	30	4	1	54	44	1	48	32	1	12	34	0	16	28	8
23	0	44	26	1	31	29	1	55	3	1	47	47	1	10	57	0	14	26	7
24	0	46	16	1	32	42	1	55	21	1	46	59	1	9	19	0	12	22	6
25	0	48	5	1	33	54	1	55	35	1	46	10	1	07	39	0	10	19	5
26	0	49	52	1	35	03	1	55	48	1	45	20	1	05	58	0	08	16	4
27	0	51	40	1	36	12	1	55	59	1	44	26	1	04	16	0	06	12	3
28	0	53	26	1	37	19	1	56	9	1	43	31	1	2	32	0	04	8	2
29	0	55	11	1	38	24	1	56	15	1	42	34	1	00	48	0	02	4	1
30	0	56	56	1	39	28	1	56	20	1	41	35	0	59	3	0	00	00	0
	Sign 11			10			9			8			7			6			

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A Table of the Moon's mean Motion, and of her Apogæum and Node.

Years from Christ	*The Moon's Motion from the Vernal Equinox.*				*The Apogæum's Motion from the Vernal Equinox.*				*The Motion of the Node from the Vernal Equinox.*			
	s	°	'	''	s	°	'	''	s	°	'	''
1	4	2	2	45	9	12	7	5	08	28	36	04
1501	1	29	39	8	3	29	55	50	01	25	46	43
1581	7	23	55	20	4	15	16	50	10	08	25	47
1601	0	7	29	25	7	19	7	5	09	11	35	31
21	4	21	03	30	10	22	57	20	08	14	45	19
41	9	4	37	35	1	26	47	35	07	17	55	03
61	1	18	11	40	5	0	37	50	06	21	04	47
81	6	1	45	45	8	4	28	5	05	24	14	35
1701	10	15	19	50	11	8	18	20	04	27	24	20
1721	02	28	53	55	02	12	8	6	04	00	34	6
1741	7	12	28	0	05	15	59	21	03	03	43	51
1761	11	26	02	05	08	19	42	36	02	06	53	35
1781	04	09	36	10	11	23	39	51	01	10	03	20
1801	08	23	10	15	02	27	30	6	00	13	13	4

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A Table of the Moon's mean Motion, of her Apogæum and Node for the intermediate Years, not mentioned in the preceding Table.

Years	*The Moon's mean Motion.*				*The Apoga's mean Motion.*				*The Node's mean Motion.*			
	s	°	'	''	s	°	'	''	s	°	'	''
1	04	09	23	4	01	10	39	51	00	19	59	43
2	08	18	46	7	02	21	19	41	01	08	39	26
3	00	28	09	10	04	01	59	32	01	27	59	09
4	05	20	42	49	05	12	46	4	02	17	22	03
5	10	00	05	52	06	23	25	54	03	06	41	46
6	02	09	28	55	08	04	05	44	03	26	01	29
7	06	18	51	59	09	14	45	35	04	15	21	12
8	11	11	25	37	10	25	32	7	05	04	44	05
9	03	20	48	41	00	06	11	57	05	24	03	49
10	08	00	11	44	01	16	51	47	06	13	23	33
11	00	09	34	48	02	27	31	38	07	02	43	16
12	05	02	18	27	04	08	18	10	07	22	06	9
13	09	11	31	30	05	18	58	0	08	11	25	52
14	01	20	54	34	06	29	37	50	09	00	45	35
15	06	00	17	37	08	10	17	41	09	20	05	18
16	10	22	51	16	09	21	04	13	10	09	28	12
17	03	02	14	19	11	01	44	3	10	28	47	56
18	07	11	37	22	00	12	23	53	11	18	07	39
19	11	21	00	25	01	23	03	44	00	07	27	22
20	4	13	34	5	03	3	50	15	00	26	50	15
40	08	27	8	10	06	07	40	30	01	23	40	31
60	01	10	42	15	09	11	30	45	02	20	30	46
80	05	24	16	20	00	15	21	0	03	17	21	2
100	10	07	50	25	03	19	11	15	04	14	11	17
200	08	15	40	50	07	08	22	30	08	28	22	33
300	06	23	31	15	10	27	33	45	01	12	33	50
400	05	01	21	40	02	16	45	00	05	26	45	7
500	03	09	12	5	06	05	56	15	10	10	56	23
600	01	17	2	30	09	25	7	30	02	25	7	40
700	11	24	52	55	01	14	18	45	07	09	18	57
800	10	02	43	20	05	03	30	0	11	23	30	13
900	08	10	33	45	08	22	41	15	04	07	41	30
1000	06	18	24	10	00	11	52	30	08	21	52	47
2000	01	06	48	20	00	23	45	0	05	13	45	44
3000	7	25	12	30	01	05	37	30	02	05	38	30
4000	2	13	35	40	01	17	30	0	10	27	31	27
5000	09	2	00	50	01	29	22	30	07	20	24	14

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A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, of her Apogæum, and the Retrogradation of her Nodes, for every Day in the Year.

January.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
"	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	00	3	10	35	0	06	41	0	03	11
2	00	26	21	10	0	13	22	0	06	21
3	01	09	31	45	0	20	03	0	09	32
4	01	22	42	20	0	26	44	0	12	43
5	02	05	52	55	0	33	25	0	15	53
6	02	19	03	30	0	40	06	0	19	04
7	03	02	14	05	0	46	48	0	22	14
8	03	15	24	40	0	53	29	0	25	25
9	03	28	35	15	1	00	10	0	28	36
10	04	11	45	50	1	06	51	0	31	46
11	04	24	56	25	1	13	32	0	34	57
12	05	08	07	00	1	20	13	0	38	08
13	05	21	17	35	1	26	54	0	41	18
14	06	04	28	10	1	33	35	0	44	29
15	06	17	38	45	1	40	16	0	47	40
16	07	00	49	20	1	46	57	0	50	50
17	07	13	59	55	1	53	38	0	54	01
18	07	27	10	30	2	00	19	0	57	11
19	08	10	21	05	2	07	00	1	00	22
20	08	23	31	40	2	13	41	1	03	33
21	09	06	42	15	2	20	23	1	06	43
22	09	19	52	50	2	27	04	1	09	54
23	10	03	03	25	2	33	45	1	13	05
24	10	16	14	00	2	40	26	1	16	15
25	10	29	24	35	2	47	07	1	19	26
26	11	12	35	10	2	53	48	1	22	37
27	11	25	45	45	3	00	29	1	25	47
28	00	08	56	20	3	07	10	1	28	58
29	00	22	06	55	3	13	51	1	32	09
30	01	05	17	31	3	20	32	1	35	19
31	01	18	28	06	3	27	13	1	38	30

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, of her Apogæum, and the Retrogradation of her Nodes, for every Day in the Year.

February.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
"	s	°	'	"	s	°	'	°	'	"
1	02	01	38	41	3	33	54	1	41	40
2	02	14	49	16	3	40	35	1	44	50
3	02	27	59	51	3	47	16	1	48	01
4	03	11	10	26	3	53	57	1	51	12
5	03	24	21	01	4	00	38	1	54	23
6	04	07	31	36	4	07	19	1	57	33
7	04	20	42	11	4	14	00	2	00	44
8	05	03	52	46	4	20	41	2	03	54
9	05	17	03	21	4	27	22	2	07	06
10	06	00	13	56	4	34	04	2	10	16
11	06	13	24	31	4	40	45	2	13	27
12	06	26	35	06	4	47	26	2	16	37
13	07	09	45	41	4	54	07	2	19	48
14	07	22	56	15	5	00	48	2	22	59
15	08	06	06	50	5	07	29	2	26	09
16	08	19	17	26	5	14	10	2	29	20
17	09	02	28	01	5	20	51	2	32	30
18	09	15	38	36	5	27	32	2	35	41
19	09	28	49	11	5	34	13	2	38	52
20	10	11	59	46	5	40	54	2	42	02
21	10	25	10	21	5	47	36	2	45	13
22	11	08	20	56	5	54	17	2	48	23
23	11	21	31	31	6	00	58	2	51	34
24	00	04	42	06	6	07	39	2	54	45
25	00	17	52	41	6	14	20	2	57	55
26	01	01	03	16	6	21	01	3	01	06
27	01	14	13	51	6	27	42	3	04	16
28	01	27	24	26	6	34	23	3	07	27

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

March.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	02	10	35	01	06	41	04	03	10	38
2	02	23	45	36	06	47	45	03	13	49
3	03	06	56	11	06	54	26	03	16	59
4	03	20	06	46	07	01	07	03	20	10
5	04	03	17	21	07	07	48	03	23	20
6	04	16	27	56	07	14	29	03	26	31
7	04	29	38	31	07	21	11	03	29	42
8	05	12	49	06	07	27	52	03	32	52
9	05	25	59	41	07	34	33	03	36	05
10	06	09	10	16	07	41	14	03	39	14
11	06	22	20	51	07	47	55	03	42	25
12	07	05	31	26	07	54	36	03	45	36
13	07	18	42	01	08	01	17	03	48	46
14	08	01	52	36	08	07	58	03	51	56
15	08	15	03	11	08	14	39	03	55	07
16	08	28	13	46	08	21	20	03	58	18
17	09	11	24	21	08	28	01	04	01	28
18	09	24	34	56	08	34	42	04	04	39
19	10	07	45	31	08	41	23	04	07	50
20	10	20	56	07	08	48	04	04	11	01
21	11	04	06	42	08	54	45	04	14	11
22	11	17	17	17	09	01	27	04	17	22
23	00	00	27	52	09	08	08	04	20	32
24	00	13	38	27	09	14	49	04	23	43
25	00	26	49	02	09	21	30	04	26	53
26	01	09	59	37	09	28	11	04	30	04
27	01	23	10	12	09	34	52	04	33	15
28	02	05	20	47	09	41	33	04	36	25
29	02	19	31	22	09	48	14	04	39	36
30	03	02	41	57	09	54	55	04	42	47
31	03	15	52	32	10	01	36	04	45	58

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

April.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	03	29	03	07	10	08	17	04	49	08
2	04	12	13	42	10	14	58	04	52	19
3	04	25	24	17	10	21	39	04	55	29
4	05	08	34	52	10	28	20	04	58	40
5	05	21	45	27	10	35	02	05	01	51
6	06	04	56	02	10	41	43	05	05	01
7	06	18	06	38	10	48	24	05	08	12
8	07	01	17	12	10	55	05	05	11	22
9	07	14	27	47	11	01	46	05	14	33
10	07	27	38	22	11	08	27	05	17	44
11	08	10	48	57	11	15	08	05	20	54
12	08	23	59	32	11	21	49	05	24	05
13	09	07	10	07	11	28	30	05	27	16
14	09	20	20	42	11	35	11	05	30	26
15	10	03	31	17	11	41	52	05	33	37
16	10	16	41	52	11	48	33	05	36	48
17	10	29	52	27	11	55	14	05	39	58
18	11	13	03	02	12	01	55	05	43	09
19	11	26	13	37	12	08	36	05	46	19
20	00	09	24	12	12	15	18	05	49	31
21	00	22	34	47	12	21	59	05	52	41
22	01	05	45	22	12	28	40	05	55	52
23	01	18	55	57	12	35	21	05	59	02
24	02	02	06	37	12	42	02	06	02	13
25	02	15	17	07	12	48	43	06	05	24
26	02	28	27	42	12	55	24	06	08	34
27	03	11	38	17	13	02	05	05	11	45
28	03	24	48	52	13	08	46	06	14	55
29	04	07	59	27	13	15	27	05	18	05
30	04	21	10	02	13	22	08	05	21	17

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

May.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	05	04	20	37	13	28	49	06	24	27
2	05	17	31	12	13	35	30	06	27	38
3	06	00	41	47	13	42	11	06	30	48
4	06	13	52	22	13	48	52	06	33	59
5	06	27	02	57	13	55	34	06	37	10
6	07	10	13	32	14	02	15	06	40	20
7	07	23	24	07	14	08	56	06	43	31
8	08	06	34	42	14	15	37	06	46	41
9	08	19	45	17	14	22	18	06	49	52
10	09	02	55	53	14	28	59	06	53	03
11	09	16	06	27	14	35	40	06	56	14
12	09	29	17	03	14	42	21	06	59	24
13	10	12	27	38	14	49	02	07	02	34
14	10	25	38	13	14	55	43	07	05	45
15	11	08	48	48	15	02	24	07	08	56
16	11	21	59	23	15	09	05	07	12	06
17	00	05	09	58	15	15	46	07	15	17
18	00	18	20	33	15	22	28	07	18	27
19	01	01	31	08	15	29	09	07	21	38
20	01	14	41	43	15	35	50	07	24	49
21	01	27	52	18	15	42	31	07	28	00
22	02	11	02	53	15	49	12	07	31	10
23	02	24	13	28	15	55	53	07	34	21
24	03	07	24	03	16	02	34	07	37	32
25	03	20	34	38	16	09	15	07	40	43
26	04	03	45	13	16	15	56	07	43	53
27	04	16	55	48	16	22	37	07	47	04
28	05	00	06	23	16	29	18	07	50	14
29	05	13	16	58	16	35	59	07	53	25
30	05	26	27	33	16	42	40	07	56	36
31	06	09	38	08	16	49	21	07	59	46

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

June.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	'	"	s °	'	"	°	'	"
1	06	22	48	43	16	56	03	08	02	5
2	07	05	59	18	17	02	44	08	06	07
3	07	19	09	53	17	09	25	08	09	18
4	08	02	20	28	17	16	06	08	12	29
5	08	15	31	03	17	22	47	08	15	39
6	08	28	41	38	17	29	28	08	18	50
7	09	11	52	13	17	36	09	08	22	0
8	09	25	02	48	17	42	50	08	25	11
9	10	08	13	23	17	49	31	08	28	22
10	10	21	23	58	17	56	12	08	31	32
11	11	04	34	33	18	02	53	08	34	43
12	11	17	45	08	18	09	34	08	37	54
13	00	00	55	43	18	16	15	08	41	05
14	00	14	06	18	18	22	56	08	44	16
15	00	27	16	53	18	29	37	08	47	26
16	01	10	27	28	18	36	19	08	50	37
17	01	23	38	03	18	43	00	08	53	47
18	02	06	48	38	18	49	41	08	56	58
19	02	19	59	13	18	56	22	09	00	09
20	03	03	09	48	19	03	03	09	03	19
21	03	16	20	23	19	09	44	09	06	30
22	03	29	30	58	19	16	25	09	09	40
23	04	12	41	33	19	23	06	09	12	51
24	04	25	52	08	19	29	47	09	16	02
25	05	09	02	43	19	36	28	09	19	12
26	05	22	13	18	19	43	09	09	22	23
27	06	05	23	53	19	49	50	09	25	34
28	06	18	34	28	19	56	31	09	28	45
29	07	01	45	04	20	03	12	09	31	55
30	07	14	55	39	20	09	54	09	35	06

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

July.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	07	28	06	14	20	16	35	09	38	16
2	08	11	16	49	20	23	16	09	41	27
3	08	24	27	24	20	29	57	09	44	37
4	09	07	37	59	20	36	38	09	47	48
5	09	20	48	34	20	43	19	09	50	59
6	10	03	59	09	20	50	00	09	54	09
7	10	17	09	44	20	56	41	09	57	20
8	11	00	20	19	21	03	22	10	00	30
9	11	13	30	54	21	10	03	10	03	41
10	11	26	41	29	21	16	44	10	06	51
11	00	09	52	04	21	23	25	10	10	02
12	00	23	02	39	21	30	06	10	13	13
13	01	06	13	14	21	36	47	10	16	24
14	01	19	22	49	21	43	28	10	19	35
15	02	02	34	24	21	50	09	10	22	45
16	02	15	44	59	21	56	52	10	25	56
17	02	28	55	34	22	03	32	10	29	06
18	03	12	06	09	22	10	13	10	32	17
19	03	25	16	44	22	16	54	10	35	28
20	04	08	27	19	22	23	35	10	38	39
21	04	21	37	54	22	30	15	10	41	49
22	05	04	48	29	22	36	56	10	45	00
23	05	17	59	04	22	43	37	10	48	11
24	06	01	09	39	22	50	19	10	51	21
25	06	14	20	14	22	57	00	10	54	32
26	06	27	30	49	23	03	41	10	57	42
27	07	10	41	20	23	10	22	11	00	53
28	07	23	15	59	23	17	03	11	04	03
29	08	07	02	34	23	23	44	11	07	14
30	08	20	13	09	23	30	25	11	10	25
31	09	03	23	44	23	37	06	11	13	36

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

Auguſt.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.			Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	09	16	34	19	23	43	47	11	16	47
2	09	29	44	54	23	50	28	11	19	58
3	10	12	55	29	23	57	09	11	23	08
4	10	26	06	04	24	03	51	11	26	19
5	11	09	16	39	24	10	32	11	29	29
6	11	22	27	14	24	17	13	11	32	40
7	00	05	37	49	24	23	54	11	35	51
8	00	18	48	24	24	30	35	11	39	02
9	01	01	58	59	24	37	16	11	42	12
10	01	15	09	34	24	43	57	11	45	23
11	01	28	20	09	24	50	38	11	58	33
12	02	11	30	44	24	57	19	11	51	44
13	02	24	41	19	25	04	00	11	54	54
14	03	07	51	54	25	10	42	11	58	05
15	03	21	02	29	25	17	23	12	01	15
16	04	04	13	04	25	24	04	12	04	26
17	04	17	23	40	25	30	45	12	07	36
18	05	00	34	15	25	37	26	12	10	47
19	05	13	44	50	25	44	07	12	13	58
20	05	26	55	25	25	50	48	12	17	08
21	06	10	06	00	25	57	29	12	20	19
22	06	23	16	35	26	04	10	12	23	29
23	07	06	27	10	26	10	51	12	26	40
24	07	19	37	45	26	17	32	12	29	51
25	08	02	48	20	26	24	13	12	33	01
26	08	15	58	55	26	30	55	12	36	12
27	08	29	09	30	26	37	36	12	39	23
28	09	12	20	05	26	44	17	12	42	34
29	09	25	30	40	26	50	58	12	45	44
30	10	08	14	15	26	57	39	12	48	55
31	10	21	51	50	27	04	20	12	52	05

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

September.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.				Nod. Retrog.		
"	s	°	'	"	s	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	11	05	02	25	0	27	11	01	12	55	16
2	11	18	13	00	0	27	17	42	12	58	27
3	00	01	23	35	0	27	24	23	13	01	37
4	00	14	34	10	0	27	31	04	13	04	48
5	00	27	44	45	0	27	37	45	13	07	58
6	01	10	55	20	0	27	44	26	13	11	09
7	01	24	05	55	0	27	51	07	13	14	20
8	02	07	16	30	0	27	57	48	13	17	31
9	02	20	27	05	0	28	04	29	13	20	41
10	03	03	37	40	0	28	11	11	13	23	52
11	03	16	48	15	0	28	17	52	13	27	03
12	03	29	58	50	0	28	24	33	13	30	14
13	04	13	09	25	0	28	31	14	13	33	24
14	04	26	20	00	0	28	37	55	13	36	35
15	05	09	30	35	0	28	44	36	13	39	45
16	05	22	41	10	0	28	51	17	13	42	56
17	06	05	51	45	0	28	57	58	13	46	07
18	06	19	02	20	0	29	04	39	13	49	17
19	07	02	12	55	0	29	11	20	13	52	28
20	07	15	23	30	0	29	18	01	13	55	38
21	07	28	34	05	0	29	24	42	13	58	49
22	08	11	44	40	0	29	31	23	14	02	00
23	08	24	55	15	0	29	38	04	14	05	10
24	09	08	05	50	0	29	44	45	14	08	21
25	09	21	16	25	0	29	51	27	14	11	31
26	10	04	27	00	0	29	50	08	14	14	42
27	10	17	37	35	1	00	04	49	14	17	53
28	11	00	48	10	1	00	11	30	14	21	03
29	11	13	58	45	1	00	18	11	14	24	14
30	11	27	09	20	1	00	24	52	14	27	24

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

October.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.				Nod. Retrog.		
"	s	°	'	"	s	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	00	10	19	55	1	00	31	33	14	30	35
2	00	23	30	30	1	00	38	14	14	33	46
3	01	06	41	05	1	00	44	55	14	36	56
4	01	19	51	40	1	00	51	36	14	40	07
5	02	03	02	15	1	00	58	17	14	43	17
6	02	16	12	50	1	01	04	58	14	46	28
7	02	29	23	26	1	01	11	39	14	49	39
8	03	12	34	01	1	01	18	20	14	52	50
9	03	25	44	36	1	01	25	02	14	56	00
10	04	08	55	11	1	01	31	43	14	59	11
11	04	22	05	46	1	01	38	24	15	02	21
12	05	05	16	21	1	01	45	05	15	05	32
13	05	18	26	56	1	01	51	46	15	08	43
14	06	01	37	31	1	01	58	27	15	11	53
15	06	14	48	06	1	02	05	08	15	15	04
16	06	27	58	41	1	02	11	49	15	18	15
17	07	11	09	16	1	02	18	30	15	21	26
18	07	24	19	51	1	02	25	11	15	24	36
19	08	07	30	26	1	02	31	52	15	27	47
20	08	20	41	01	1	02	38	33	15	30	57
21	09	03	51	36	1	02	45	14	15	34	08
22	09	17	02	11	1	02	51	55	15	37	19
23	10	00	12	46	1	02	58	36	15	40	29
24	10	13	23	21	1	03	05	17	15	43	40
25	10	26	33	56	1	03	11	58	15	46	50
26	11	09	44	31	1	03	18	39	15	50	01
27	11	22	55	06	1	03	25	21	15	53	12
28	00	06	05	41	1	03	32	02	15	56	22
29	00	19	16	16	1	03	38	43	15	59	33
30	01	02	26	51	1	03	45	24	16	02	43
31	01	15	37	26	1	03	52	05	16	05	54

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

November.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.				Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	′	″	s	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	01	28	48	01	1	03	58	46	16	09	05
2	02	11	58	36	1	04	05	27	16	12	16
3	02	25	09	11	1	04	12	08	16	15	26
4	03	08	19	46	1	04	18	49	16	18	37
5	03	21	30	21	1	04	25	30	16	21	48
6	04	04	40	56	1	04	32	11	16	24	59
7	04	17	51	31	1	04	38	53	16	28	09
8	05	01	02	06	1	04	45	34	16	31	20
9	05	14	12	41	1	04	52	15	16	34	30
10	05	27	23	16	1	04	58	56	16	37	41
11	06	10	33	51	1	05	05	37	16	40	52
12	06	23	44	26	1	05	12	10	16	44	02
13	07	06	55	01	1	05	18	59	16	47	13
14	07	20	05	36	1	05	25	40	16	50	23
15	08	03	16	11	1	05	32	21	16	53	34
16	08	16	26	46	1	05	39	02	16	56	45
17	08	29	37	21	1	05	45	43	16	59	55
18	09	12	47	56	1	05	52	24	17	03	06
19	09	25	58	31	1	05	59	05	17	06	16
20	10	09	09	06	1	06	05	46	17	09	27
21	10	22	19	41	1	06	12	27	17	12	38
22	11	05	30	16	1	06	19	09	17	15	49
23	11	18	40	51	1	06	25	50	17	18	59
24	00	01	51	26	1	06	32	31	17	22	10
25	00	15	02	02	1	06	39	12	17	25	21
26	00	28	12	37	1	06	45	53	17	28	32
27	01	11	23	12	1	06	52	34	17	31	42
28	01	24	33	47	1	06	59	15	17	34	53
29	02	07	44	22	1	07	05	56	17	38	03
30	02	20	54	57	1	07	12	37	17	41	14

A Table of the mean Motion of the Moon, &c.

December.

Days	The Moon's mean Motion.				Apog.				Nod. Retrog.		
	s	°	′	″	s	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	03	04	05	32	1	07	19	18	17	44	25
2	03	17	16	07	1	07	25	59	17	47	35
3	04	00	26	42	1	07	32	40	17	50	46
4	04	13	37	17	1	07	39	21	17	53	56
5	04	26	47	52	1	07	46	02	17	57	07
6	05	09	58	27	1	07	52	43	18	00	18
7	05	23	09	02	1	07	59	24	18	03	28
8	06	06	19	37	1	08	06	06	18	06	39
9	06	19	30	12	1	08	12	47	18	09	49
10	07	02	40	47	1	08	19	28	18	13	00
11	07	15	51	22	1	08	26	09	18	16	11
12	07	29	01	57	1	08	32	50	18	19	21
13	08	12	12	32	1	08	39	31	18	22	32
14	08	25	23	07	1	08	46	12	18	25	42
15	09	08	33	42	1	08	52	53	18	28	53
16	09	21	44	17	1	08	59	34	18	32	04
17	10	04	54	52	1	09	06	15	18	35	15
18	10	18	05	27	1	09	12	56	18	38	25
19	11	01	16	02	1	09	19	38	18	41	36
20	11	14	26	37	1	09	26	19	18	44	47
21	11	27	37	12	1	09	33	00	18	47	58
22	00	10	47	47	1	09	39	41	18	51	09
23	00	23	58	22	1	09	46	22	18	54	19
24	01	07	08	57	1	09	53	03	18	57	30
25	01	20	19	32	1	09	59	44	19	00	41
26	02	03	30	07	1	10	06	25	19	03	51
27	02	16	40	42	1	10	13	06	19	07	02
28	02	29	51	17	1	10	19	47	19	10	12
29	03	13	01	52	1	10	26	28	19	13	23
30	03	26	12	27	1	10	33	09	19	16	34
31	04	09	23	02	1	10	39	50	19	19	45

A Table of the Moon's mean Motion in Hours and Parts of an Hour.

H.	° ' ''	' ''	' ''	H.	° ' ''	° ''	' ''
'	' '' '''	'' '''	'' '''	'	' '' '''	'' '''	'' '''
''	'' ''' ''''	''' ''''	''' ''''	''	'' ''' ''''	'' '''	''' ''''
0	0 00 00	0 00	0 00	30	16 28 14	8 21	3 58
1	0 32 56	0 17	0 08	31	17 01 10	8 38	4 06
2	1 05 53	0 33	0 16	32	17 34 07	8 54	4 14
3	1 38 49	0 50	0 24	33	18 07 03	9 11	4 22
4	2 11 46	1 07	0 32	34	18 39 59	9 28	4 30
5	2 44 42	1 24	0 40	35	19 12 55	9 45	4 38
6	3 17 39	1 40	0 48	36	19 45 52	10 02	4 46
7	3 50 35	1 57	0 56	37	20 18 48	10 19	4 54
8	4 23 32	2 14	1 04	38	20 51 45	10 36	5 02
9	4 56 28	2 30	1 12	39	21 24 41	10 52	5 10
10	5 29 25	2 47	1 19	40	21 57 38	11 08	5 18
11	6 02 21	3 04	1 27	41	22 30 34	11 25	5 26
12	6 35 18	3 21	1 35	42	23 03 31	11 42	5 34
13	7 08 14	3 37	1 43	43	23 36 27	11 59	5 42
14	7 41 10	3 54	1 51	44	24 09 24	12 16	5 50
15	8 14 07	4 11	1 59	45	24 42 20	12 32	5 58
16	8 47 03	4 27	2 07	46	25 15 17	12 41	6 06
17	9 20 00	4 44	2 15	47	25 48 13	13 05	6 14
18	9 52 56	5 01	2 23	48	26 21 10	13 22	6 22
19	10 25 53	5 18	2 31	49	26 54 06	13 39	6 30
20	10 58 49	5 34	2 39	50	27 27 03	13 56	6 38
21	11 31 46	5 51	2 47	51	27 59 59	14 13	6 46
22	12 04 42	6 08	2 55	52	28 32 56	14 30	6 54
23	12 37 39	6 24	3 03	53	29 05 52	14 46	7 01
24	13 10 35	6 41	3 11	54	29 38 49	15 02	7 08
25	13 43 32	6 58	3 19	55	30 11 45	15 19	7 16
26	14 16 28	7 15	3 27	56	30 44 42	15 36	7 24
27	14 49 24	7 31	3 34	57	31 17 38	15 53	7 32
28	15 22 21	7 48	3 42	58	31 50 34	16 10	7 40
29	15 55 17	8 05	3 50	59	32 23 31	16 26	7 48
30	16 28 14	8 21	3 58	60	32 56 27	16 43	7 56

If it be Leap-Year, after *February*, you muſt to the Time given, add a Day, and to the collected Sums of her Motion.

A Table of Phyſical Parts to be added to, or taken from the Moon's mean Motion, according to the Sun's mean Anomaly.

Anomal. Sol. med.	Add.						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	' ''	' ''	' ''	' ''	' ''	' ''	
0	0 00	5 36	9 51	11 30	10 04	5 51	30
1	0 12	5 47	9 57	11 30	9 58	5 40	29
2	0 23	5 58	10 03	11 30	9 51	5 30	28
3	0 35	6 09	10 09	11 30	9 45	5 19	27
4	0 47	6 19	10 14	11 29	9 39	5 08	26
5	0 59	6 29	10 19	11 28	9 32	4 57	25
6	1 10	6 39	10 25	11 27	9 25	4 46	24
7	1 22	6 48	10 30	11 26	9 18	4 35	23
8	1 33	6 58	10 34	11 25	9 11	4 23	22
9	1 45	7 07	10 39	11 24	9 03	4 12	21
10	1 56	7 16	10 43	11 22	8 53	4 00	20
11	2 08	7 25	10 48	11 20	8 48	3 49	19
12	2 19	7 34	10 52	11 18	8 40	3 37	18
13	2 31	7 43	10 56	11 15	8 32	3 25	17
14	2 42	7 52	10 59	11 13	8 23	3 14	16
15	2 54	8 01	11 02	11 10	8 15	3 02	15
16	3 05	8 09	11 06	11 07	8 06	2 50	14
17	3 16	8 17	11 09	11 04	7 58	2 38	13
18	3 27	8 25	11 12	11 00	7 49	2 26	12
19	3 39	8 33	11 14	10 57	7 40	2 14	11
20	3 50	8 41	11 17	10 53	7 30	2 02	10
21	4 01	8 49	11 19	10 50	7 21	1 50	9
22	4 12	8 57	11 21	10 45	7 12	1 38	8
23	4 22	9 04	11 23	10 40	7 02	1 26	7
24	4 33	9 11	11 24	10 35	6 52	1 13	6
25	4 44	9 18	11 26	10 31	6 42	1 01	5
26	4 55	9 25	11 27	10 26	6 32	0 49	4
27	5 05	9 32	11 28	10 20	6 22	0 37	3
28	5 16	9 38	11 29	10 15	6 12	0 24	2
29	5 26	9 45	11 29	10 09	6 02	0 12	1
30	5 36	9 51	11 30	10 04	5 51	0 00	0
	11	10	9	8	7	6	
Subtr.							

A Table of the Equations of the Moon's Apogæum; with the Eccentricities of her Orbit in ſuch Parts, as the Radius contains 1000000.

Add the Equation to the Apogæum.

Argum. Ann.	Sign. 0, 6			Ec-centri-city.	Sign. 1, 7.			Ec-centri-city.	Sign. 2, 8.			Ec-centri-city.	Argum. An.
	°	'	''	Parts.	°	'	''	Parts.	°	'	''	Parts.	
0	0	00	00	66854	09	07	14	61045	11	08	55	49429	30
1	0	20	21	66847	09	20	52	60691	10	59	45	49082	29
2	0	40	42	66826	09	34	01	60330	10	49	35	48741	28
3	1	01	01	66791	09	46	40	59962	10	38	22	48408	27
4	1	21	17	66741	09	58	49	59589	10	26	07	48085	26
5	1	41	30	66678	10	10	24	59210	10	12	50	47769	25
6	2	01	40	66600	10	21	29	58827	09	58	45	47653	24
7	2	21	44	66509	10	31	58	58439	09	43	35	47167	23
8	2	41	42	66404	10	41	50	58047	09	26	22	46880	22
9	3	01	34	66286	10	51	08	57652	09	09	07	46604	21
10	3	21	18	66154	10	59	48	57254	09	51	50	46337	20
11	3	40	54	66008	11	07	47	56854	08	41	36	46082	19
12	4	00	12	65850	11	15	07	56451	08	11	14	45838	18
13	4	19	38	65679	11	21	45	56047	07	49	55	45606	17
14	4	38	44	65495	11	27	40	55642	07	27	40	45385	16
15	4	57	38	65298	11	32	51	55237	07	04	31	45176	15
16	5	16	20	65089	11	37	17	54832	06	40	30	44979	14
17	5	34	49	64868	11	30	55	54427	06	15	40	44794	13
18	5	53	02	64636	11	43	47	54023	05	50	02	44623	12
19	6	11	01	64392	11	45	49	53920	05	23	39	44466	11
20	6	28	43	64137	11	47	01	53220	04	56	34	44320	10
21	6	46	08	63870	11	47	22	52822	04	28	51	44188	9
22	7	03	15	63594	11	46	50	52427	04	00	32	44070	8
23	7	20	05	63307	11	45	24	52035	03	31	40	43965	7
24	7	36	30	63011	11	43	04	51647	03	02	20	43874	6
25	7	52	36	62705	11	39	47	51264	02	03	26	43796	5
26	8	08	20	62389	11	35	34	50885	02	02	30	43733	4
27	8	23	41	62066	11	30	23	50512	01	32	08	43683	3
28	8	38	38	61733	11	24	14	50144	01	01	30	43648	2
29	8	53	08	61392	11	17	05	49783	00	30	45	43627	1
30	9	07	14	61045	11	08	55	49429	00	00	00	43619	0
	Sign. 5, 11				Sign. 4, 10.				Sign. 3, 9.				

Subtract the Equations of the Apogæum.

A Table of the Equations of the Centre of the Moon.

Subtract.

Anom. Med.	Sign. 0.			Sign. 1.			Anom. Med.
	Ecc.leaſt. 43610	Mid. 55237	Great. 66854	Ecc.leaſt 43619	Mid. 55237	Great. 66854	
	° ' ''	° ' ''	° ' ''	° ' ''	° ' ''	° ' ''	
0	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00	2 23 08	2 59 04	3 34 08	30
1	0 04 58	0 06 12	0 07 24	2 27 32	3 04 33	3 40 43	29
2	0 09 56	0 12 24	0 14 48	2 31 50	3 10 00	3 47 15	28
3	0 14 53	0 18 35	0 22 12	2 36 07	3 15 23	3 53 43	27
4	0 19 50	0 24 47	0 29 36	2 40 22	3 20 44	4 00 08	26
5	0 24 48	0 30 58	0 36 58	2 44 35	3 26 01	4 06 30	25
6	0 29 44	0 37 09	0 44 20	2 48 48	3 31 16	4 12 47	24
7	0 34 39	0 43 19	0 51 42	2 52 53	3 36 27	4 19 01	23
8	0 39 34	0 49 27	0 59 04	2 56 54	3 41 35	4 25 12	22
9	0 44 30	0 55 36	1 06 25	3 00 58	3 46 39	4 31 18	21
10	0 49 25	1 01 43	1 13 45	3 04 55	3 51 39	4 37 20	20
11	0 54 19	1 07 51	1 21 02	3 08 53	3 56 36	4 43 18	19
12	0 59 13	1 13 57	1 28 18	3 12 46	4 01 30	4 49 12	18
13	1 04 04	1 20 02	1 35 34	3 16 35	4 06 20	4 55 01	17
14	1 08 56	1 26 05	1 42 49	3 20 22	4 11 06	5 00 46	16
15	1 13 45	1 32 07	1 50 02	3 24 05	4 15 47	5 06 26	15
16	1 18 33	1 38 08	1 57 13	3 27 44	4 20 24	5 12 01	14
17	1 23 20	1 44 08	2 04 23	3 31 20	4 24 58	5 17 32	13
18	1 28 06	1 50 06	2 11 31	3 34 53	4 29 28	5 22 59	12
19	1 32 50	1 56 02	2 18 37	3 38 22	4 33 53	5 28 20	11
20	1 37 32	2 01 56	2 25 41	3 41 47	4 38 14	5 33 36	10
21	1 42 13	2 07 49	2 32 43	3 45 09	4 42 31	5 38 47	9
22	1 46 53	2 13 39	2 39 43	3 48 28	4 46 43	5 43 53	8
23	1 51 33	2 19 27	2 46 40	3 51 43	4 50 50	5 48 53	7
24	1 56 09	2 25 14	2 53 35	3 54 55	4 54 53	5 53 48	6
25	2 00 45	2 30 58	3 00 28	3 57 03	4 58 55	5 58 38	5
26	2 05 18	2 36 41	3 07 18	4 01 06	5 02 43	6 03 21	4
27	2 09 49	2 42 21	3 14 05	4 04 05	5 06 32	6 07 59	3
28	2 14 18	2 47 58	3 20 49	4 07 00	5 10 15	6 12 31	2
29	2 18 44	2 53 32	3 27 50	4 09 51	5 13 54	6 16 58	1
30	2 23 08	2 59 04	3 34 08	4 12 40	5 17 27	6 21 18	0
		Sign. 11.			Sign. 10.		

Add.

A Table of the Equations of the Centre of the Moon.

Subtract.

Anom. Med.	Sign. 2.			Sign. 3.			Anom. Med.
	Ecc. leaſt. 43619	Mid. 55237	Great. 66854	Ecc. leaſt 43619	Mid. 55237	Great. 66854	
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
0	4 12 40	5 17 27	6 21 18	4 59 30	6 18 59	7 38 17	30
1	4 15 18	5 20 54	6 25 32	4 59 48	6 19 23	7 38 52	29
2	4 17 56	5 24 17	6 29 39	4 59 56	6 19 40	7 39 20	28
3	4 20 28	5 27 35	6 33 40	4 59 59	6 19 50	7 39 40	27
4	4 23 00	5 30 47	6 37 36	4 59 58	6 19 54	7 39 51	26
5	4 25 24	5 33 53	6 41 25	4 59 49	6 19 51	7 39 53	25
6	4 27 44	5 36 54	6 45 08	4 59 36	6 19 40	7 39 47	24
7	4 30 00	5 39 49	6 48 44	4 59 20	6 19 23	7 39 33	23
8	4 32 12	5 42 39	6 52 14	4 58 53	6 18 57	7 39 09	22
9	4 34 19	5 45 24	6 55 36	4 58 24	6 18 25	7 38 37	21
10	4 36 21	5 48 02	6 58 52	4 57 48	6 17 46	7 37 58	20
11	4 38 18	5 50 35	7 02 01	4 57 06	6 17 00	7 37 09	19
12	4 40 12	5 53 02	7 05 03	4 56 19	6 16 08	7 36 12	18
13	4 41 58	5 55 22	7 07 57	4 55 27	6 15 08	7 35 06	17
14	4 43 41	5 57 36	7 10 45	4 54 30	6 14 00	7 33 52	16
15	4 45 19	5 59 44	7 13 25	4 53 27	6 12 46	7 32 29	15
16	4 46 53	6 01 46	7 15 58	4 52 19	6 11 25	7 30 57	14
17	4 48 22	6 03 42	7 18 24	4 51 03	6 09 56	7 29 17	13
18	4 49 44	6 05 31	7 20 42	4 49 45	6 08 20	7 27 28	12
19	4 51 02	6 07 15	7 22 53	4 48 21	6 06 37	7 25 30	11
20	4 52 15	6 08 52	7 24 56	4 46 51	6 04 48	7 23 23	10
21	4 53 22	6 10 23	7 26 52	4 45 16	6 02 51	7 21 08	9
22	4 54 23	6 11 46	7 28 39	4 43 34	6 00 48	7 18 44	8
23	4 55 20	6 13 03	7 30 20	4 41 44	5 58 37	7 16 12	7
24	4 56 12	6 14 14	7 31 52	4 39 56	5 56 19	7 13 30	6
25	4 56 59	6 15 19	7 33 16	4 37 58	5 53 54	7 10 40	5
26	4 57 38	6 16 17	7 34 32	4 35 56	5 51 23	7 07 42	4
27	4 58 14	6 17 08	7 35 40	4 33 47	5 48 43	7 04 35	3
28	4 58 45	6 17 52	7 36 41	4 31 33	5 45 57	7 01 19	2
29	4 59 10	6 18 29	7 37 34	4 29 13	5 43 04	6 57 55	1
30	4 59 30	6 18 59	7 38 17	4 26 49	5 40 05	6 54 23	0
	Sign. 9.			Sign. 8.			

Add.

A Table of the Equations of the Centre of the Moon.

Subtract.

Anom. Med.	Sign. 4.			Sign. 5.			Anom. Med.
	Ecc. leaſt 43619	Mid. 55237	Great. 66854	Ecc. leaſt 43619	Mid. 55237	Great. 66854	
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
0	4 26 49	5 40 05	6 54 23	2 37 10	3 21 48	4 07 29	30
1	4 24 19	5 37 00	6 50 42	2 32 27	3 15 48	4 00 10	29
2	4 21 43	5 33 46	6 46 52	2 27 42	3 09 44	3 52 45	28
3	4 19 01	5 30 25	6 42 54	2 12 54	3 03 36	3 45 14	27
4	4 16 14	5 26 57	6 38 48	2 18 03	2 57 24	3 37 39	26
5	4 13 22	5 23 24	6 34 34	2 13 09	2 51 06	3 29 59	25
6	4 10 25	5 19 43	6 30 11	2 08 13	2 44 45	3 22 14	24
7	4 07 24	5 15 58	6 25 40	2 03 14	2 38 22	3 14 24	23
8	4 04 18	5 12 06	6 21 01	1 58 12	2 31 55	3 06 30	22
9	4 01 08	5 08 07	6 16 14	1 53 07	2 25 24	2 58 31	21
10	3 57 53	5 04 00	6 11 20	1 48 01	2 18 50	2 50 29	20
11	3 54 32	4 59 48	6 06 16	1 42 52	2 12 13	2 42 23	19
12	3 51 07	4 55 30	6 01 06	1 37 41	2 05 32	2 34 12	18
13	3 47 38	4 51 06	5 55 49	1 32 27	1 58 49	2 25 58	17
14	3 44 04	4 46 36	5 50 21	1 27 11	1 52 05	2 17 41	16
15	3 40 27	4 42 00	5 44 48	1 21 54	1 45 17	2 09 21	15
16	3 36 43	4 37 17	5 39 06	1 16 35	1 38 26	2 00 58	14
17	3 32 55	4 32 27	5 33 17	1 11 14	1 31 33	1 52 31	13
18	3 29 02	4 27 32	5 27 22	1 05 55	1 24 38	1 44 01	12
19	3 25 05	4 22 33	5 21 19	1 00 27	1 17 42	1 35 29	11
20	3 21 04	4 17 28	5 15 09	0 55 02	1 10 44	1 26 55	10
21	3 16 59	4 12 17	5 08 52	0 49 34	1 03 43	1 18 19	9
22	3 12 48	4 07 01	5 02 28	0 44 07	0 56 42	1 09 42	8
23	3 08 34	4 01 40	4 55 58	0 38 37	0 49 40	1 01 03	7
24	3 04 16	3 56 13	4 49 21	0 33 08	0 42 36	0 52 22	6
25	2 59 53	3 50 40	4 42 38	0 27 38	0 35 30	0 43 40	5
26	2 55 27	3 45 03	4 35 48	0 22 08	0 28 25	0 34 57	4
27	2 50 58	3 39 21	4 28 52	0 16 37	0 21 19	0 26 13	3
28	2 46 26	3 33 34	4 21 49	0 11 04	0 14 13	0 17 29	2
29	2 41 50	3 27 43	4 14 41	0 05 32	0 07 07	0 08 45	1
30	2 37 10	3 21 48	4 07 29	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00	0
	Sign. 7.			Sign. 6.			

Add

A Table of the Variation of the Moon.

	Add.						
	Sign. 0, 6.		Sign. 1, 7.		Sign. 2, 8.		
	′	″	′	″	′	″	
0	00	00	32	54	32	54	30
1	01	20	33	33	32	13	29
2	02	39	34	09	31	30	28
3	03	59	34	42	30	45	27
4	05	18	35	13	29	57	26
5	06	36	35	42	29	07	25
6	07	54	36	09	28	14	24
7	09	11	36	32	27	20	23
8	10	28	36	52	26	24	22
9	11	44	37	10	25	26	21
10	13	00	37	25	24	25	20
11	14	14	37	38	23	23	19
12	15	27	37	48	22	20	18
13	16	40	37	55	21	15	17
14	17	51	37	59	20	08	16
15	19	00	38	00	19	00	15
16	20	08	37	59	17	51	14
17	21	15	37	55	16	40	13
18	22	20	37	48	15	27	12
19	23	23	37	38	14	14	11
20	24	25	37	25	13	00	10
21	25	26	37	10	11	44	9
22	26	24	36	52	10	28	8
23	27	20	36	32	09	11	7
24	28	14	36	09	07	54	6
25	29	07	35	42	06	36	5
26	29	57	35	13	05	18	4
27	30	45	34	42	03	59	3
28	31	30	34	09	02	39	2
29	32	13	33	33	01	20	1
30	32	54	32	54	00	00	0
	Sign. 11, 5.		Sign. 10, 4.		Sign. 9, 3.		
	Subtract.						

A Table of the Equation of the Moon's Node, and of the Inclination of her Limit above five Degrees.

	Add the Equations of the Node.						
☉ a ☊ dist.	Sign. 0, 6.		Sign. 1, 7.		Sign. 2, 8.		☉ a ☊ dist.
	Equat. ☊	Inclin Lim.	Equat. ☊	Inclin Lim.	Equat. ☊	Inclin Lim.	
	° ′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″	′ ″	
0	0 00 00	18 00	1 25 12	13 30	1 26 50	04 30	30
1	0 03 28	18 00	1 27 00	13 14	1 25 01	04 14	29
2	0 06 56	17 59	1 28 37	12 57	1 23 06	03 59	28
3	0 10 23	17 59	1 30 04	12 40	1 21 06	03 43	27
4	0 13 49	17 55	1 31 22	12 23	1 19 03	03 28	26
5	0 17 11	17 52	1 32 30	12 05	1 46 56	03 13	25
6	0 20 31	17 48	1 33 34	11 47	1 14 44	02 59	24
7	0 23 48	17 43	1 34 34	11 29	1 12 26	02 45	23
8	0 27 02	17 38	1 35 31	11 11	1 10 02	02 32	22
9	0 30 13	17 34	1 36 25	10 53	1 07 31	02 19	21
10	0 33 22	17 28	1 37 15	10 34	1 04 53	02 06	20
11	0 36 29	17 21	1 37 59	10 14	1 02 09	01 54	19
12	0 39 34	17 13	1 38 37	09 55	0 59 19	01 43	18
13	0 42 37	17 05	1 39 09	09 37	0 56 23	01 32	17
14	0 45 38	16 57	1 39 53	09 18	0 53 21	01 22	16
15	0 48 37	16 48	1 39 46	09 00	0 50 15	01 12	15
16	0 51 33	16 38	1 39 34	08 42	0 47 06	01 05	14
17	0 54 27	16 28	1 39 11	08 23	0 43 56	00 55	13
18	0 57 17	16 17	1 38 41	08 05	0 40 44	00 47	12
19	1 00 06	16 05	1 38 05	07 46	0 37 29	00 39	11
20	1 02 51	15 54	1 37 23	07 26	0 44 12	00 32	10
21	1 05 31	15 41	1 36 34	07 07	0 30 53	00 26	9
22	1 08 04	15 28	1 35 46	06 49	0 27 32	00 22	8
23	1 10 29	15 15	1 34 56	06 31	0 24 09	00 17	7
24	1 12 48	15 01	1 34 03	06 13	0 20 44	00 12	6
25	1 15 01	14 47	1 33 06	05 55	0 17 18	00 08	5
26	1 17 08	14 32	1 32 05	05 37	0 13 51	00 05	4
27	1 19 12	14 17	1 31 00	05 20	0 10 24	00 03	5
28	1 21 14	14 01	1 29 47	05 03	0 06 57	00 01	2
29	1 23 14	13 46	1 28 24	04 46	0 03 29	00 00	1
30	1 25 12	13 30	1 26 50	04 30	0 00 00	00 00	0
	Sign. 5. 11.		Sign. 4, 10.		Sign. 3, 9.		
	Subtract the Equations of the Node.						

A Table of the Moon's ſimple Latitude, fitted to the leaſt Inclination of the Orbit, five Degrees, with the proper Increment of the greateſt Inclination, 5°. 18′.

Argum. Lat.	North Sign. 0, 6. South Lat. Lun	Increm. or Parts added	North Sign. 1, 7. South Lat. Lun	Increm. or Parts added	North Sig. 2, 8. South Lat. Lun	Increm. or Parts added	Argum. Lat.
	° ′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″	′ ″	
0	0 00 00	0 00	2 29 51	9 00	4 19 44	15 36	30
1	0 05 14	0 19	2 34 22	9 16	4 22 18	15 45	29
2	0 10 28	0 37	2 38 50	9 32	4 24 49	15 54	28
3	0 15 42	0 56	2 43 15	9 48	4 27 14	16 02	27
4	0 20 55	1 15	2 47 37	10 03	4 29 34	16 11	26
5	0 26 08	1 34	2 51 56	10 19	4 31 50	16 19	25
6	0 31 20	1 53	2 56 11	10 34	4 34 00	16 27	24
7	0 36 32	2 11	3 00 24	10 49	4 36 06	16 34	23
8	0 41 43	2 30	3 04 33	11 04	4 38 06	16 42	22
9	0 46 53	2 49	3 08 39	11 19	4 40 02	16 49	21
10	0 52 02	3 08	3 12 42	11 34	4 41 52	16 55	20
11	0 57 10	3 26	3 16 41	11 48	4 43 37	17 01	19
12	1 02 18	3 45	3 20 36	12 02	4 45 17	17 07	18
13	1 07 24	4 03	3 24 38	12 16	4 46 52	17 12	17
14	1 12 29	4 21	3 28 16	12 30	4 48 21	17 18	16
15	1 17 33	4 39	3 32 00	12 44	4 49 45	17 23	15
16	1 22 36	4 57	3 35 40	12 56	4 51 04	17 28	14
17	1 27 37	5 15	3 39 17	13 09	4 52 18	17 33	13
18	1 32 36	5 33	3 42 49	13 22	4 53 26	17 37	12
19	1 37 34	5 51	3 46 17	13 35	4 54 28	17 40	11
20	1 42 29	6 09	3 49 42	13 47	4 55 26	17 44	10
21	1 47 23	6 27	3 53 02	13 59	4 56 18	17 47	9
22	1 52 16	6 45	3 56 17	14 11	4 57 04	17 50	8
23	1 57 06	7 02	3 59 29	14 23	4 57 45	17 52	7
24	2 01 54	7 19	4 02 35	14 34	4 58 21	17 54	6
25	2 06 39	7 36	4 05 39	14 45	4 58 51	17 56	5
26	2 11 23	7 53	4 08 37	14 56	4 59 16	17 58	4
27	2 16 04	8 09	4 11 30	15 06	4 59 35	17 59	3
28	2 20 42	8 26	4 14 19	15 17	4 59 49	17 59	2
29	2 25 18	8 43	4 17 04	15 26	4 59 57	18 00	1
30	2 29 51	9 00	4 19 44	15 36	5 00 00	18 00	0
	North Sig. 5, 11. South		North Sig. 4, 10. South		North Sig. 3, 9. South		

A Table of Reduction accommodated to the leaſt Inclination of the Moon's Orbit, five Degrees, with the Exceſs of the greateſt Declination, 5°. 18′.

Argum. Lat.	Sig. 0, 6. ſubt. Reduct.	Exceſs.	Sig. 1, 7. ſubt. Reduct.	Exceſs.	Sig. 2, 8. ſubt. Reduct.	Exceſs.	Argum. Lat.
	′ ″	″	′ ″	″	′ ″	″	
0	0 00	00	5 40	42	5 41	42	30
1	0 14	02	5 47	43	5 34	41	29
2	0 27	04	5 53	44	5 26	40	28
3	0 41	06	5 59	45	5 18	39	27
4	0 55	08	6 04	46	5 10	38	26
5	1 08	09	6 09	46	5 02	37	25
6	1 22	11	6 14	46	4 53	36	24
7	1 35	12	6 18	47	4 43	35	23
8	1 48	13	6 21	47	4 34	34	22
9	2 01	15	6 24	47	4 23	33	21
10	2 14	17	6 27	48	4 13	30	20
11	2 27	19	6 29	48	4 02	30	19
12	2 40	20	6 31	48	3 51	29	18
13	2 52	22	6 32	48	3 40	28	17
14	3 04	23	6 33	49	3 29	26	16
15	3 16	24	6 33	49	3 17	24	15
16	3 28	26	6 33	49	3 05	23	14
17	3 40	28	6 32	49	2 53	22	13
18	3 51	29	6 31	49	2 40	20	12
19	4 02	30	6 29	48	2 28	19	11
20	4 12	31	6 27	48	2 15	17	10
21	4 23	33	6 25	47	2 02	15	9
22	4 33	34	6 22	47	1 49	15	8
23	4 44	35	6 18	47	1 35	12	7
24	4 52	36	6 14	46	1 22	11	6
25	5 01	37	6 10	46	1 08	9	5
26	5 09	38	6 05	46	0 55	8	4
27	5 18	39	6 00	45	0 41	6	3
28	5 26	40	5 54	44	0 27	4	2
29	5 33	41	5 47	43	0 14	2	1
30	5 40	42	5 41	42	0 00	0	0
	Sig 5, 11		Sig 4, 10		Sig. 3, 9		

Add

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A Table of the true Horary Motion of the Moon in Eclipſes, to the leaſt and greateſt Eccentricity; with the true Horary Motion of the Sun, and his Semidiameter.

Mid. Anom	The true Horary Mot. of the Earth.	Semidiameter of the Sun.	The true Horary Mot. of the Moon.		Mid. Anom
			Eccentricity.		
			4362	6685	
s °	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	s °
0 00	2 23	15 50	30 51	29 30	12 00
06	2 23	15 50	30 52	29 31	24
12	2 23	15 50	30 55	29 33	18
18	2 23	15 50	30 59	29 39	12
24	2 23	15 51	31 03	29 47	06
1 00	2 23	15 52	31 10	29 57	11 00
06	2 24	15 53	31 19	30 09	24
12	2 24	15 54	31 29	30 22	18
18	2 24	15 55	31 40	30 37	12
24	2 25	15 56	31 52	30 55	06
2 00	2 25	15 58	32 06	31 15	10 00
06	2 26	15 59	32 21	31 36	24
12	2 26	16 01	32 36	31 59	18
18	2 27	16 02	32 54	32 24	12
24	2 27	16 04	33 11	32 50	06
3 00	2 28	16 06	33 29	33 18	9 00
06	2 28	16 08	33 47	33 47	24
12	2 29	16 09	34 07	34 15	18
18	2 29	16 11	34 26	34 43	12
24	2 30	16 13	34 45	34 12	06
4 00	2 30	16 14	35 03	35 42	8 00
06	2 31	16 15	35 20	36 10	24
12	2 31	16 17	35 36	36 36	18
18	2 32	16 19	35 51	37 01	12
24	2 32	16 20	36 05	37 24	06
5 00	2 32	16 21	36 17	37 45	7 00
06	2 33	16 21	36 27	38 01	24
12	2 33	16 22	36 34	38 15	18
18	2 33	16 22	36 39	38 25	12
24	2 33	16 23	36 43	38 31	06
6 00	2 33	16 23½	36 44	38 32	6 00

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A Table of the Moon's Horizontal Parallaxes, and of her Horizontal Semidiameters.

Mid. Anom	The Moon's Horizontal Parallax.		The Horizontal Semidiam. of the ☾.		Mid. Anom
	Eccentricity.		Eccentricity.		
	4362	6685	4362	6685	
s °	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	s °
12 00	55 35	54 23	15 04	14 45	0 00
24	55 35	54 23	15 05	14 45	06
18	55 38	54 26	15 05	14 46	12
12	55 43	54 31	15 06	14 47	18
06	55 48	54 38	15 08	14 49	24
11 00	55 54	54 47	15 10	14 52	1 00
24	56 01	54 58	15 12	14 55	06
18	56 09	55 11	15 14	14 58	12
12	56 19	55 25	15 16	15 02	18
06	56 30	55 41	15 19	15 06	24
10 00	56 42	55 58	15 23	15 11	2 00
24	56 56	56 17	15 27	15 16	06
18	57 10	56 37	15 30	15 21	12
12	57 25	56 59	15 34	15 27	18
06	57 39	57 22	15 38	15 34	24
9 00	57 54	57 45	15 42	15 40	3 00
24	58 10	58 10	15 47	15 46	06
18	58 27	58 35	15 51	15 53	12
12	58 43	59 01	15 55	16 01	18
06	58 58	59 25	16 00	16 07	24
8 00	59 13	59 48	16 04	16 14	4 00
24	59 28	60 12	16 08	16 20	06
18	59 43	60 35	16 12	16 26	12
12	59 56	60 56	16 16	16 32	18
06	60 07	61 14	16 19	16 37	24
7 00	60 16	61 30	16 21	16 41	5 00
24	60 24	61 44	16 23	16 45	06
18	60 30	61 55	16 25	16 48	12
12	60 35	62 03	16 26	16 50	18
06	60 38	62 08	16 27	16 51	24
6 00	60 39	62 10	16 27	16 52	6 00

22

A Table of the Angle, with the true Motion of the Moon from the Sun, makes with the Ecliptick, in the Syzygies.

Argum. Latitud.	The true Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun.										*Argum. Latitud.*
Sig. 0	27′	28′	29′	30′	31′	32′	33′	34′	35′	36′	*Sig.* 5
Sig. 6	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	*Sig.* 11
gr. 0	5 46	5 45	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	*gr.* 30
1	5 46	5 45	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	29
2	5 46	5 45	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	28
3	5 46	5 45	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	27
4	5 45	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	26
5	5 45	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	25
6	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	24
7	5 44	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	23
8	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	5 34	22
9	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	5 34	5 33	21
10	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	5 34	5 33	5 32	20
11	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	5 34	5 33	5 32	5 31	19
12	5 39	5 38	5 37	5 36	5 35	5 34	5 33	5 32	5 31	5 30	18

23

A Table of the Temporary Reduction between the true Syzygies of the Luminaries, and the greatest Approximation of their Centres.

Argum. Latitud.	Subtract from the time of the true Syzygy in the Orbit.										*Argum. Latitud.*
	The true Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun.										
Sig. 0	27′	28′	29′	30′	31′	32′	33′	34′	35′	36′	*Sig.* 5
Sig. 6	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	*Sig.* 11
gr. 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	*gr.* 30
1	0 35	0 34	0 33	0 31	0 30	0 29	0 28	0 27	0 26	0 26	29
2	1 10	1 07	1 05	1 05	1 00	0 58	0 56	0 55	0 53	0 51	28
3	2 45	1 41	1 37	1 34	1 30	1 27	1 25	1 22	1 19	1 17	27
4	2 20	2 15	2 10	2 05	2 00	1 56	1 53	1 49	1 45	1 42	26
5	2 55	2 48	2 41	2 36	2 30	2 25	2 21	2 16	2 12	2 08	25
6	3 29	3 21	3 14	3 07	3 00	2 54	2 48	2 43	3 38	2 33	24
7	4 04	3 54	3 46	3 38	3 30	3 23	3 16	3 10	3 04	2 58	23
8	4 38	4 27	4 17	4 08	3 59	3 51	3 43	3 36	3 09	3 23	22
9	5 11	4 59	4 48	4 38	4 28	4 19	4 10	4 02	3 54	3 47	21
10	5 44	5 31	5 19	5 07	4 56	4 46	4 37	4 28	4 19	4 21	20
11	6 17	6 03	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 14	5 03	4 53	4 44	4 35	19
12	6 50	6 34	6 19	6 06	5 53	5 41	5 29	5 19	5 09	4 59	18

Add to the time of the true Syzygy in the Orbit.

A Table of the mean Motions of the Moon from the Sun.

Days	Moon's mean Motion from the Sun.				H. ' "	Mean Mot.			H. ' "	Mean Mot.		
	s	°	'	"		° ' "	' " '''	" ''' ''''		° ' "	' " '''	" ''' ''''
1	00	12	11	27	1	00	30	29	31	15	44	47
2	00	24	22	53	2	01	00	57	32	16	15	16
3	01	06	34	20	3	01	31	26	33	16	45	44
4	01	18	45	47	4	02	01	54	34	17	16	13
5	02	00	57	13	5	02	32	23	35	17	46	42
6	02	13	08	40	6	03	02	54	36	18	17	10
7	02	25	20	67	7	03	33	20	37	10	47	39
8	03	07	31	33	8	04	03	49	38	19	18	07
9	03	19	43	00	9	04	34	18	39	19	48	36
10	04	01	54	27	10	05	04	46	40	20	19	05
11	04	14	05	53	11	05	35	15	41	20	49	33
12	04	26	17	20	12	06	05	43	42	21	20	02
13	05	08	28	47	13	06	36	12	43	21	50	31
14	05	20	40	13	14	07	06	41	44	22	20	59
15	06	02	51	40	15	07	37	09	45	22	51	28
16	06	15	03	07	16	08	07	38	46	23	21	56
17	06	27	14	33	17	08	38	06	47	23	52	25
18	07	09	26	00	18	09	08	35	48	24	22	54
19	07	21	37	27	19	09	39	04	49	24	53	22
20	08	03	48	53	20	10	09	32	50	25	23	51
21	08	16	00	20	21	10	40	01	51	25	54	19
22	08	28	11	47	22	11	10	30	52	26	24	48
23	09	10	23	13	23	11	40	58	53	26	55	17
24	09	22	34	40	24	12	11	27	54	27	25	45
25	10	04	46	07	25	12	41	55	55	27	56	13
26	10	16	57	33	26	13	12	24	56	28	26	43
27	10	29	09	00	27	12	42	53	57	28	57	11
28	11	11	20	27	28	14	13	21	58	29	27	40
29	11	23	31	53	29	14	43	50	59	29	58	08
30	00	05	43	20	30	15	14	19	60	30	28	37
31	00	17	54	47								
32	01	00	06	13								

In Leap-Year, add a Day to the time given, and the Motion of a Day to the Motions before collected.

Sir *Isaac Newton* augments the equation of P. 355. as 71. is to 69. and P. 356. as 22 to 21.
And he diminishes that of P. 360. as 224 is to 228. in the Sun's Perigee; and as 198 to 228. in the Apogæ; and that of P. 361 as 9 to 10.
The Ann. Equation of the Node to that of P. 355. as 95 to 118 of the same kind.
The Ann. Equation of the Apoge to the same as 120 to 71. of the contrary kind.

Eccentr. P. 357 Greatest, 66782; 358 Middle, 55050; 359 Least, 43319. 11731, 11731. Greatest Equat. 7° 40'. Least Equat. 4° 57'.

A Table of the mean Motions of the Moon from the Sun.

An. Æræ Christ.	Moon's mean Motion from the Sun.				An. Jul. Expansi	Moon's mean Motion from the Sun.			
	s	°	'	"		s	°	'	"
1	6	24	9	42	1	4	9	37	25
1501	4	10	25	59	2	8	19	14	48
1581	10	4	5	54	3	0	28	52	11
1601	2	17	30	55	4	5	20	41	3
1621	7	0	55	56	5	10	0	18	27
1641	11	14	20	57	6	2	9	55	50
1661	3	27	45	58	7	6	19	33	14
1681	8	11	10	59	8	11	11	22	5
1701	0	24	36	0	9	3	20	59	30
1721	5	8	1	1	10	8	0	36	53
1741	9	21	26	2	11	0	10	14	17
1761	2	4	51	3	12	5	2	3	7
1781	6	18	16	4	13	9	11	40	32
1801	11	1	41	4	14	1	21	17	55
An. Jul. Expansi	Moon's mean Motion from the Sun.				15	6	0	55	18
	s	°	'	"	16	10	22	44	10
20	4	13	25	13	17	3	2	21	35
40	8	26	50	26	18	7	11	58	58
60	1	10	15	39	19	11	21	36	21
80	5	23	40	52	20	4	13	25	13
100	10	7	6	5	Months.	Moon's mean Motion from the Sun.			
200	8	14	12	10		s	°	'	'
300	6	21	18	15	*Jan.*	0	0	0	0
400	4	28	24	20	*Febr.*	0	17	54	47
500	3	5	30	25	*Mar.*	11	29	15	14
600	1	12	36	30	*Apr.*	0	17	10	2
700	11	19	42	35	*May*	0	22	53	23
800	9	26	48	40	*June*	1	10	48	11
900	8	3	54	45	*July*	1	16	31	33
1000	6	11	0	50	*Aug.*	2	4	26	19
2000	0	22	1	40	*Sept.*	2	21	21	7
3000	7	3	2	3	*Octob.*	2	28	4	28
4000	1	14	2	53	*Nov.*	3	15	59	16
5000	7	25	3	43	*Dec.*	3	21	42	36

In Leap-Year (after *February*) add a Day to the time given, and the Motion of a Day to the Motions before collected.

A Table of the mean Motion of the *Hugenian* Satellite of *Saturn*, from the firſt Star in *Aries*.

Years from Chriſt.	Epochæ.			Years.	MeanMo			Days.	MeanMo			H.	M.Mo.		H.	Mean Mot.	
	s	°	'		s	°	'		s	°	'	M	° '	' ''	M	'	''
1641	8	29	17	1	10	20	36	1	0	22	35	1	0	56	31	29	10
1661	10	14	10	2	9	11	12	2	1	15	09	2	1	53	32	30	6
1681	11	29	3	3	8	1	48	3	2	7	44	3	2	49	33	31	3
1701	1	13	56	4	7	14	59	4	3	0	18	4	3	46	34	31	59
1721	2	28	49	5	6	5	35	5	3	22	53	5	4	42	35	32	55
1741	4	13	42	6	4	26	11	6	4	15	28	6	5	39	36	33	52
1761	5	28	37	7	3	16	47	7	5	8	2	7	6	35	37	34	48
1781	7	13	28	8	2	26	57	8	6	0	37	8	7	32	38	35	45
1801	8	28	21	9	1	20	23	9	6	23	12	9	8	28	39	36	41
Months	Mean	Mot.		10	0	11	9	10	7	15	46	10	9	24	40	37	38
Jan.	0	0	0	11	11	1	45	11	8	8	21	11	10	21	41	38	34
Feb.	11	9	53	12	10	14	56	12	9	0	55	12	11	17	42	39	31
March	8	12	2	13	9	5	32	13	9	23	30	13	12	14	43	40	27
April	7	21	56	14	7	26	8	14	10	16	5	14	13	10	44	41	24
May	6	9	14	15	6	16	44	15	11	8	39	15	14	7	45	42	20
June	5	19	7	16	5	29	54	16	0	1	14	16	15	3	46	43	17
July	4	6	26	17	4	20	30	17	0	23	48	17	16	0	47	44	13
Auguſt	3	16	19	18	3	11	6	18	1	16	23	18	16	56	48	45	10
Sept.	2	26	12	19	2	1	42	19	2	8	58	19	17	52	49	46	6
October	1	13	31	20	1	4	53	20	3	1	32	20	18	49	50	47	3
Nov.	0	23	24					21	3	24	27	21	19	45	51	47	59
Decemb.	11	10	43					22	4	16	42	22	20	42	52	48	56
								23	5	9	16	23	21	38	53	49	52
								24	6	1	51	24	22	35	54	50	49
								25	6	24	25	25	23	31	55	51	45
								26	7	17	00	26	24	25	56	52	42
								27	8	9	35	27	25	24	57	53	38
								28	9	2	9	28	26	20	58	54	35
								29	9	24	44	29	27	17	59	55	31
								30	10	17	18	30	28	13	60	56	27
								31	11	9	53						
								32	0	2	28						

In Leap-Year, after *February*, add one Day, and the proper Motion belonging to it.

A Table of the Declination of the Points of the Ecliptic of *Saturn*, from his Equator or Ring.

Grad. Eclipt.	Declin.		Grad. Eclipt.	Declin.		Grad. Eclipt.	Declin.	
	°	'		°	'		°	'
1	0	31	31	15	23	61	26	46
2	1	2	32	15	50	62	27	2
3	1	33	33	16	17	63	27	18
4	2	4	34	16	44	64	27	34
5	2	34	35	17	11	65	27	50
6	3	5	36	17	37	66	28	5
7	3	36	37	18	3	67	28	19
8	4	7	38	18	29	68	28	32
9	4	38	39	18	55	69	28	45
10	5	8	40	19	20	70	28	57
11	5	39	41	19	45	71	29	9
12	6	9	42	20	9	72	29	20
13	6	39	43	20	33	73	29	30
14	7	9	44	20	57	74	29	40
15	7	39	45	21	21	75	29	50
16	8	9	46	21	44	76	30	59
17	8	39	47	22	7	77	30	7
18	9	9	48	22	30	78	30	14
19	9	39	49	22	52	79	30	21
20	10	8	50	23	14	80	30	28
21	10	38	51	23	35	81	30	34
22	11	7	52	23	56	82	30	39
23	11	36	53	24	17	83	30	44
24	12	5	54	24	37	84	30	48
25	12	34	55	24	57	85	30	52
26	13	3	56	25	16	86	30	55
27	13	31	57	25	35	87	30	57
28	13	59	58	25	53	88	30	58
29	14	27	59	26	11	89	30	59
30	14	55	60	26	29	90	31	0

The *Epocha* of the Revolutions of the first *Satellite* to the Shadow of *Jupiter*, under the Meridian of *London*.

Jul. Years	D.	h.	′	″	Num.I.	NumII
1660	0	11	5	48	968	200,6
61	0	1	17	24	1174	181,2
62	1	9	57	36	1381	162,9
63	1	0	9	12	1587	143,5
1664	1	8	49	24	1794	125,1
65	0	23	1	0	2000	105,7
66	0	13	12	36	2206	86,4
67	0	3	24	12	2412	67,0
68	0	12	4	24	171	48,6
1669	0	2	16	0	377	29,2
70	1	10	56	12	584	10,9
71	1	1	7	48	790	216,9
72	1	9	48	0	997	198,5
73	0	23	59	36	1203	179,1
1674	0	14	11	12	1409	159,7
75	0	4	22	48	1615	140,3
76	0	13	3	0	1822	121,9
77	0	3	14	36	2028	102,5
78	1	11	54	48	2235	84,1
1679	1	2	6	24	2441	64,7
80	1	10	46	36	200	46,4
81	1	0	58	12	406	27,0
82	0	15	9	48	612	7,6
83	0	5	21	24	818	213,6
1684	0	14	1	36	1025	195,3
85	0	4	13	12	1231	175,9
86	1	12	53	24	1438	157,5
87	1	3	5	0	1644	138,1
88	1	11	45	12	1851	119,7
1689	1	1	56	48	2057	100,4

The *Epocha* of the Revolutions of the first *Satellite* to the Shadow of *Jupiter* under the Meridian of *London*.

Jul. Years	D.	h.	′	″	Num.I.	NumII
1690	0	16	8	24	2263	81,0
91	0	6	20	0	21	61,6
92	0	15	0	12	228	43,3
93	0	5	11	48	434	23,9
94	1	13	52	0	641	5,5
1695	1	4	3	36	847	211,5
96	1	12	43	48	1054	193,1
97	1	2	55	24	1260	173,7
98	0	17	7	0	1466	154,4
99	0	7	18	36	1672	136,0
1700	0	15	58	48	1879	116,6
01	0	6	10	24	2085	97,3
02	1	14	50	36	2292	78,9
03	1	5	2	12	50	59,5
04	1	13	42	24	257	41,1
1705	1	3	54	0	463	21,8
06	0	18	5	36	669	2,4
07	0	8	17	12	875	208,4
08	0	16	57	24	1082	190,0
09	0	7	9	0	1288	170,6
1710	1	15	49	12	1495	152,3
11	1	6	0	48	1701	132,9
12	1	14	41	0	1908	114,5
13	1	4	52	36	2114	95,1
14	0	19	4	12	2320	75,8
1715	0	9	15	48	78	56,4
16	0	17	56	0	285	38,0
17	0	8	7	36	491	18,6
18	1	16	47	48	698	0,3
19	1	6	59	24	904	206,3
1720	1	15	39	36	1111	187,9

A Table of the Revolutions of the firſt *Satellite* of *Jupiter* in a Year.

D.	h.	′	″	Num.I.	Num.II.
January.					
0	0	0	0	0	0,0
1	18	28	36	1	1,0
3	12	57	12	2	2,1
5	7	25	48	3	3,1
7	1	54	24	4	4,1
8	20	23	0	5	5,2
10	14	51	36	6	6,2
12	9	20	12	7	7,2
14	3	48	48	8	8,2
15	22	17	24	9	9,3
17	16	46	0	10	10,3
19	11	14	36	11	11,3
21	5	43	12	12	12,3
23	0	11	48	13	13,4
24	18	40	24	14	14,4
26	13	9	0	15	15,4
28	7	37	36	16	16,5
30	2	6	12	17	17,5
31	20	34	48	18	18,5
February.					
0	20	34	48	18	18,5
2	15	3	24	19	19,6
4	9	32	0	20	20,6
6	4	0	36	21	21,6
7	22	29	12	22	22,6
9	16	57	48	23	23,7
11	11	26	24	24	24,7
13	5	55	0	25	25,7

D.	h.	′	″	Num.I.	Num.II.
February.					
13	5	55	0	25	25,7
15	0	23	36	26	26,7
16	18	52	12	27	27,7
18	13	20	48	28	28,7
20	7	49	24	29	29,7
22	2	18	0	30	30,8
23	20	46	36	31	31,8
25	15	15	12	32	32,8
27	9	43	48	33	33,8
March.					
1	4	12	24	34	34,8
2	22	41	0	35	35,8
4	17	9	36	36	36,8
6	11	38	12	37	37,9
8	6	6	48	38	38,9
10	0	35	24	39	39,9
11	19	4	0	40	40,9
13	13	32	36	41	41,9
15	8	1	12	42	42,9
17	2	29	48	43	43,9
18	20	58	24	44	44,9
20	15	27	0	45	45,9
22	9	55	36	46	46,9
24	4	24	12	47	47,9
25	22	52	48	48	48,9
27	17	21	24	49	49,9
29	11	50	0	50	50,9
31	6	18	36	51	51,9

A Table of the Revolutions of the firſt *Satellite* of *Jupiter* in a Year.

D.	h.	′	″	Num.I.	Num.II.
April.					
0	6	18	36	51	51,9
2	0	47	12	52	52,9
3	19	15	48	53	53,9
5	13	44	24	54	54,9
7	8	13	0	55	55,9
9	2	41	36	56	56,9
10	21	10	12	57	57,9
12	15	38	48	58	58,9
14	10	7	24	59	59,9
16	4	36	0	60	60,8
17	23	4	36	61	61,8
19	17	33	12	62	62,8
21	12	1	48	63	63,8
23	6	30	24	64	64,8
25	0	59	0	65	65,7
26	19	27	36	66	66,7
28	13	56	12	67	67,7
30	8	24	48	68	68,6
May.					
0	8	24	48	68	68,6
2	2	53	24	69	69,6
3	21	22	0	70	70,6
5	15	50	36	71	71,6
7	10	19	12	72	72,5
9	4	47	48	73	73,5
10	23	16	24	74	74,5
12	17	45	0	75	75,5
14	12	13	36	76	76,4

D.	h.	′	″	Num.I.	Num.II.
May.					
14	12	13	36	76	76,4
16	6	42	12	77	77,4
18	1	10	48	78	78,4
19	19	39	24	79	79,3
21	14	8	0	80	80,3
23	8	36	36	81	81,3
25	3	5	12	82	82,3
26	21	33	48	83	83,3
28	16	2	24	84	84,2
30	10	31	0	85	85,2
June.					
1	4	59	36	86	86,1
2	23	28	12	87	87,1
4	17	56	48	88	88,0
6	12	25	24	89	89,0
8	6	54	0	90	90,0
10	1	22	36	91	90,9
11	19	51	12	92	91,9
13	14	19	48	93	92,9
15	8	48	24	94	93,8
17	3	17	0	95	94,8
18	21	45	36	96	95,7
20	16	14	12	97	96,7
22	10	42	48	98	97,7
24	5	11	24	99	98,6
27	23	40	0	100	99,6
29	18	8	36	101	100,6
29	12	37	12	102	101,5

A Table of the Revolutions of the first *Satellite* of *Jupiter* in a Year.

June.				Num.I.	NumII
D.	h.	'	"		
1	7	5	48	103	102,5
3	1	34	24	104	103,5
4	20	3	0	105	104,4
6	14	31	36	106	105,4
8	9	0	12	107	106,4
10	3	28	48	108	107,3
11	21	57	24	109	108,3
13	16	26	0	110	109,3
15	10	54	36	111	110,2
17	5	23	12	112	111,2
18	23	51	48	113	112,2
20	18	20	24	114	113,1
22	12	49	0	115	114,1
24	7	17	36	116	115,1
26	1	46	12	117	116,0
27	20	14	48	118	117,0
29	14	43	24	119	118,0
31	9	12	0	120	119,0
August.					
0	9	12	0	120	119,0
2	3	40	36	121	119,9
3	22	9	12	122	120,9
5	16	37	48	123	121,9
7	11	6	24	124	122,9
9	5	35	0	125	123,8
11	0	3	36	126	124,8
12	18	32	12	127	125,8
14	13	0	48	128	126,8

August.				Num.I.	NumII
D.	h.	'	"		
14	13	0	48	128	126,8
16	7	29	24	129	127,7
18	1	58	0	130	128,7
19	20	26	36	131	129,7
21	14	55	12	132	130,7
23	9	23	48	133	131,7
25	3	52	24	134	132,7
26	22	21	0	135	133,6
28	16	49	35	136	134,6
30	11	18	12	137	135,6
September.					
1	5	46	48	138	136,6
3	0	15	24	139	137,6
4	48	44	0	140	138,6
6	13	12	36	141	139,6
8	7	41	12	142	140,6
10	2	9	48	143	141,5
11	20	38	24	144	142,5
13	15	7	0	145	143,5
15	9	35	36	146	144,5
17	4	4	12	147	145,5
18	22	32	48	148	146,5
20	17	1	24	149	147,5
22	11	30	0	150	148,5
24	5	58	36	151	149,5
26	0	27	12	152	150,5
27	18	55	48	153	151,5
29	13	24	24	154	152,5

A Table of the Revolutions of the first *Satellite* of *Jupiter* in a Year.

October.				Num.I.	NumII
D.	h.	'	"		
1	7	53	0	155	153,5
3	2	21	36	156	154,5
4	20	50	12	157	155,5
6	15	18	48	158	156,5
8	9	47	24	159	157,5
10	4	16	0	160	158,5
11	22	44	36	161	159,5
13	17	13	12	162	160,5
15	11	41	48	163	161,6
17	6	10	24	164	162,6
19	0	39	0	165	163,6
20	19	7	36	166	164,6
22	13	36	12	167	165,6
24	8	4	48	168	166,6
26	2	33	24	169	167,7
27	21	2	0	170	168,7
29	15	30	36	171	169,7
31	9	59	12	172	170,7
November.					
0	9	59	12	172	170,7
2	4	27	48	173	171,8
3	22	56	24	174	172,8
5	17	25	0	175	173,8
7	11	53	36	176	174,8
9	6	22	12	177	175,9
11	0	50	48	178	176,9
12	19	19	24	179	177,9
14	13	48	0	180	178,9
16	8	16	36	181	80 ,0

November.				Num.I.	NumII
D.	h.	'	"		
16	8	16	36	181	180,0
18	2	45	12	182	181,0
19	21	13	48	183	182,0
21	15	42	24	184	183,0
23	10	11	0	185	184,0
25	4	39	36	186	185,1
26	23	8	12	187	186,1
28	17	36	48	188	187,2
30	12	5	24	189	188,2
December.					
0	12	5	24	189	188,2
2	6	34	0	190	189,2
4	1	2	36	191	190,3
5	19	31	12	192	191,3
7	13	59	48	193	192,3
9	8	28	24	194	193,4
11	2	57	0	195	194,4
12	21	25	36	196	195,5
14	15	54	12	197	196,5
16	10	22	48	198	197,6
18	4	51	24	199	198,6
19	23	20	0	200	199,7
21	17	48	36	201	200,7
23	12	17	12	202	201,8
25	6	45	48	203	202,8
27	1	14	24	204	203,9
28	19	43	0	205	204,9
30	14	11	36	206	206,0

A Table of the firſt Equation of the Conjunctions of the firſt *Satellite* with *Jupiter*.

Num.I.	Equat. ′	″	Num.I.	Equat. ′	″	Num.I.	Equat. ′	″	Num.I.	Equat. ′	″
0	0	0	300	28	9	610	39	5	920	26	37
10	1	3	310	28	54	620	39	3	930	25	53
20	2	5	320	29	35	630	38	58	940	25	8
30	3	8	330	30	11	640	38	51	950	24	23
40	4	12	340	30	45	650	38	44	960	23	37
50	5	15	350	31	28	660	38	34	970	22	50
60	6	16	360	32	10	670	38	24	980	22	3
70	7	19	370	32	44	680	38	10	990	21	15
80	8	20	380	33	15	690	37	56	1000	20	26
90	9	23	390	33	49	700	37	40	1010	19	37
100	10	25	400	34	20	710	37	24	1020	18	47
110	11	25	410	34	51	720	37	5	1030	17	56
120	12	25	420	35	21	730	36	45	1040	17	5
130	13	25	430	35	47	740	36	25	1050	16	13
140	14	25	440	36	6	750	36	4	1060	15	19
150	15	22	450	36	26	760	35	40	1070	14	25
160	16	18	460	36	47	770	45	15	1080	13	32
170	17	17	470	37	8	780	34	49	1090	12	37
180	18	11	480	37	29	790	34	19	1100	11	42
190	19	9	490	37	44	800	33	49	1110	10	47
200	20	5	500	37	59	810	33	21	1120	9	52
210	20	56	510	38	16	820	32	50	1130	8	57
220	21	49	520	38	29	830	32	17	1140	8	0
230	22	41	530	38	39	840	31	44	1150	7	3
240	23	32	540	38	49	850	31	10	1160	6	7
250	24	20	550	38	55	860	30	32	1170	5	10
260	25	7	560	38	59	870	29	56	1180	4	13
270	25	57	570	39	3	880	29	19	1190	3	15
280	26	43	580	39	6	890	28	40	1200	2	19
290	27	27	590	39	8	900	27	59	1210	1	21
300	28	9	600	39	7	910	27	19	1220	0	24
			610	39	5	920	26	37	1230	0	0

A Table of the ſecond Equation of the Conjunctions of the firſt *Satellite* with *Jupiter*.

Num.II	Equat. add ′	″	Num.II	Equat. add ′	″	Num.II	Equat. add ′	″	Num.[illegible]	Equat. add ′	″
0	0′	0″	28	2′	4″	56	7′	0″	84	12′	0″
1	0	0	29	2	13	57	7	12	85	12	9
2	0	1	30	2	21	58	7	24	86	12	16
3	0	2	31	2	30	59	7	36	87	12	24
4	0	3	32	2	39	60	7	47	88	12	32
5	0	4	33	2	48	61	7	59	89	12	40
6	0	6	34	2	58	62	8	11	90	12	47
7	0	8	35	3	8	63	8	22	91	12	53
8	0	10	36	3	17	64	8	34	92	13	0
9	0	14	37	3	27	65	8	36	93	13	6
10	0	17	38	3	37	66	8	57	94	13	13
11	0	20	39	3	48	67	9	8	95	13	19
12	0	23	40	3	59	68	9	20	96	13	24
13	0	27	41	4	9	69	9	32	97	13	30
14	0	32	42	4	20	70	9	44	98	13	35
15	0	37	43	4	31	71	9	54	99	13	39
16	0	42	44	4	41	72	10	3	100	13	45
17	0	47	45	4	53	73	10	14	101	13	48
18	0	53	46	5	4	74	10	25	102	13	51
19	0	58	47	5	15	75	10	35	103	13	54
20	0	4	48	5	27	76	10	45	104	13	57
21	1	11	49	5	39	77	10	55	105	14	0
22	1	18	50	5	50	78	11	5	106	14	3
23	1	25	51	6	2	79	11	15	107	14	5
24	1	32	52	6	14	80	11	25	108	14	7
25	1	40	53	6	25	81	11	34	109	14	8
26	1	47	54	6	37	82	11	43	110	14	9
27	1	56	55	6	49	83	11	52	111	14	10
28	2	4	56	7	0	84	12	0	112	14	10

Tables of SATURN.

A Table of the half Duration of the first *Satellite* in the Shadow of *Saturn*.

Num. I.	H.	'	"	Num. I.	H.	'	"
0	1	4	56	1200	1	5	6
40	1	4	33	1240	1	4	48
80	1	4	12	1280	1	4	26
120	1	3	59	1320	1	4	7
160	1	3	48	1360	1	3	54
200	1	3	36	1400	1	3	38
240	1	3	38	1440	1	3	38
280	1	3	48	1480	1	3	44
320	1	4	1	1520	1	3	52
360	1	4	16	1560	1	4	7
400	1	4	36	1600	1	4	24
440	1	4	56	1640	1	4	42
480	1	5	18	1680	1	5	0
520	1	5	41	1720	1	5	22
560	1	6	1	1760	1	5	46
600	1	6	21	1800	1	6	10
640	1	6	39	1840	1	6	28
680	1	6	53	1880	1	6	45
720	1	7	3	1920	1	6	57
760	1	7	11	1960	1	7	7
800	1	7	15	2000	1	7	13
840	1	7	13	2040	1	7	14
880	1	7	9	2080	1	7	15
920	1	7	2	2120	1	7	15
960	1	6	54	2160	1	7	10
1000	1	6	39	2200	1	6	49
1040	1	6	22	2240	1	6	32
1080	1	6	5	2280	1	6	15
1120	1	5	45	2320	1	5	58
1160	1	5	26	2360	1	5	38
1200	1	5	6	2400	1	5	18
				2440	1	5	2

A Table of the mean Motion of *Saturn* from the *Aphelion*.

Year from Christ	Anomaly.				Years.	Anom. Mot.			
	s	°	'	"		s	°	'	"
1	6	8	34	18	1	0	12	12	46
1501	5	10	11	48	2	0	24	25	32
1581	1	27	53	0	3	1	6	38	17
1601	10	2	18	18	4	1	18	53	4
1621	6	6	43	36	5	2	1	5	49
1641	2	11	8	54	6	2	13	18	35
1661	10	15	34	12	7	2	25	31	21
1681	6	19	59	30	8	3	7	46	7
1701	2	24	24	48	9	3	19	58	53
1721	10	28	50	6	10	4	2	11	39
1741	7	3	15	24	11	4	14	24	25
1761	3	7	40	42	12	4	26	39	11
1781	11	12	6	0	13	5	8	51	57
1801	7	16	31	18	14	5	21	4	42
1901	0	8	37	48	15	6	3	17	28
2001	5	0	44	18	16	6	15	32	14
Years	Anom. Mot.				17	6	27	45	0
					18	7	9	57	46
20	8	4	25	18	19	7	22	10	32
40	4	8	52	36	20	8	4	25	18
60	0	13	15	54	Months	Anom. Mot.			
80	8	17	41	12			°	'	"
100	4	22	6	30	*January*		0	0	0
200	9	14	13	0	*February*		1	2	14
300	2	6	19	30	*March*		1	58	27
400	6	28	26	0	*April*		3	0	41
500	11	20	32	30	*May*		4	0	55
600	4	12	39	0	*June*		5	3	9
700	9	4	45	30	*July*		6	3	22
800	1	26	52	0	*August*		7	5	36
900	6	18	58	30	*September*		8	7	50
1000	11	11	5	0	*October*		9	8	4
2000	10	22	10	0	*November*		10	10	18
3000	10	3	15	0	*December*		11	10	32
4000	9	14	20	0	In Leap-Year (after *February*) add one Day, and the Motion of a Day.				
5000	8	25	25	0					
6000	8	6	30	0					

A Table of the mean Motion of *Saturn* from the *Aphelion*.

Days	Anom. Mot.			H.	Anom. Mot.		H.	Anom. Mot.	
	°	′	″	′	′ ″	″ ‴	′	′ ″	″ ‴
1	0	2	0						
2	0	4	1						
3	0	6	1	1	0	5	31	2	36
4	0	8	2	2	0	10	32	2	41
5	0	10	2	3	0	15	33	2	46
6	0	12	3	4	0	20	34	2	51
7	0	14	3	5	0	25	35	2	56
8	0	16	4	6	0	30	36	3	1
9	0	18	4	7	0	35	37	3	6
10	0	20	5	8	0	40	38	3	11
11	0	22	5	9	0	45	39	3	16
12	0	24	5	10	0	50	40	3	21
13	0	26	6	11	0	55	41	3	16
14	0	28	6	12	0	0	42	3	21
15	0	30	7	13	1	5	43	3	26
16	0	32	7	14	1	10	44	3	31
17	0	34	8	15	1	15	45	3	46
18	0	36	8	16	1	20	46	3	51
19	0	38	9	17	1	25	47	3	56
20	0	40	9	18	1	30	48	4	1
21	0	42	10	19	1	35	49	4	6
22	0	44	10	20	1	40	50	4	11
23	0	46	10	21	1	45	51	4	16
24	0	48	11	22	1	50	52	4	21
25	0	50	11	23	1	55	53	4	26
26	0	52	12	24	2	0	54	4	31
27	0	54	12	25	2	5	55	4	36
28	0	56	13	26	2	10	56	4	41
29	0	58	13	27	2	16	57	4	46
30	1	0	14	28	2	21	58	4	51
31	1	2	14	29	2	26	59	4	56
32	1	4	15	30	2	31	60	5	1

	s	°	′	″
Long. Aph. ♄ à 1 * ♈ ——	7	28	30	0
Long. ☊ ♄ à 1 * ♈ ——	2	22	30	0
Inclin. Orb. ♄ ——		2	30	0

Dist. Mid. ♄ à ☉ —————— 953800
Eccentricity —————— 54700

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 0.							
	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	7	28	31	13	1	1	0	6. 003608
1	7	29	24	46	0	58	51	6. 003609
2	8	0	18	19	0	56	42	6. 003605
3	8	1	11	52	0	54	31	6. 003593
4	8	2	5	24	0	52	20	6. 003575
5	8	2	58	58	0	50	9	6. 003550
6	8	3	52	32	0	47	56	6. 003519
7	8	4	46	6	0	45	43	6. 003481
8	8	5	39	41	0	43	29	6. 003435
9	8	6	33	16	0	41	14	6. 003386
10	8	7	26	52	0	38	59	6. 003328
11	8	8	20	30	0	36	43	6. 003263
12	8	9	14	8	0	34	26	6. 003193
13	8	10	7	48	0	32	9	6. 003115
14	8	11	1	28	0	29	52	6. 003032
15	8	11	55	10	0	27	34	6. 002942
16	8	12	48	53	0	25	15	6. 002845
17	8	13	42	37	0	22	56	6. 002743
18	8	14	36	24	0	20	37	6. 002633
19	8	15	30	13	0	18	17	6. 002517
20	8	16	24	2	0	15	57	6. 002395
21	8	17	17	53	0	13	37	6. 002267
22	8	18	11	47	0	11	16	6. 002131
23	8	19	5	43	0	8	55	6. 001990
24	8	19	59	40	0	6	34	6. 001842
25	8	20	53	40	0	4	12	6. 001688
26	8	21	47	42	0	1	51	6. 001527
27	8	22	41	47	South		31	6. 001361
28	8	23	35	54	0	2	53	6. 001188
29	8	24	30	4	0	5	15	6. 001009
30	8	25	24	16	0	7	36	6. 000823

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 1.							
	Long. ♄ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	8	25	24	16	0	7	36	6. 000823
1	8	26	18	32	0	9	53	6. 000632
2	8	27	12	50	0	12	20	6. 000435
3	8	28	7	11	0	14	42	6. 000232
4	8	29	1	36	0	17	4	6. 000022
5	8	29	56	3	0	19	25	5. 999806
6	9	0	50	34	0	21	47	5. 999585
7	9	1	45	8	0	24	8	5. 999358
8	9	2	34	46	0	26	29	5. 999125
9	9	3	39	27	0	28	50	5. 998887
10	9	4	29	11	0	31	10	5. 998642
11	9	5	24	0	0	33	30	5. 998391
12	9	6	18	53	0	35	50	5. 998135
13	9	7	13	49	0	38	10	5. 997874
14	9	8	8	49	0	40	29	5. 997607
15	9	9	3	53	0	42	47	5. 997334
16	9	9	59	2	0	45	5	5. 997056
17	9	10	54	15	0	47	23	5. 996772
18	9	11	49	32	0	49	40	5. 996484
19	9	12	44	54	0	51	57	5. 996189
20	9	13	40	20	0	54	12	5. 995890
21	9	14	35	51	0	56	27	5. 995585
22	9	15	31	26	0	58	42	5. 995277
23	9	16	27	6	1	0	56	5. 994962
24	9	17	22	52	1	3	9	5. 994643
25	9	18	18	42	1	5	21	5. 994319
26	9	19	14	38	1	7	32	5. 993989
27	9	20	10	39	1	9	42	5. 993656
28	9	21	6	43	1	11	52	5. 993317
29	9	22	2	54	1	14	1	5. 992973
30	9	22	59	10	1	16	8	5. 992625

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 2.							
	Long. ♄ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	9	22	59	10	1	16	8	5. 992625
1	9	23	55	32	1	18	15	5. 992273
2	9	24	52	0	1	20	20	5. 991917
3	9	25	48	32	1	22	25	5. 991557
4	9	26	45	10	1	24	28	5. 991192
5	9	27	41	55	1	26	30	5. 990824
6	9	28	38	45	1	28	31	5. 990451
7	9	29	35	41	1	30	30	5. 990074
8	10	0	32	42	1	32	29	5. 989694
9	10	1	29	50	1	34	26	5. 989310
10	10	2	27	4	1	36	21	5. 988922
11	10	3	24	24	1	38	16	5. 988532
12	10	4	21	50	1	40	8	5. 988137
13	10	5	19	23	1	42	0	5. 987739
14	10	6	17	3	1	43	50	5. 987338
15	10	7	14	48	1	45	38	5. 986934
16	10	8	12	40	1	47	24	5. 986527
17	10	9	10	38	1	49	9	5. 986117
18	10	10	8	44	1	50	53	5. 985704
19	10	11	6	56	1	52	35	5. 985288
20	10	12	5	14	1	54	14	5. 984870
21	10	13	3	40	1	55	53	5. 984450
22	10	14	2	13	1	57	29	5. 984027
23	10	15	0	52	1	59	3	5. 983603
24	10	15	59	38	2	0	36	5. 983176
25	10	16	58	30	2	2	6	5. 982747
26	10	17	57	29	2	3	35	5. 982315
27	10	18	56	37	2	5	2	5. 981883
28	10	19	55	50	2	6	26	5. 581448
29	10	20	55	12	2	7	48	5. 981013
30	10	21	54	42	2	9	9	5. 980576

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Sign. 3.

Mid. Anom.	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″		
0	10	21	54	42	2	9	9	5.	980576
1	10	22	54	18	2	10	27	5.	980139
2	10	23	54	1	2	11	43	5.	979700
3	10	24	53	51	2	12	57	5.	979260
4	10	25	53	49	2	14	8	5.	978819
5	10	26	53	54	2	15	17	5.	978378
6	10	27	54	6	2	16	24	5.	977936
7	10	28	54	25	2	17	29	5.	977494
8	10	29	54	52	2	18	31	5.	977051
9	11	0	55	27	2	19	30	5.	976609
10	11	1	56	8	2	20	27	5.	976166
11	11	2	56	58	2	21	22	5.	975724
12	11	3	57	54	2	22	14	5.	975282
13	11	4	58	59	2	23	3	5.	974841
14	11	6	0	12	2	23	50	5.	974400
15	11	7	1	31	2	24	34	5.	973960
16	11	8	2	58	2	25	16	5.	973520
17	11	9	4	32	2	25	54	5.	973083
18	11	10	6	13	2	26	30	5.	972647
19	11	11	8	2	2	27	4	5.	972211
20	11	12	10	0	2	27	34	5.	971777
21	11	13	12	3	2	28	2	5.	971345
22	11	14	14	15	2	28	27	5.	970915
23	11	15	16	33	2	28	49	5.	970487
24	11	16	18	59	2	29	8	5.	970060
25	11	17	21	34	2	29	24	5.	969637
26	11	18	24	14	2	29	37	5.	969216
27	11	19	27	3	2	29	47	5.	968798
28	11	20	29	57	2	29	55	5.	968382
29	11	21	33	1	2	29	59	5.	967970
30	11	22	36	10	2	30	0	5.	967559

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Sign. 4.

Mid. Anom.	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″		
0	11	22	36	10	2	30	0	5.	967559
1	11	23	39	27	2	29	58	5.	967153
2	11	24	42	52	2	29	53	5.	966750
3	11	25	46	22	2	29	45	5.	966350
4	11	26	50	0	2	29	34	5.	965954
5	11	27	53	45	2	29	20	5.	965562
6	11	28	57	38	2	29	3	5.	965275
7	0	0	1	37	2	28	43	5.	964791
8	0	1	5	42	2	28	19	5.	964412
9	0	2	9	54	2	27	52	5.	964036
10	0	3	14	13	2	27	23	5.	963666
11	0	4	18	37	2	26	50	5.	963300
12	0	5	23	10	2	26	14	5.	962939
13	0	6	27	48	2	25	34	5.	962584
14	0	7	32	32	2	24	52	5.	962233
15	0	8	37	23	2	24	6	5.	961888
16	0	9	42	20	2	23	18	5.	961549
17	0	10	47	23	2	22	26	5.	961214
18	0	11	52	32	2	21	31	5.	960886
19	0	12	57	46	2	20	33	5.	960564
20	0	14	3	6	2	19	31	5.	960248
21	0	15	8	33	2	18	27	5.	959938
22	0	16	14	4	2	17	20	5.	959634
23	0	17	19	42	2	16	9	5.	959337
24	0	18	25	24	2	14	55	5.	959046
25	0	19	31	11	2	13	39	5.	958762
26	0	20	37	3	2	12	19	5.	958484
27	0	21	43	1	2	10	56	5.	958214
28	0	22	49	4	2	9	30	5.	957951
29	0	23	55	11	2	8	2	5.	957695
30	0	25	1	23	2	6	30	5.	957445

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign. 5.*							
	Long. ♄ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ⊕ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	0	25	1	23	2	6	30	5. 957445
1	0	26	7	40	2	4	55	5. 957203
2	0	27	14	0	2	3	18	5. 956969
3	0	28	20	25	2	1	37	5. 956742
4	0	29	26	53	1	59	54	5. 956523
5	1	0	33	26	1	58	8	5. 956312
6	1	1	40	3	1	56	20	5. 956107
7	1	2	46	44	1	54	28	5. 955912
8	1	3	53	27	1	52	34	5. 955724
9	1	5	0	15	1	50	37	5. 955544
10	1	6	7	5	1	48	38	5. 955373
11	1	7	13	58	1	46	36	5. 955210
12	1	8	20	55	1	44	31	5. 955055
13	1	9	27	54	1	42	24	5. 954910
14	1	10	34	57	1	40	15	5. 954771
15	1	11	42	1	1	38	3	5. 254641
16	1	12	49	8	1	35	49	5. 954520
17	1	13	56	16	1	33	32	5. 954408
18	1	15	3	26	1	31	14	5. 954304
19	1	16	10	38	1	28	53	5. 954209
20	1	17	17	53	1	26	30	5. 954122
21	1	18	25	9	1	24	5	5. 954044
22	1	19	32	27	1	21	39	5. 953974
23	1	20	39	45	1	19	10	5. 953914
24	1	21	47	4	1	16	39	5. 953862
25	1	22	54	24	1	14	7	5. 953819
26	1	24	1	45	1	11	32	5. 953786
27	1	25	9	7	1	8	57	5. 953761
28	1	26	16	28	1	6	19	5. 953745
29	1	27	23	50	1	3	40	5. 953738
30	1	28	31	13	1	1	0	5. 253740

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign. 6.*							
	Long. ♄ à ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ⊕ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	1	28	31	13	1	1	0	5. 953740
1	1	29	38	36	0	58	18	5. 953750
2	2	0	45	57	0	55	35	5. 953769
3	2	1	53	18	0	52	50	5. 953797
4	2	3	0	39	0	50	4	5. 953834
5	2	4	7	59	0	47	18	5. 953879
6	2	5	15	18	0	44	30	5. 953934
7	2	6	22	33	0	41	41	5. 953997
8	2	7	29	52	0	38	51	5. 954069
9	2	8	37	8	0	36	0	5. 954150
10	2	9	44	21	0	33	9	5. 954239
11	2	10	51	34	0	30	27	5. 954337
12	2	11	58	43	0	27	24	5. 954443
13	2	13	5	51	0	24	31	5. 954558
14	2	14	12	57	0	21	38	5. 954680
15	2	15	20	0	0	18	44	5. 954812
16	2	16	27	1	0	15	49	5. 954951
17	2	17	34	1	0	12	54	5. 955099
18	2	18	40	56	0	10	0	5. 955254
19	2	19	47	49	0	7	5	5. 955418
20	2	20	54	38	0	4	10	5. 955590
21	2	22	1	25	0	1	15	5. 955769
22	2	23	8	8	*North*	1	40	5. 955957
23	2	24	14	47	0	4	35	5. 956153
24	2	25	21	23	0	7	29	5. 956355
25	2	26	27	55	0	10	23	5. 956566
26	2	27	34	24	0	13	16	5. 956784
27	2	28	40	47	0	16	9	5. 957009
28	2	29	47	7	0	19	2	5. 957241
29	3	0	53	23	0	21	54	5. 957481
30	3	1	59	34	0	24	45	5. 957728

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 7.							Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	3	1	59	34	0	24	54	5. 957728
1	3	3	5	40	0	27	36	5. 957982
2	3	4	11	42	0	30	25	5. 958242
3	3	5	17	40	0	33	14	5. 958509
4	3	6	23	32	0	36	2	5. 958782
5	3	7	29	19	0	38	49	5. 959062
6	3	8	35	0	0	41	35	5. 959349
7	3	9	40	37	0	44	19	5. 959642
8	3	10	46	9	0	47	3	5. 959950
9	3	11	51	35	0	49	45	5. 960245
10	3	12	56	57	0	52	26	5. 960555
11	3	14	2	11	0	55	6	5. 960871
12	3	15	7	20	0	57	44	5. 961193
13	3	16	12	24	1	0	20	5. 961520
14	3	17	17	21	1	2	55	5. 961853
15	3	18	22	12	1	5	29	5. 962191
16	3	19	26	58	1	8	1	5. 962534
17	3	20	31	37	1	10	31	5. 962882
18	3	21	39	10	1	13	0	5. 963234
19	3	22	40	37	1	15	26	5. 963592
20	3	23	44	56	1	17	51	5. 963954
21	3	24	49	10	1	20	14	5. 964329
22	3	25	53	17	1	22	35	5. 964691
23	3	26	57	18	1	24	54	5. 965065
24	3	28	1	11	1	27	11	5. 965443
25	3	29	4	59	1	29	26	5. 965825
26	4	0	8	40	1	31	39	5. 966211
27	4	1	12	13	1	33	50	5. 966600
28	4	2	15	39	1	35	58	5. 966993
29	4	3	19	0	1	38	5	5. 967389
30	4	4	22	12	1	40	9	5. 967789

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 8.							Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	4	4	22	12	1	46	9	5. 967789
1	4	5	25	18	1	42	11	5. 968191
2	4	6	28	18	1	44	11	5. 968595
3	4	7	31	9	1	46	8	5. 969003
4	4	8	33	54	1	48	3	5. 969412
5	4	9	36	31	1	49	56	5. 969825
6	4	10	39	2	1	51	46	5. 970240
7	4	11	41	25	1	53	34	5. 970657
8	4	12	43	40	1	55	19	5. 971076
9	4	13	45	50	1	57	2	5. 971496
10	4	14	47	51	1	58	42	5. 971918
11	4	15	49	46	2	0	20	5. 972343
12	4	16	51	33	2	1	56	5. 972768
13	4	17	53	12	2	3	29	5. 973194
14	4	18	54	44	2	4	59	5. 973621
15	4	19	56	10	2	6	27	5. 974050
16	4	20	57	27	2	7	52	5. 974480
17	4	21	58	38	2	9	14	5. 974910
18	4	22	59	42	2	10	34	5. 975341
19	4	24	0	38	2	11	51	5. 975771
20	4	25	1	27	2	13	6	5. 976203
21	4	26	2	8	2	14	18	5. 976635
22	4	27	2	42	2	15	27	5. 977067
23	4	28	3	9	2	16	34	5. 977498
24	4	29	3	28	2	17	38	5. 977930
25	4	0	3	41	2	18	39	5. 978361
26	5	1	3	46	2	19	38	5. 978792
27	5	2	3	45	2	20	34	5. 979222
28	5	3	3	35	2	21	27	5. 979651
29	5	4	3	19	2	22	18	5. 980080
30	5	5	2	56	2	23	6	5. 980507

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 9.							
	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	5	5	2	56	2	23	6	5. 980507
1	5	6	2	27	2	23	52	5. 980933
2	5	7	1	50	2	24	34	5. 981358
3	5	8	1	5	2	25	14	5. 981789
4	5	9	0	14	2	25	52	5. 982205
5	5	9	59	15	2	26	27	5. 982627
6	5	10	58	10	2	26	59	5. 983046
7	5	11	56	58	2	27	28	5. 983463
8	5	12	55	40	2	27	55	5. 983879
9	5	13	54	15	2	28	19	5. 984293
10	5	14	52	43	2	28	41	5. 984704
11	5	15	51	4	2	29	0	5. 985113
12	5	16	49	19	2	29	16	5. 985520
13	5	17	47	28	2	29	30	5. 985925
14	5	18	45	29	2	29	41	5. 986327
15	5	19	43	25	2	29	49	5. 986726
16	5	20	41	13	2	29	56	5. 987123
17	5	21	38	56	2	29	59	5. 987517
18	5	22	36	32	2	30	0	5. 987907
19	5	23	34	3	2	29	58	5. 988296
20	5	24	31	36	2	29	54	5. 988680
21	5	25	28	44	2	29	48	5. 989062
22	5	26	25	57	2	29	39	5. 989439
23	5	27	23	2	2	29	27	5. 989814
24	5	28	20	1	2	29	13	5. 990186
25	5	29	16	56	2	28	57	5. 990553
26	6	0	13	45	2	28	38	5. 990917
27	6	1	10	27	2	28	17	5. 991278
28	6	2	7	4	2	27	54	5. 991634
29	6	3	3	36	2	27	28	5. 991986
30	6	4	0	2	2	27	0	5. 992335

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 10.							
	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	6	4	0	2	2	27	0	5. 992335
1	6	4	56	23	2	26	29	5. 992680
2	6	5	52	39	2	25	56	5. 993021
3	6	6	48	48	2	25	21	5. 993357
4	6	7	44	53	2	24	44	5. 993688
5	6	8	40	54	2	24	4	5. 994016
6	6	9	36	48	2	23	22	5. 994338
7	6	10	32	39	2	22	38	5. 994656
8	6	11	28	24	2	21	52	5. 994970
9	6	12	24	4	2	21	3	5. 945278
10	6	13	19	39	2	20	13	5. 995583
11	6	14	15	9	2	19	20	5. 995882
12	6	15	10	36	2	18	25	5. 996177
13	6	16	5	58	2	17	28	5. 996466
14	6	17	1	16	2	16	29	5. 996751
15	6	17	56	29	2	15	28	5. 997031
16	6	18	51	38	2	14	25	5. 997305
17	6	19	46	43	2	13	20	5. 997574
18	6	20	41	43	2	12	13	5. 997838
19	6	21	36	40	2	11	4	5. 998096
20	6	22	31	34	2	9	53	5. 998350
21	6	23	26	23	2	8	41	5. 998598.
22	6	24	21	8	2	7	26	5. 998840
23	6	25	15	50	2	6	10	5. 999076
24	6	26	10	29	2	4	51	5. 999308
25	6	27	5	4	2	3	31	5. 999533
26	6	27	59	34	2	2	9	5. 999753
27	6	28	54	3	2	0	46	5. 999968
28	6	29	48	28	1	59	20	6. 000176
29	7	0	42	50	1	57	53	6. 000379
30	7	1	37	10	1	56	24	6. 000575

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Saturn*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 11.							
	Long. ♄ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	7	1	37	10	1	56	24	6. 000575
1	7	2	31	26	1	54	54	6. 000767
2	7	3	25	39	1	53	22	6. 000951
3	7	4	19	50	1	51	48	6. 001131
4	7	5	13	58	1	50	13	6. 001304
5	7	6	8	4	1	48	36	6. 001472
6	7	7	2	7	1	46	57	6. 001632
7	7	7	56	7	1	45	17	6. 001787
8	7	8	50	6	1	43	36	6. 001936
9	7	9	44	3	1	41	53	6. 002079
10	7	10	37	57	1	40	9	6. 002216
11	7	11	31	49	1	38	23	6. 002345
12	7	12	25	40	1	36	36	6. 002470
13	7	13	19	28	1	34	47	6. 002588
14	7	14	13	14	1	32	58	6. 002698
15	7	15	7	0	1	31	7	6. 002803
16	7	16	0	44	1	29	14	6. 002902
17	7	16	54	26	1	27	20	6. 002994
18	7	17	48	8	1	25	25	6. 003081
19	7	18	41	48	1	23	29	6. 003160
20	7	19	35	27	1	21	34	6. 003234
21	7	20	29	4	1	19	34	6. 003301
22	7	21	22	41	1	17	34	6. 003360
23	7	22	16	17	1	15	33	6. 003414
24	7	23	9	52	1	13	31	6. 003462
25	7	24	3	26	1	11	29	6. 003502
26	7	24	57	0	1	9	25	6. 003536
27	7	25	50	33	1	7	20	6. 003565
28	7	26	44	7	1	5	14	6. 003585
29	7	27	37	40	1	3	7	6. 003600
30	7	28	31	13	1	1	0	6. 003608

A Table of the mean Motion of *Jupiter* from the *Aphelion*.

Years from Christ	Anomaly ♃				Years.	Anom. Mot.			
	s	°	'	"		s	°	'	"
1	0	13	54	30	1	1	0	19	44
1501	5	28	17	0	2	2	0	39	27
1581	2	26	15	0	3	3	0	59	11
1601	11	3	14	30	4	4	1	23	54
1621	7	10	14	0	5	5	1	43	38
1641	3	17	13	30	6	6	2	3	21
1661	11	24	13	0	7	7	2	23	5
1681	8	1	12	30	8	8	2	47	48
1701	4	8	12	0	9	9	3	7	32
1721	0	15	11	30	10	10	3	27	15
1741	8	22	11	0	11	11	3	46	59
1761	4	29	10	30	12	0	4	11	42
1781	1	6	10	0	13	1	4	31	26
1801	9	13	9	30	14	2	4	51	9
1901	2	13	7	0	15	3	5	10	53
2001	7	23	4	30	16	4	5	35	36
Years	Anom, Mot.				17	5	5	55	20
					18	6	6	15	3
20	8	6	59	30	19	7	6	34	47
40	4	13	59	0	20	8	6	59	30
60	0	20	58	30	Months	Anom. Mot.			
80	8	27	58	0			°	'	"
100	5	4	57	30	*January*		0	0	0
200	10	9	55	0	*February*		2	34	33
300	3	14	52	30	*March*		4	54	9
400	8	19	50	0	*April*		7	28	42
500	1	24	47	30	*May*		9	58	16
600	6	29	45	0	*June*		12	32	49
700	0	4	42	30	*July*		15	2	23
800	5	9	40	0	*August*		17	36	56
900	10	14	37	30	*September*		20	11	29
1000	3	19	55	0	*October*		22	41	3
2000	7	9	10	0	*November*		25	15	37
3000	10	28	45	0	*December*		27	45	11
4000	2	18	20	0	In Leap-Year (after *February*) add one Day, and the Motion of a Day.				
5000	6	7	55	0					
6000	9	27	30	0					

A Table of the mean Motion of *Jupiter* from the *Aphelion*.

Days	Anom. Mot. °	′	″	H. ′	Anom. Mot. ′ ″ / ″ ‴		H. ′	Anom. Mot. ′ ″ / ″ ‴	
1	0	4	59						
2	0	9	58						
3	0	14	57	1	0	12	31	6	26
4	0	19	57	2	0	25	32	6	39
5	0	24	56	3	0	37	33	6	51
6	0	29	55	4	0	50	34	7	4
7	0	34	54	5	1	2	35	7	16
8	0	39	53	6	1	15	36	7	29
9	0	44	52	7	1	27	37	7	41
10	0	49	51	8	1	40	38	7	44
11	0	54	50	9	1	52	39	8	6
12	0	49	50	10	2	5	40	8	19
13	1	4	49	11	2	17	41	8	31
14	1	9	48	12	2	30	42	8	43
15	1	14	47	13	2	42	43	8	56
16	1	19	46	14	2	54	44	8	8
17	1	24	45	15	3	7	45	9	21
18	1	29	44	16	3	19	46	9	33
19	1	34	44	17	3	32	47	9	46
20	1	39	43	18	3	44	48	9	58
21	1	44	42	19	3	57	49	10	11
22	1	49	41	20	4	9	50	10	23
23	1	54	40	21	4	22	51	10	36
24	1	59	39	22	4	34	52	10	48
25	2	4	38	23	4	47	53	11	1
26	2	9	37	24	4	59	54	11	13
27	2	14	37	25	5	12	55	11	26
28	2	19	36	26	5	24	56	11	38
29	2	24	35	27	5	35	57	11	50
30	2	29	34	28	5	49	58	11	3
31	2	34	33	29	6	1	59	12	15
32	2	39	32	30	6	14	60	12	28

	s	°	′	″
Long. Aph. ♃ à 1 * ♈	5	9	50	0
Long. ☊ ♃ à 1 * ♈	2	8	00	0
Inclin. Orb. ♃		1	20	0

Dist. Mid. ♃ à ☉ —— 520110

Eccentricity —— 25050

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 0. Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈ s	°	′	″	Inc. North. °	′	″	Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°								
0	5	9	50	9	1	19	58	5. 736406
1	5	10	44	36	1	19	55	5. 736403
2	5	11	39	10	1	19	51	5. 736395
3	5	12	33	44	1	19	45	5. 736381
4	5	13	28	18	1	19	38	5. 736362
5	5	14	22	53	1	19	30	5. 736338
6	5	15	17	28	1	19	21	5. 736308
7	5	16	12	4	1	19	11	5. 736273
8	5	17	6	40	1	18	59	5. 736231
9	5	18	1	17	1	18	47	5. 736185
10	5	18	55	55	1	18	33	5. 736134
11	5	19	50	32	1	18	18	5. 736076
12	5	20	45	11	1	18	2	5. 736014
13	5	21	39	52	1	17	44	5. 735947
14	5	22	34	33	1	17	26	5. 735873
15	5	23	29	15	1	17	6	5. 735795
16	5	24	23	59	1	16	45	5. 735710
17	5	25	18	44	1	16	23	5. 735621
18	5	26	13	30	1	15	59	5. 735526
19	5	27	8	18	1	15	35	5. 735426
20	5	28	3	8	1	15	9	5. 735321
21	5	28	57	59	1	14	42	5. 735210
22	5	29	52	52	1	14	14	5. 735094
23	6	0	47	46	1	13	45	5. 734973
24	6	1	42	43	1	13	15	5. 734846
25	6	2	37	40	1	11	44	5. 734714
26	6	3	32	41	1	12	11	5. 734577
27	6	4	27	43	1	11	37	5. 734436
28	6	5	42	47	1	11	2	5. 734289
29	6	6	17	55	1	10	27	5. 734137
30	6	7	13	4	1	9	50	5. 733980

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 1.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	6	7	13	4	1	9	50	5. 733980
1	6	8	8	15	1	9	11	5. 733818
2	6	9	3	30	1	8	32	5. 733652
3	6	9	58	46	1	7	52	5. 733479
4	6	10	54	5	1	7	10	5. 733302
5	6	11	49	28	1	6	28	5. 733120
6	6	12	44	53	1	5	44	5. 732934
7	6	13	40	20	1	5	0	5. 732741
8	6	14	35	52	1	4	14	5. 732545
9	6	15	31	26	1	3	27	5. 732344
10	6	16	27	3	1	2	39	5. 732139
11	6	17	22	43	1	1	51	5. 731928
12	6	18	18	26	1	1	1	5. 731713
13	6	19	14	14	1	0	10	5. 731492
14	6	20	10	4	0	59	18	5. 731268
15	6	21	5	58	0	58	25	5. 731039
16	6	22	1	55	0	57	31	5. 730807
17	6	22	57	56	0	56	36	5. 730570
18	6	23	54	1	0	55	41	5. 730327
19	6	24	50	9	0	54	44	5. 730081
20	6	25	46	22	0	53	46	5. 729831
21	6	26	42	38	0	52	48	5. 729576
22	6	27	38	57	0	51	48	5. 729318
23	6	28	85	21	0	50	48	5. 729055
24	6	29	31	50	0	49	46	5. 728788
25	7	0	28	23	0	48	44	5. 728517
26	7	1	25	0	0	47	41	5. 728243
27	7	2	21	41	0	46	37	5. 727965
28	7	3	18	26	0	45	32	5. 727683
29	7	4	15	17	0	44	27	5. 727397
30	7	5	12	10	0	43	20	5. 727106

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 2.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	7	5	12	10	0	43	20	5. 727106
1	7	6	9	10	0	42	13	5. 726813
2	7	7	6	14	0	41	5	5. 726517
3	7	8	3	22	0	39	56	5. 726216
4	7	9	0	36	0	38	47	5. 725912
5	7	9	57	54	0	37	36	5. 725607
6	7	10	55	16	0	36	25	5. 725297
7	7	11	52	45	0	35	14	5. 724983
8	7	12	50	17	0	34	1	5. 724667
9	7	13	47	56	0	32	48	5. 724348
10	7	14	45	39	0	31	34	5. 724026
11	7	15	43	28	0	30	20	5. 723700
12	7	16	41	21	0	29	5	5. 723372
13	7	17	39	19	0	27	49	5. 723043
14	7	18	37	23	0	26	33	5. 722709
15	7	19	35	32	0	25	16	5. 722373
16	7	20	33	48	0	23	59	5. 722035
17	7	21	32	8	0	22	41	5. 721696
18	7	22	30	34	0	21	22	5. 721354
19	7	23	29	6	0	20	3	5. 721009
20	7	24	27	43	0	18	44	5. 720662
21	7	25	26	26	0	17	24	5. 720312
22	7	26	25	14	0	16	4	5. 719962
23	7	27	24	9	0	14	43	5. 719610
24	7	28	23	9	0	13	22	5. 719256
25	7	29	22	14	0	12	0	5. 718900
26	8	0	21	26	0	10	39	5. 718543
27	8	1	20	43	0	9	16	5. 718184
28	8	2	20	7	0	7	54	5. 717825
29	8	3	19	36	0	6	31	5. 717463
30	8	4	19	11	0	5	8	5. 717101

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 3.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curr.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	8	4	19	11	0	5	8	5. 717101
1	8	5	18	52	0	3	45	5. 716738
2	8	6	18	39	0	2	22	5. 716374
3	8	7	18	32	0	0	58	5. 716009
4	8	8	18	32	Sou.	0	26	9. 715644
5	8	9	18	37	0	1	50	5. 715278
6	8	10	18	49	0	3	14	5. 714911
7	8	11	19	6	0	4	38	5. 714545
8	8	12	19	30	0	6	2	5. 714177
9	8	13	20	0	0	7	26	5. 713809
10	8	14	20	36	0	8	50	5. 713443
11	8	15	21	18	0	10	15	5. 713076
12	8	16	22	6	0	11	39	5. 712710
13	8	17	23	1	0	13	3	5. 712342
14	8	18	24	2	0	14	27	5. 711976
15	8	19	25	9	0	15	50	5. 711611
16	8	20	26	22	0	17	14	5. 711248
17	8	21	27	41	0	18	38	5. 710884
18	8	22	29	6	0	20	1	5. 710521
19	8	23	30	38	0	21	24	5. 710159
20	8	24	32	15	0	22	47	5. 709798
21	8	25	34	0	0	24	9	5. 709439
22	8	26	35	50	0	25	31	5. 709081
23	8	27	37	46	0	26	53	5. 708725
24	8	28	39	48	0	28	14	5. 708371
25	8	29	41	56	0	29	35	5. 708018
26	9	0	44	11	0	30	55	5. 707667
27	9	1	46	31	0	32	15	5. 707319
28	9	2	48	58	0	33	35	5. 706972
29	9	3	51	30	0	34	54	5. 706629
30	9	4	54	9	0	36	12	5. 706287

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 4.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curr.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	9	4	54	9	0	36	12	5. 706287
1	9	5	56	53	0	37	30	5. 705948
2	9	6	59	43	0	38	47	5. 705611
3	9	8	2	39	0	40	4	5. 705278
4	9	9	5	40	0	41	19	5. 704948
5	9	10	8	48	0	42	34	5. 704620
6	9	11	12	1	0	43	49	5. 704296
7	9	12	15	19	0	45	2	5. 703975
8	9	13	18	44	0	46	15	5. 703658
9	9	14	22	14	0	47	27	5. 703344
10	9	15	25	49	0	48	38	5. 703034
11	9	16	29	30	0	49	48	5. 702727
12	9	17	33	16	0	50	57	5. 702424
13	9	18	37	7	0	52	5	5. 702126
14	9	19	41	4	0	53	12	5. 701832
15	9	20	45	6	0	54	19	5. 701542
16	9	21	49	13	0	55	24	5. 701257
17	9	22	53	24	0	56	28	5. 700974
18	9	23	57	41	0	57	31	5. 700698
19	9	25	2	3	0	58	33	5. 700427
20	9	26	6	29	0	59	33	5. 700160
21	9	27	11	1	1	0	33	5. 699899
22	9	28	15	37	1	1	31	5. 699642
23	9	29	20	17	1	2	28	5. 699391
24	10	0	25	2	1	3	24	5. 699145
25	10	1	29	52	1	4	19	5. 698904
26	10	2	34	45	1	5	12	5. 698669
27	10	3	39	41	1	6	4	5. 698440
28	10	4	44	44	1	6	54	5. 698216
29	10	5	49	49	1	7	43	5. 697999
30	10	6	54	58	1	8	31	5. 697786

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 5.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	10	6	54	58	1	8	31	5. 697786
1	10	8	0	12	1	9	17	5. 697580
2	10	9	5	28	1	10	2	5. 697380
3	10	10	10	49	1	10	45	5. 697186
4	10	11	16	13	1	11	27	5. 696998
5	10	12	21	39	1	12	8	5. 696817
6	10	13	27	10	1	12	46	5. 696643
7	10	14	32	44	1	13	24	5. 696474
8	10	15	38	19	1	13	59	5. 696313
9	10	16	43	59	1	14	33	5. 696159
10	10	17	49	41	1	15	6	5. 696010
11	10	18	55	26	1	15	36	5. 695869
12	10	20	1	13	1	16	6	5. 695734
13	10	21	7	2	1	16	33	5. 695606
14	10	22	12	53	1	16	59	5. 695486
15	10	23	18	47	1	17	23	5. 695372
16	10	24	24	43	1	17	46	5. 695266
17	10	25	30	41	1	18	6	5. 695167
18	10	26	36	41	1	18	26	5. 695074
19	10	27	42	42	1	18	43	5. 694989
20	10	28	48	44	1	18	58	5. 694911
21	10	29	54	48	1	19	12	5. 694842
22	11	1	0	53	1	19	24	5. 694779
23	11	2	6	59	1	19	35	5. 694723
24	11	3	13	6	1	19	43	5. 694675
25	11	4	19	14	1	19	50	5. 694634
26	11	5	25	23	1	19	55	5. 694601
27	11	6	31	33	1	19	58	5. 694575
28	11	7	37	42	1	20	0	5. 694555
29	11	8	43	52	1	20	0	5. 694544
20	11	9	50	2	1	19	58	5. 694540

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 6.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	11	9	50	2	1	19	58	5. 694540
1	11	10	56	12	1	19	54	5. 694545
2	11	12	2	22	1	19	48	5. 694556
3	11	13	8	31	1	19	41	5. 694576
4	11	14	14	40	1	19	32	5. 694602
5	11	15	20	49	1	19	21	5. 694635
6	11	16	26	57	1	19	8	5. 694677
7	11	17	33	4	1	18	53	5. 694725
8	11	18	39	10	1	18	37	5. 694781
9	11	19	45	15	1	18	19	5. 694844
10	11	20	51	19	1	18	0	5. 694914
11	11	21	57	21	1	17	38	5. 694992
12	11	23	3	22	1	17	15	5. 695077
13	11	24	9	22	1	16	51	5. 695171
14	11	25	15	20	1	16	24	5. 695270
15	11	26	21	15	1	15	56	5. 695376
16	11	27	27	9	1	15	26	5. 695490
17	11	28	33	0	1	14	55	5. 695611
18	11	29	38	50	1	14	22	5. 695738
19	0	0	44	37	1	13	47	5. 695874
20	0	1	50	22	1	13	11	5. 696016
21	0	2	56	3	1	12	33	5. 696164
22	0	4	1	43	1	11	53	5. 696319
23	0	5	7	18	1	11	12	5. 696481
24	0	6	12	52	1	10	30	5. 696649
25	0	7	18	23	1	9	46	5. 6.6824
26	0	8	23	49	1	9	0	5. 697005
27	0	9	29	13	1	8	14	5. 697192
28	0	10	34	33	1	7	25	5. 697386
29	0	11	39	50	1	6	35	5. 697587
30	0	12	45	3	1	5	44	5. 697793

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 7.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	0	12	45	3	1	5	44	5. 697793
1	0	13	50	12	1	4	52	5. 698006
2	0	14	55	18	1	3	58	5. 698223
3	0	16	0	20	1	3	2	5. 698447
4	0	17	5	16	1	2	6	5. 698676
5	0	18	10	9	1	1	8	5. 698911
6	0	19	14	59	1	0	9	5. 699153
7	0	20	19	44	0	59	9	5. 699399
8	0	21	24	24	0	58	7	5. 699650
9	0	22	28	59	0	57	5	5. 699906
10	0	23	33	31	0	56	1	5. 700167
11	0	24	37	57	0	54	56	5. 700435
12	0	25	42	19	0	53	50	5. 700706
13	0	26	46	36	0	52	44	5. 700982
14	0	27	50	46	0	51	36	5. 701264
15	0	28	54	53	0	50	27	5. 701549
16	0	29	38	55	0	49	17	5. 701839
17	1	1	2	52	0	48	6	5. 702133
18	1	2	6	43	0	46	54	5. 702432
19	1	3	10	29	0	45	41	5. 702735
20	1	4	14	10	0	44	28	5. 703041
21	1	5	17	45	0	43	14	5. 703351
22	1	6	21	15	0	41	59	5. 703665
23	1	7	24	40	0	40	43	5. 703982
24	1	8	27	58	0	39	26	5. 704302
25	1	9	31	10	0	38	9	5. 704626
26	1	10	34	17	0	36	51	5. 704954
27	1	11	37	19	0	35	33	5. 705284
28	1	12	40	14	0	34	14	5. 705617
29	1	13	43	5	0	32	54	5. 705954
30	1	14	45	49	0	31	34	5. 706293

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 8.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	1	14	45	49	0	31	34	5. 706293
1	1	15	48	28	0	30	13	5. 706634
2	1	16	51	0	0	28	52	5. 706978
3	1	17	53	26	0	27	31	5. 707324
4	1	18	55	46	0	26	9	5. 707672
5	1	19	58	0	0	24	46	5. 708023
6	1	21	0	9	0	23	23	5. 708376
7	1	22	2	11	0	22	0	5. 708729
8	1	23	4	7	0	20	37	5. 709085
9	1	24	5	57	0	19	13	5. 709443
10	1	25	7	41	0	17	49	5. 709820
11	1	26	9	18	0	16	25	5. 710162
12	1	27	10	51	0	15	1	5. 710524
13	1	28	12	16	0	13	37	5. 710887
14	1	29	13	35	0	12	12	5. 711250
15	2	0	14	48	0	10	48	5. 711614
16	2	1	15	55	0	9	23	5. 711978
17	2	2	16	56	0	7	58	5. 712344
18	2	3	17	51	0	6	34	5. 712711
19	2	4	18	39	0	5	9	5. 713078
20	2	5	19	21	0	3	44	5. 713444
21	2	6	19	57	0	2	20	5. 713810
22	2	7	20	27	0	0	55	5. 714178
23	2	8	20	51	North	0	29	5. 714545
24	2	9	21	8	0	1	53	5. 714911
25	2	10	21	20	0	3	17	5. 715278
26	2	11	21	25	0	4	41	5. 715644
27	2	12	21	25	0	6	5	5. 716008
28	2	13	21	18	0	7	28	5. 716373
29	2	14	21	5	0	8	51	5. 716737
30	2	15	20	46	0	10	14	5. 717099

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 9.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	2	15	20	46	0	10	14	5. 717099
1	2	16	20	21	0	11	36	5. 717462
2	2	17	19	50	0	12	58	5. 717823
3	2	18	19	14	0	14	20	5. 718182
4	2	19	18	31	0	15	41	5. 718540
5	2	20	17	44	0	17	2	5. 718898
6	2	21	16	49	0	18	23	5. 719253
7	2	22	15	49	0	19	43	5. 719607
8	2	23	14	43	0	21	2	5. 719959
9	2	24	13	31	0	22	21	5. 720309
10	2	25	12	14	0	23	40	5. 720658
11	2	26	10	52	0	24	58	5. 721005
12	2	27	9	23	0	26	15	5. 721349
13	2	28	7	49	0	27	32	5. 721691
14	2	29	6	9	0	28	48	5. 722031
15	3	0	4	24	0	30	4	5. 722368
16	3	1	2	34	0	31	19	5. 722704
17	3	2	0	38	0	32	33	5. 723038
18	3	2	58	37	0	33	47	5. 723367
19	3	3	56	30	0	35	0	5. 723694
20	3	4	54	19	0	36	12	5. 724020
21	3	5	52	2	0	37	24	5. 724342
22	3	6	49	40	0	38	35	5. 724661
23	3	7	47	13	0	39	45	5. 724977
24	3	8	44	41	0	40	54	5. 725290
25	3	9	42	4	0	42	3	5. 725601
26	3	10	39	23	0	43	10	5. 725906
27	3	11	36	36	0	44	17	5. 726209
28	3	12	33	45	0	45	23	5. 726510
29	3	13	30	49	0	46	29	5. 726806
30	3	14	27	49	0	47	33	5. 727099

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 10.							
	Long. ♃ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	3	14	27	49	0	47	33	5. 727099
1	3	15	24	42	0	48	37	5. 727390
2	3	16	21	33	0	49	39	5. 727676
3	3	17	18	18	0	50	41	5. 727958
4	3	18	15	0	0	51	42	5. 728236
5	3	19	11	36	0	52	42	5. 728510
6	3	20	8	9	0	53	41	5. 728781
7	3	21	4	38	0	54	39	5. 729047
8	3	22	1	2	0	55	36	5. 729310
9	3	22	57	22	0	56	32	5. 729568
10	3	23	53	38	0	57	27	5. 729823
11	3	24	49	51	0	58	21	5. 730073
12	3	25	45	59	0	59	14	5. 730320
13	3	26	42	4	1	0	6	5. 730563
14	3	27	38	6	1	0	58	5. 730800
15	3	28	34	3	1	1	48	5. 731032
16	3	29	29	57	1	2	37	5. 731261
17	4	0	25	47	1	3	25	5. 731485
18	4	1	21	34	1	4	12	5. 731705
19	4	2	17	18	1	4	58	5. 731920
20	4	3	12	58	1	5	43	5. 732132
21	4	4	8	35	1	6	26	5. 732337
22	4	5	4	10	1	7	9	5. 732538
23	4	5	59	41	1	7	51	5. 732734
24	4	6	55	8	1	8	31	5. 732927
25	4	7	50	34	1	9	11	5. 733113
26	4	8	45	56	1	9	49	5. 733295
27	4	9	41	16	1	10	26	5. 733473
28	4	10	36	33	1	11	2	5. 733645
29	4	11	31	47	1	11	37	5. 733812
30	4	12	26	58	1	12	11	5. 733974

A Table

A Table of the mean Motion of *Mars* from the *Aphelion*.

Year from Christ	Anomaly ♂ s	°	′	″
1	9	2	3	36
1501	3	7	33	36
1581	9	19	51	12
1601	5	7	55	36
1621	0	26	0	0
1641	8	14	4	24
1661	4	2	8	48
1681	11	20	13	12
1701	7	8	17	36
1721	2	26	22	0
1741	10	14	26	24
1761	6	2	30	48
1781	1	20	35	12
1801	9	8	39	36
1901	11	9	1	36
2001	1	9	23	36
Years	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
20	7	18	4	24
40	3	6	8	48
60	10	24	13	12
80	6	12	17	36
100	2	0	22	0
200	4	0	44	0
300	6	1	6	0
400	8	1	28	0
500	10	1	50	0
600	0	2	12	0
700	2	2	34	0
800	4	2	56	0
900	6	3	18	0
1000	8	3	40	0
2000	4	7	20	0
3000	0	11	0	0
4000	8	14	40	0
5000	4	18	20	0
6000	0	22	0	0

Years	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
1	6	11	16	22
2	0	22	32	43
3	7	3	49	5
4	1	15	36	53
5	7	26	53	14
6	2	8	9	30
7	8	19	25	58
8	3	1	13	46
9	9	12	30	7
10	3	23	46	29
11	10	5	2	50
12	4	16	50	38
13	10	28	7	0
14	5	9	23	22
15	11	20	39	43
16	6	2	27	31
17	0	13	43	53
18	6	25	0	14
19	1	6	16	36
20	7	18	4	24
Months	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
January	0	0	0	0
February	0	16	14	42
March	1	0	55	5
April	1	17	9	47
May	2	2	53	3
June	2	19	7	45
July	3	4	51	1
August	3	21	5	43
September	4	7	20	26
October	4	23	3	41
November	5	9	18	24
December.	5	25	1	39

In Leap-Year (after *February*) add one Day, and the Motion of a Day.

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Jupiter*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. II. Long. ♃ à 1 ✱ ♈ s	°	′	″	Inc. North. °	′	″	Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
0	4	12	26	58	1	12	11	5. 733974
1	4	13	22	7	1	12	43	5. 734131
2	4	14	17	14	1	13	15	5. 734283
3	4	15	12	19	1	13	45	5. 734430
4	4	16	7	21	1	14	14	5. 734572
5	4	17	2	22	1	14	42	5. 734708
6	4	17	57	20	1	15	9	5. 734841
7	4	18	52	17	1	15	35	5. 734968
8	4	19	47	12	1	16	0	5. 735089
9	4	20	42	4	1	16	23	5. 735206
10	4	21	36	55	1	16	45	5. 735317
11	4	22	31	45	1	17	6	5. 735422
12	4	23	26	32	1	17	26	5. 735522
13	4	24	21	19	1	17	45	5. 735617
14	4	25	16	4	1	18	2	5. 735706
15	4	26	10	48	1	18	18	5. 735791
16	4	27	5	30	1	18	33	5. 735870
17	4	28	0	11	1	18	47	5. 735944
18	4	28	54	52	1	19	0	5. 736011
19	4	29	49	31	1	19	11	5. 736074
20	5	0	44	9	1	19	21	5. 736131
21	5	1	38	47	1	19	31	5. 736183
22	5	2	33	24	1	19	38	5. 736229
23	5	3	28	0	1	19	45	5. 736271
24	5	4	22	35	1	19	50	5. 736307
25	5	5	17	10	1	19	55	5. 736337
26	5	6	11	45	1	19	58	5. 736361
27	5	7	6	20	1	19	59	5. 736380
28	5	8	0	54	1	20	0	5. 736394
29	5	8	55	28	1	19	59	5. 736402
30	5	9	50	2	1	19	58	5. 736406

A Table of the mean Motion of *Mars* from the *Aphelion.*

Days	Anom. Mot. °	′	″		Anom. Mot.				Anom. Mot.		
1	0	31	27	H.	°	′	″	H.	°	′	″
2	1	2	53	′	′	″	‴	′	′	″	‴
3	1	34	20	1	0	1	19	31	0	40	37
4	2	5	46	2	0	2	37	32	0	41	55
5	2	37	13	3	0	3	56	33	0	43	14
6	3	8	39	4	0	5	14	34	0	44	33
7	3	40	6	5	0	6	33	35	0	45	51
8	4	11	32	6	0	7	52	36	0	47	10
9	4	42	59	7	0	9	10	37	0	48	28
10	5	14	25	8	0	10	29	38	0	49	47
11	5	45	52	9	0	11	47	39	0	51	6
12	6	17	18	10	0	13	6	40	0	52	24
13	6	48	45	11	0	14	25	41	0	53	43
14	7	20	11	12	0	15	43	42	0	55	1
15	7	51	38	13	0	17	2	43	0	56	20
16	8	23	4	14	0	18	20	44	0	57	39
17	8	54	31	15	0	19	39	45	0	58	57
18	9	25	57	16	0	20	58	46	1	0	16
19	9	57	24	17	0	22	16	47	1	1	34
20	10	28	50	18	0	23	35	48	1	2	53
21	11	0	17	19	0	24	53	49	1	4	12
22	11	31	44	20	0	26	12	50	1	5	30
23	12	3	10	21	0	27	31	51	1	6	49
24	12	34	37	22	0	28	49	52	1	8	7
25	13	6	3	23	0	30	8	53	1	9	26
26	13	37	30	24	0	31	27	54	1	10	45
27	14	8	56	25	0	32	45	55	1	12	3
28	14	40	23	26	0	34	4	56	1	13	22
29	15	11	49	27	0	35	22	57	1	14	40
30	15	43	16	28	0	36	41	58	1	15	59
31	16	14	42	29	0	38	0	59	1	17	18
32	16	46	9	30	0	39	18	60	1	18	36

	s	°	′	″
Long. Aph. ♂ à 1 ✱ ♈	4	1	12	0
Long. ☊ ♂ à 1 ✱ ♈	0	19	10	0
Inclin. Orb. ♂		1	52	0

Dift. Mid. ♂ à ☉ —— 152369
Eccentricity —— 14100

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 0. Long. ♂ à 1 ✱ ♈ s	°	′	″	Inc. North. °	′	″	Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
0	4	1	12	22	1	49	32	5. 221113
1	4	2	2	27	1	49	11	5. 221110
2	4	2	52	32	1	48	49	5. 221098
3	4	3	42	37	1	48	25	5. 221076
4	4	4	32	42	1	48	0	5. 221044
5	4	5	22	47	1	47	33	5. 221003
6	4	6	12	53	1	47	5	5. 220953
7	4	7	3	1	1	46	36	5. 220894
8	4	7	53	8	1	46	5	5. 220826
9	4	8	43	17	1	45	33	5. 220748
10	4	9	33	27	1	44	59	5. 220661
11	4	10	23	38	1	44	24	5. 220565
12	4	11	13	51	1	43	48	5. 220460
13	4	12	4	6	1	43	11	5. 220345
14	4	12	54	22	1	42	32	5. 220221
15	4	13	44	39	1	41	52	5. 220088
16	4	14	34	58	1	41	10	5. 219946
17	4	15	25	19	1	40	27	5. 219795
18	4	16	15	43	1	39	43	5. 219634
19	4	17	6	8	1	38	57	5. 219464
20	4	17	56	37	1	38	11	5. 219285
21	4	18	47	8	1	37	22	5. 219097
22	4	19	37	40	1	36	33	5. 218900
23	4	20	28	17	1	35	42	5. 218694
24	4	21	18	56	1	34	50	5. 218478
25	4	22	9	38	1	33	57	5. 218254
26	4	23	0	24	1	33	2	5. 218020
27	4	23	51	12	1	32	6	5. 217777
28	4	24	42	4	1	31	9	5. 217526
29	4	25	32	59	1	30	11	5. 217267
30	4	26	23	59	1	29	11	5. 216997

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Sign. 1.

Mid. Anom.	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ⊕ Curt.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.	
0	4	26	23	59	1	29	11	5.	216997
1	4	27	15	2	1	28	10	5.	216719
2	4	28	6	9	1	27	8	5.	216433
3	4	28	57	20	1	26	4	5.	216137
4	4	29	48	34	1	25	0	5.	215832
5	5	0	39	54	1	23	54	5.	215519
6	5	1	31	18	1	22	47	5.	215197
7	5	2	22	47	1	21	39	5.	214866
8	5	3	14	20	1	20	29	5.	214527
9	5	4	5	58	1	19	18	5.	214179
10	5	4	57	41	1	18	6	5.	213823
11	5	5	49	29	1	16	53	5.	213458
12	5	6	41	22	1	15	39	5.	213084
13	5	7	33	21	1	14	24	5.	212702
14	5	8	25	26	1	13	7	5.	212312
15	5	9	17	36	1	11	49	5.	211914
16	5	10	9	52	1	10	30	5.	211507
17	5	11	2	13	1	9	10	5.	211092
18	5	11	54	41	1	7	49	5.	210668
19	5	12	47	15	1	6	27	5.	210237
20	5	13	39	55	1	5	3	5.	209798
21	5	14	32	42	1	3	39	5.	209351
22	5	15	25	35	1	2	13	5.	208896
23	5	16	18	35	1	0	47	5.	208433
24	5	17	11	41	0	59	19	5.	207962
25	5	18	4	55	0	57	50	5.	207484
26	5	18	58	15	0	56	21	5.	206998
27	5	19	51	43	0	54	50	5.	206504
28	5	20	45	19	0	53	18	5.	206003
29	5	21	39	2	0	51	45	5.	205495
30	5	22	32	53	0	50	12	5.	204979

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Sign. 2.

Mid. Anom.	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.	
0	5	22	32	53	0	50	12	5.	204979
1	5	23	26	51	0	48	37	5.	204456
2	5	24	20	57	0	47	1	5.	203925
3	5	25	15	12	0	45	25	5.	203388
4	5	26	9	34	0	43	47	5.	202844
5	5	27	4	4	0	42	9	5.	202292
6	5	27	58	42	0	40	30	5.	201734
7	5	28	53	29	0	38	49	5.	201169
8	5	29	48	25	0	37	18	5.	200598
9	6	0	43	30	0	35	26	5.	200020
10	6	1	38	44	0	33	44	5.	199436
11	6	2	34	7	0	32	0	5.	198846
12	6	3	29	39	0	30	16	5.	198249
13	6	4	25	21	0	28	31	5.	197646
14	6	5	21	12	0	26	45	5.	197038
15	6	6	17	11	0	24	58	5.	196424
16	6	7	13	21	0	23	11	5.	195804
17	6	8	9	41	0	21	23	5.	195178
18	6	9	6	10	0	19	35	5.	194546
19	6	10	2	49	0	17	45	5.	193909
20	6	10	59	38	0	15	56	5.	193267
21	6	11	56	38	0	14	5	5.	192620
22	6	12	53	48	0	12	14	5.	191969
23	6	13	51	9	0	10	23	5.	191313
24	6	14	48	39	0	8	31	5.	190652
25	6	15	46	21	0	6	38	5.	189987
26	6	16	44	13	0	4	45	5.	189318
27	6	17	42	16	0	2	52	5.	188644
28	6	18	40	29	0	0	58	5.	187966
29	6	19	38	54	Sou. 0	0	57	5.	187285
30	6	20	37	31	0	2	51	5.	186600

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 3.								
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.	
0	6	20	37	31	0	2	51	5.	186600
1	6	21	36	18	0	4	46	5.	185911
2	6	22	35	17	0	6	41	5.	185219
3	6	23	34	27	0	8	37	5.	184525
4	6	24	33	48	0	10	32	5.	183827
5	6	25	33	21	0	12	28	5.	183127
6	6	26	33	7	0	14	24	5.	182424
7	6	27	33	3	0	16	20	5.	181719
8	6	28	33	12	0	18	16	5.	181012
9	6	29	33	32	0	20	13	5.	180302
10	7	0	34	5	0	22	9	5.	179592
11	7	1	34	49	0	24	5	5.	178880
12	7	2	35	45	0	26	1	5.	178167
13	7	3	36	55	0	27	57	5.	177452
14	7	4	38	15	0	29	53	5.	176737
15	7	5	39	48	0	31	49	5.	176021
16	7	6	41	34	0	33	44	5.	175305
17	7	7	43	31	0	35	39	5.	174589
18	7	8	45	41	0	37	34	5.	173872
19	7	9	48	3	0	39	29	5.	173156
20	7	10	50	38	0	41	23	5.	172442
21	7	11	53	25	0	43	17	5.	171728
22	7	12	56	24	0	45	10	5.	171015
23	7	13	59	37	0	47	2	5.	170304
24	7	15	3	2	0	48	54	5.	169594
25	7	16	6	39	0	50	46	5.	168886
26	7	17	10	29	0	52	37	5.	168180
27	7	18	14	31	0	54	27	5.	167478
28	7	19	18	46	0	56	16	5.	166777
29	7	20	23	13	0	58	4	5.	166079
30	7	21	27	53	0	59	52	5.	165385

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 4.								
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.	
0	7	21	27	53	0	59	52	5.	165385
1	7	22	32	44	1	1	38	5.	164695
2	7	23	37	49	1	3	24	5.	164008
3	7	24	43	5	1	5	8	5.	163326
4	7	25	48	34	1	6	52	5.	162648
5	7	26	54	16	1	8	34	5.	161976
6	7	28	0	9	1	10	15	5.	161308
7	7	29	6	15	1	11	55	5.	160645
8	8	0	12	33	1	13	33	5.	159988
9	8	1	19	3	1	15	11	5.	159337
10	8	2	25	44	1	16	46	5.	158692
11	8	3	32	37	1	18	21	5.	158054
12	8	4	39	43	1	19	53	5.	157423
13	8	5	47	0	1	21	25	5.	156798
14	8	6	54	29	1	22	54	5.	156182
15	8	8	2	8	1	24	22	5.	155573
16	8	9	9	59	1	25	49	5.	154972
17	8	10	18	1	1	27	13	5.	154379
18	8	11	26	15	1	28	36	5.	153795
19	8	12	34	39	1	29	56	5.	153220
20	8	13	43	14	1	31	15	5.	152655
21	8	14	51	59	1	32	32	5.	152099
22	8	16	0	55	1	33	47	5.	151553
23	8	17	10	2	1	35	0	5.	151017
24	8	18	19	18	1	36	10	5.	150491
25	8	19	28	44	1	37	18	5.	149976
26	8	20	38	20	1	38	25	5.	149472
27	8	21	48	6	1	39	28	5.	148979
28	8	22	58	1	1	40	30	5.	148497
29	8	24	8	4	1	41	29	5.	148028
30	8	25	18	17	1	42	26	5.	147570

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 5.							
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	8	25	18	17	1	42	26	5. 147570
1	8	26	28	39	1	43	20	5. 147125
2	8	27	39	9	1	44	12	5. 146692
3	8	28	49	48	1	45	1	5. 146273
4	9	0	0	34	1	45	48	5. 145866
5	9	1	11	27	1	46	32	5. 145472
6	9	2	22	29	1	47	14	5. 145093
7	9	3	33	37	1	47	52	5. 144727
8	9	4	44	53	1	48	28	5. 144375
9	9	5	56	16	1	49	2	5. 144037
10	9	7	7	44	1	49	32	5. 143713
11	9	8	19	19	1	50	0	5. 143405
12	9	9	31	0	1	50	25	5. 143110
13	9	10	42	46	1	50	47	5. 142831
14	9	11	54	38	1	51	6	5. 142567
15	9	13	6	35	1	51	23	5. 142318
16	9	14	18	36	1	51	36	5. 142085
17	9	15	30	43	1	51	46	5. 141867
18	9	16	42	53	1	51	54	5. 141666
19	9	17	55	7	1	51	58	5. 141480
20	9	19	7	25	1	52	0	5. 141309
21	9	20	19	45	1	51	58	5. 141156
22	9	21	32	9	1	51	54	5. 141018
23	9	22	44	35	1	51	47	5. 140896
24	9	23	57	4	1	51	37	5. 140791
25	9	25	9	34	1	51	23	5. 140702
26	9	25	22	6	1	51	7	5. 140629
27	9	27	34	49	1	50	48	5. 140572
28	9	28	47	13	1	50	26	5. 140533
29	9	29	59	47	1	50	0	5. 140511
30	10	1	12	22	1	49	32	5. 140505

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 6.							
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	10	1	12	22	1	49	32	5. 140505
1	10	2	24	57	1	49	1	5. 140515
2	10	3	37	31	1	48	27	5. 140541
3	10	4	50	5	1	47	50	5. 140584
4	10	6	2	38	1	47	11	5. 140645
5	10	7	15	10	1	46	28	5. 140722
6	10	8	27	40	1	45	43	5. 140815
7	10	9	40	8	1	44	55	5. 140924
8	10	10	52	34	1	44	4	5. 141049
9	10	12	4	57	1	43	10	5. 141190
10	10	13	17	26	1	42	14	5. 141348
11	10	14	29	33	1	41	15	5. 141522
12	10	15	41	46	1	40	13	5. 141711
13	10	16	53	55	1	39	9	5. 141916
14	10	18	6	0	1	38	2	5. 142137
15	10	19	18	0	1	36	52	5. 142374
16	10	20	29	56	1	35	41	5. 142626
17	10	21	41	48	1	34	26	5. 142893
18	10	22	53	33	1	33	10	5. 143174
19	10	24	5	13	1	31	51	5. 143471
20	10	25	16	46	1	30	29	5. 143783
21	10	26	28	13	1	29	9	5. 144109
22	10	27	39	34	1	27	40	5. 144449
23	10	28	50	49	1	26	13	5. 144804
24	11	0	1	55	1	24	43	5. 145172
25	11	1	12	55	1	23	11	5. 145554
26	11	2	23	48	1	21	37	5. 145950
27	11	3	34	32	1	20	1	5. 146358
28	11	4	45	9	1	18	24	5. 146779
29	11	5	55	37	1	16	44	5. 147213
30	11	7	5	56	1	15	3	5. 147659

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 7.							
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	'	''	°	'	''	Logarithm.
0	11	7	5	56	1	15	3	5. 147659
1	11	8	16	8	1	13	21	5. 148118
2	11	9	26	10	1	11	36	5. 148589
3	11	10	36	4	1	9	50	5. 149071
4	11	11	45	47	1	8	3	5. 149564
5	11	12	55	21	1	6	14	5. 150069
6	11	14	4	46	1	4	24	5. 150585
7	11	15	14	0	1	2	32	5. 151111
8	11	16	23	5	1	0	39	5. 151647
9	11	17	31	59	0	58	45	5. 152193
10	11	18	40	42	0	56	50	5. 152749
11	11	19	49	15	0	54	54	5. 153314
12	11	20	57	37	0	52	57	5. 153888
13	11	22	5	49	0	50	59	5. 154471
14	11	23	13	50	0	49	0	5. 155063
15	11	24	21	40	0	47	0	5. 155663
16	11	25	29	18	0	45	0	5. 156271
17	11	26	36	44	0	42	58	5. 156886
18	11	27	43	59	0	40	56	5. 157509
19	11	28	51	3	0	38	54	5. 158139
20	11	29	57	54	0	36	51	5. 158776
21	0	1	4	35	0	34	47	5. 159419
22	0	2	11	3	0	32	43	5. 160068
23	0	3	17	20	0	30	39	5. 160723
24	0	4	23	24	0	28	35	5. 161383
25	0	5	29	16	0	26	30	5. 162049
26	0	6	34	56	0	24	25	5. 162719
27	0	7	40	24	0	22	19	5. 163395
28	0	8	45	40	0	20	14	5. 164075
29	0	9	50	44	0	18	9	5. 164749
30	0	10	55	34	0	16	4	5. 165446

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 8.							
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	'	''	°	'	''	Logarithm.
0	0	10	55	34	0	16	4	5. 165446
1	0	12	0	13	0	13	58	5. 166137
2	0	13	4	39	0	11	53	5. 166832
3	0	14	8	53	0	9	48	5. 167530
4	0	15	12	54	0	7	43	5. 168230
5	0	16	16	43	0	5	39	5. 168932
6	0	17	20	19	0	3	35	5. 169638
7	0	18	23	43	0	1	31	5. 170345
8	0	19	26	54	Nor.	0	33	5. 171053
9	0	20	29	53	0	2	36	5. 171762
10	0	21	32	40	0	4	39	5. 172473
11	0	22	35	14	0	6	41	5. 173184
12	0	23	37	36	0	8	43	5. 173897
13	0	24	39	45	0	10	44	5. 174610
14	0	25	41	42	0	12	44	5. 175323
15	0	26	43	27	0	14	44	5. 176036
16	0	27	45	1	0	16	43	5. 176748
17	0	28	46	21	0	18	42	5. 177460
18	0	29	47	30	0	20	39	5. 178171
19	1	0	48	26	0	22	36	5. 178882
20	1	1	49	11	0	24	32	5. 179590
21	1	2	49	43	0	26	28	5. 180297
22	1	3	50	3	0	28	22	5. 181003
23	1	4	50	12	0	30	16	5. 181707
24	1	5	50	9	0	32	8	5. 182409
25	1	6	49	55	0	34	0	5. 183109
26	1	7	49	28	0	35	51	5. 183806
27	1	8	48	50	0	37	40	5. 184500
28	1	9	48	1	0	39	29	5. 185191
29	1	10	47	0	0	41	16	5. 185880
30	1	11	45	47	0	43	3	5. 186566

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 9.								
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.	
0	1	11	45	47	0	43	3	5.	186566
1	1	12	44	24	0	44	48	5.	187248
2	1	13	42	50	0	46	33	5.	187926
3	1	14	41	4	0	48	16	5.	188601
4	1	15	39	9	0	49	58	5.	189272
5	1	16	37	2	0	51	39	5.	189939
6	1	17	34	45	0	53	18	5.	190601
7	1	18	32	16	0	54	57	5.	191260
8	1	19	29	37	0	56	34	5.	191913
9	1	20	26	48	0	58	10	5.	192562
10	1	21	23	48	0	59	45	5.	193206
11	1	22	20	38	1	1	18	5.	193846
12	1	23	17	18	1	2	51	5.	194480
13	1	24	13	48	1	4	21	5.	195110
14	1	25	10	9	1	5	51	5.	195733
15	1	26	6	20	1	7	19	5.	196351
16	1	27	2	21	1	8	46	5.	196964
17	1	27	58	12	1	10	12	5.	197570
18	1	28	53	55	1	11	36	5.	198172
19	1	29	49	29	1	12	59	5.	198767
20	2	0	44	53	1	14	21	5.	199355
21	2	1	40	7	1	15	41	5.	199938
22	2	2	35	13	1	17	0	5.	200514
23	2	3	30	11	1	18	17	5.	201084
24	2	4	24	59	1	19	33	5.	201648
25	2	5	19	39	1	20	48	5.	202205
26	2	6	14	11	1	22	1	5.	202755
27	2	7	8	35	1	23	13	5.	203299
28	2	8	2	51	1	24	23	5.	203835
29	2	8	56	58	1	25	32	5.	204365
30	2	9	50	57	1	26	40	5.	204887

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 10.								
	Long. ♂ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.	
0	2	9	50	57	1	26	40	5.	204887
1	2	10	44	49	1	27	46	5.	205402
2	2	11	38	33	1	28	50	5.	205910
3	2	12	32	10	1	29	53	5.	206411
4	2	13	25	40	1	30	55	5.	206904
5	2	14	19	2	1	31	55	5.	207390
6	2	15	12	17	1	32	54	5.	207868
7	2	16	5	25	1	33	52	5.	208339
8	2	16	58	27	1	34	47	5.	208802
9	2	17	51	21	1	35	42	5.	209257
10	2	18	44	9	1	36	35	5.	209705
11	2	19	36	50	1	37	26	5.	210144
12	2	20	29	26	1	38	16	5.	210576
13	2	21	21	55	1	39	5	5.	211000
14	2	22	14	18	1	39	52	5.	211415
15	2	23	6	35	1	40	37	5.	211823
16	2	23	58	46	1	41	21	5.	212222
17	2	24	50	52	1	42	4	5.	212613
18	2	25	42	52	1	42	45	5.	212995
19	2	26	34	47	1	43	25	5.	213369
20	2	27	26	37	1	44	3	5.	213736
21	2	28	18	21	1	44	40	5.	214094
22	2	29	10	0	1	45	15	5.	214443
23	3	0	1	35	1	45	49	5.	214783
24	3	0	53	4	1	46	21	5.	215115
25	3	1	44	29	1	46	52	5.	215438
26	3	2	35	50	1	47	21	5.	215753
27	3	3	27	6	1	47	49	5.	216059
28	3	4	18	18	1	48	15	5.	216357
29	3	5	9	26	1	48	40	5.	216645
30	3	6	0	30	1	49	4	5.	216925

A Table

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mars.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 11. Long. ♂ à 1 ✶ ♈ s	°	′	″	Inc. North. °	′	″	Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
0	3	6	0	30	1	49	4	5. 216925
1	3	6	51	30	1	49	26	5. 217196
2	3	7	42	27	1	49	46	5. 217458
3	3	8	33	19	1	50	5	5. 217710
4	3	9	24	8	1	50	23	5. 217955
5	3	10	14	55	1	50	39	5. 218191
6	3	11	5	37	1	50	53	5. 218417
7	3	11	56	17	1	51	7	5. 218635
8	3	12	46	54	1	51	18	5. 218843
9	3	13	37	28	1	51	29	5. 219042
10	3	14	28	0	1	51	37	5. 219233
11	3	15	18	29	1	51	45	5. 219415
12	3	16	8	55	1	51	51	5. 219587
13	3	16	59	19	1	51	55	5. 219750
14	3	17	49	41	1	51	58	5. 219904
15	3	18	40	2	1	52	0	5. 220048
16	3	19	30	20	1	52	0	5. 220184
17	3	20	20	36	1	51	59	5. 220311
18	3	21	10	51	1	51	56	5. 220428
19	3	22	1	4	1	51	52	5. 220536
20	3	22	51	15	1	51	46	5. 220634
21	3	23	41	26	1	51	39	5. 220724
22	3	24	31	36	1	51	31	5. 220804
23	3	25	21	43	1	51	21	5. 220875
24	3	26	11	51	1	51	10	5. 220937
25	3	27	1	57	1	50	57	5. 220990
26	3	27	52	3	1	50	43	5. 221033
27	3	28	42	8	1	50	27	5. 221067
28	3	29	32	14	1	50	10	5. 221092
29	4	0	22	18	1	49	52	5. 221107
30	4	1	12	22	1	49	32	5. 221113

A Table of the mean Motion of *Venus* from the *Aphelion.*

Years from Christ	Anomaly ♀ s	°	′	″
1	4	3	48	55
1501	7	0	22	40
1581	7	14	35	40
1601	1	18	8	55
1621	7	21	42	10
1641	1	25	15	25
1661	7	28	48	40
1681	2	2	21	55
1701	8	5	55	10
1721	2	9	28	25
1741	8	13	1	40
1761	2	16	34	55
1781	8	20	8	10
1801	2	23	41	25
1901	9	11	27	40
2001	3	29	13	55

Years	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
20	6	3	33	15
40	0	7	6	30
60	6	10	39	45
80	0	14	13	0
100	6	17	46	15
200	1	5	33	30
300	7	23	18	45
400	2	11	5	0
500	8	28	51	15
600	3	16	37	30
700	10	4	23	45
800	4	22	10	0
900	11	9	56	15
1000	5	27	42	30
2000	11	52	25	0
3000	5	23	7	30
4000	11	20	50	0
5000	5	18	32	30
6000	11	16	15	0

Years.	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
1	7	14	46	38
2	2	29	33	16
3	10	14	19	54
4	6	0	42	39
5	1	15	29	17
6	9	0	15	55
7	4	15	2	33
8	0	1	25	18
9	7	16	11	56
10	3	0	58	34
11	10	15	45	12
12	6	2	7	57
13	1	16	54	35
14	9	1	41	13
15	4	16	27	51
16	0	2	50	36
17	7	17	37	14
18	3	2	23	52
19	0	17	10	30
20	6	3	33	15

Months	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
January	0	0	0	0
February	1	19	39	58
March	3	4	31	32
April	4	24	11	30
May	6	12	15	20
June	8	1	55	17
July	9	19	59	7
August	11	9	39	5
September	0	29	19	3
October	2	17	22	53
November	4	7	2	50
December.	5	25	6	40

In Leap-Year (after *February*) add one Day, and the Motion of a Day.

A Table of the mean Motion of *Venus* from the *Aphelion.*

Days	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″	H. ′	Anom. Mot. ° ′	′ ″	″ ‴	H. ′	Anom. Mot. ° ′	′ ″	″ ‴
1	0	1	36	8								
2	0	3	12	15								
3	0	4	48	23	1	0	4	0	31	2	4	10
4	0	6	24	31	2	0	8	1	32	2	8	10
5	0	8	0	38	3	0	12	1	33	2	12	11
6	0	9	36	46	4	0	16	1	34	2	16	11
7	0	11	12	54	5	0	20	2	35	2	20	11
8	0	12	49	1	6	0	24	2	36	2	24	11
9	0	14	25	9	7	0	28	2	37	2	28	12
10	0	16	1	17	8	0	32	3	38	2	32	12
11	0	17	37	24	9	0	36	3	39	2	36	12
12	0	19	13	33	10	0	40	3	40	2	40	13
13	0	20	49	40	11	0	44	4	41	2	44	13
14	0	22	25	47	12	0	48	4	42	2	48	13
15	0	24	1	55	13	0	52	4	43	2	52	14
16	0	25	33	3	14	0	56	4	44	2	56	14
17	0	27	14	10	15	1	0	5	45	3	0	14
18	0	28	50	18	16	1	4	5	46	3	4	15
19	1	0	26	26	17	1	8	5	47	3	8	15
20	1	2	2	33	18	1	12	6	48	3	12	15
21	1	3	38	41	19	1	16	6	49	3	16	16
22	1	5	14	49	20	1	20	6	50	3	20	16
23	1	6	50	56	21	1	24	7	51	3	24	16
24	1	8	27	4	22	1	28	7	52	3	28	17
25	1	10	3	12	23	1	32	7	53	3	32	17
26	1	11	39	19	24	1	36	8	54	3	36	17
27	1	13	15	27	25	1	40	8	55	3	40	18
28	1	14	51	35	26	1	44	8	56	3	44	18
29	1	16	27	42	27	1	48	9	57	3	48	18
30	1	18	3	50	28	1	52	9	58	3	52	19
31	1	19	39	58	29	1	56	9	59	3	56	19
32	1	21	16	5	30	2	0	10	60	4	0	19

	s	°	′	″
Long. Aph. ♀ à 1 * ♈ —	9	5	0	0
Long. ☊ ♀ à 1 * ♈ —	1	15	16	0
Inclin. Orb. ♀ —	3	24	0	
Dist. Mid. ♀ à ☉ —	72333			
Eccentricity —	517			

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

0.

Mid. Anom. °	Long. ♀ à 1 * ♈ s	°	′	″	Inc. South. °	′	″	Dis. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.	
0	9	4	57	1	2	35	37	4.	861985
1	9	5	56	11	2	37	52	4.	861971
2	9	6	55	21	2	40	4	4.	861957
3	9	7	54	32	2	42	13	4.	861941
4	9	8	53	42	2	44	20	4.	861926
5	9	9	52	53	2	46	23	4.	861909
6	9	10	52	5	2	48	23	4.	861892
7	9	11	51	17	2	50	11	4.	861874
8	9	12	50	29	2	52	15	4.	861854
9	9	13	49	42	2	54	6	4.	861834
10	9	14	48	55	2	55	55	4.	861814
11	9	15	48	7	2	57	40	4.	861793
12	9	16	47	20	2	59	22	4.	861772
13	9	17	46	34	3	1	1	4.	861750
14	9	18	45	48	3	2	36	4.	861726
15	9	19	45	2	3	4	9	4.	861703
16	9	20	44	17	3	5	38	4.	861679
17	9	21	43	32	3	7	3	4.	861654
18	9	22	42	48	3	8	26	4.	861628
19	9	23	42	4	3	9	45	4.	861602
20	9	24	41	20	3	11	1	4.	861575
21	9	25	40	37	3	12	13	4.	861548
22	9	26	39	55	3	13	22	4.	861521
23	9	27	39	12	3	14	27	4.	861492
24	9	28	38	31	3	15	29	4.	861463
25	9	29	37	50	3	16	28	4.	861434
26	10	0	37	9	3	17	23	4.	861405
27	10	1	36	29	3	18	15	4.	861375
28	10	2	35	50	3	19	3	4.	861345
29	10	3	35	10	3	19	47	4.	861315
30	10	4	34	3[illegible]	3	20	28	4.	861284

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 1.							
	Long. ♀ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	10	4	34	31	3	20	28	4. 861284
1	10	5	33	53	3	21	5	4. 861253
2	10	6	33	15	3	21	39	4. 861221
3	10	7	32	38	3	22	9	4. 861189
4	10	8	32	1	3	22	36	4. 861155
5	10	9	31	25	3	22	59	4. 861122
6	10	10	30	49	3	23	18	4. 861088
7	10	11	30	14	3	23	34	4. 861055
8	10	12	29	40	3	23	46	4. 861021
9	10	13	29	6	3	23	54	4. 860987
10	10	14	28	33	3	23	59	4. 860952
11	10	15	28	0	3	24	0	4. 860917
12	10	16	27	27	3	23	57	4. 860882
13	10	17	26	56	3	23	51	4. 860847
14	10	18	26	25	3	23	41	4. 860811
15	10	19	25	54	3	23	28	4. 860776
16	10	20	25	25	3	23	11	4. 860740
17	10	21	24	56	3	22	50	4. 860704
18	10	22	24	27	3	22	25	4. 860668
19	10	23	23	59	3	21	57	4. 860631
20	10	24	23	31	3	21	25	4. 860594
21	10	25	23	4	3	20	50	4. 860557
22	10	26	22	38	3	20	11	4. 860520
23	10	27	22	12	3	19	29	4. 860483
24	10	28	21	46	3	18	42	4. 860446
25	10	29	21	22	3	17	53	4. 860408
26	11	0	20	59	3	16	59	4. 860371
27	11	1	20	35	3	16	2	4. 860334
28	11	2	20	13	3	15	2	4. 860295
29	11	3	19	51	3	13	58	4. 860256
30	11	4	19	30	3	12	51	4. 860218

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 2.							
	Long. ♀ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	11	4	19	30	3	12	51	4. 860218
1	11	5	19	9	3	11	40	4. 860181
2	11	6	18	48	3	10	25	4. 860142
3	11	7	18	29	3	9	7	4. 860104
4	11	8	18	10	3	7	46	4. 860065
5	11	9	17	52	3	6	21	4. 860027
6	11	10	17	35	3	4	53	4. 859988
7	11	11	17	18	3	3	22	4. 859949
8	11	12	17	2	3	1	47	4. 859910
9	11	13	16	46	3	0	9	4. 859870
10	11	14	16	32	2	58	27	4. 859831
11	11	15	16	17	2	56	43	4. 859792
12	11	16	16	4	2	54	55	4. 859753
13	11	17	15	51	2	53	4	4. 859713
14	11	18	15	39	2	51	10	4. 859673
15	11	19	15	27	2	49	12	4. 859634
16	11	20	15	16	2	47	12	4. 859594
17	11	21	15	6	2	45	8	4. 859554
18	11	22	14	56	2	43	2	4. 859514
19	11	23	14	47	2	40	52	4. 859474
20	11	24	14	39	2	38	40	4. 859434
21	11	25	14	31	2	36	24	4. 859394
22	11	26	14	24	2	34	6	4. 859353
23	11	27	14	18	2	31	45	4. 859313
24	11	28	14	12	2	29	21	4. 859273
25	11	29	14	7	2	26	54	4. 859232
26	0	0	14	3	2	24	25	4. 859192
27	0	1	13	59	2	21	53	4. 859151
28	0	2	13	56	2	19	18	4. 859110
29	0	3	13	54	2	16	41	4. 859070
30	0	4	13	52	2	14	1	4. 859029

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 3. Long. ♀ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curr.
°	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	0	4	13	52	2	14	1	4. 859029
1	0	5	13	51	2	11	19	4. 858988
2	0	6	13	51	2	8	34	4. 858946
3	0	7	13	50	2	5	47	4. 858905
4	0	8	13	52	2	2	58	4. 858864
5	0	9	13	54	2	0	6	4. 858823
6	0	10	13	56	1	57	12	4. 858782
7	0	11	13	59	1	54	16	4. 858740
8	0	12	14	3	1	51	18	4. 858698
9	0	13	14	7	1	48	17	4. 858657
10	0	14	14	12	1	45	15	4. 858615
11	0	15	14	18	1	42	11	4. 858573
12	0	16	14	25	1	39	4	4. 858532
13	0	17	14	32	1	35	56	4. 858490
14	0	18	14	40	1	32	46	4. 858448
15	0	19	14	49	1	29	35	4. 858406
16	0	20	14	58	1	26	21	4. 858364
17	0	21	15	8	1	23	6	4. 858321
18	0	22	15	18	1	19	50	4. 858279
19	0	23	15	30	1	16	31	4. 858236
20	0	24	15	42	1	13	12	4. 858194
21	0	25	15	55	1	9	51	4. 858152
22	0	26	16	9	1	6	29	4. 858110
23	0	27	16	24	1	3	5	4. 858068
24	0	28	16	39	0	59	40	4. 858026
25	0	29	16	54	0	56	34	4. 857983
26	1	0	17	10	0	52	47	4. 857941
27	1	1	17	27	0	49	19	4. 857898
28	1	2	17	45	0	45	50	4. 857855
29	1	3	18	4	0	42	21	4. 857813
30	1	4	18	23	0	38	50	4. 857770

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 4. Long. ♀ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curr.
°	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	1	4	18	23	0	38	50	4. 857770
1	1	5	18	43	0	35	18	4. 857728
2	1	6	19	4	0	31	46	4. 857685
3	1	7	19	25	0	28	13	4. 857643
4	1	8	19	48	0	24	40	4. 857601
5	1	9	20	11	0	21	6	4. 857559
6	1	10	20	34	0	17	32	4. 859516
7	1	11	20	58	0	13	57	4. 857474
8	1	12	21	22	0	10	22	4. 857433
9	1	13	21	48	0	6	47	4. 857391
10	1	14	22	14	0	3	12	4. 857350
11	1	15	22	41	Nor.	0	24	4. 857308
12	1	16	23	8	0	3	59	4. 857267
13	1	17	23	37	0	7	35	4. 857226
14	1	18	24	6	0	11	10	4. 857185
15	1	19	24	36	0	14	45	4. 857143
16	1	20	25	6	0	18	20	4. 857103
17	1	21	25	37	0	21	55	4. 857062
18	1	22	26	9	0	25	29	4. 857022
19	1	23	26	42	0	29	3	4. 856081
20	1	24	27	15	0	32	37	4. 856941
21	1	25	27	49	0	36	9	4. 856902
22	1	26	28	23	0	39	41	4. 856863
23	1	27	28	58	0	43	13	4. 856824
24	1	28	29	34	0	46	44	4. 856786
25	1	29	30	10	0	50	13	4. 856748
26	2	0	30	47	0	53	42	4. 856709
27	2	1	31	24	0	57	10	4. 856672
28	2	2	32	2	1	0	37	4. 856635
29	2	3	32	41	1	4	3	4. 856598
30	2	4	33	20	1	7	28	4. 856562

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign. 5.*							
	Long. ♀ à 1 ✳ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	*s*	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	2	4	33	20	1	7	28	4. 856562
1	2	5	34	0	1	10	51	4. 856526
2	2	6	34	42	1	14	13	4. 856491
3	2	7	35	24	1	17	34	4. 856456
4	2	8	36	5	1	20	53	4. 856422
5	2	9	36	47	1	24	11	4. 856388
6	2	10	37	30	1	27	27	4. 856354
7	2	11	38	13	1	30	42	4. 856322
8	2	12	38	58	1	33	55	4. 856290
9	2	13	39	43	1	37	6	4. 856259
10	2	14	40	28	1	40	15	4. 856228
11	2	15	41	14	1	43	23	4. 856198
12	2	16	42	0	1	46	29	4. 856169
13	2	17	42	47	1	49	32	4. 856140
14	2	18	43	33	1	52	34	4. 856112
15	2	19	44	20	1	55	33	4. 856085
16	2	20	45	8	1	58	31	4. 856058
17	2	21	45	57	2	1	26	4. 856032
18	2	22	46	46	2	4	19	4. 856007
19	2	23	47	36	2	7	10	4. 855983
20	2	24	48	25	2	9	58	4. 855960
21	2	25	49	15	2	12	43	4. 855937
22	2	26	50	6	2	15	27	4. 855915
23	2	27	50	57	2	18	7	4. 855894
24	2	28	51	48	2	20	46	4. 855875
25	2	29	52	39	2	23	21	4. 855856
26	3	0	53	30	2	25	54	4. 855838
27	3	1	54	22	2	28	24	4. 855821
28	3	2	55	15	2	30	51	4. 855805
29	3	3	56	8	2	33	16	4. 855790
30	3	4	57	1	2	35	37	4. 855776

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

Mid. Anom.	*Sign. 6.*							
	Long. ♀ à 1 ✳ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	*s*	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	3	4	57	1	2	35	37	4. 855776
1	3	5	57	54	2	37	56	4. 855763
2	3	6	58	48	2	40	12	4. 855751
3	3	7	59	41	2	42	24	4. 855741
4	3	9	0	35	2	44	34	4. 855731
5	3	10	1	28	2	46	41	4. 855722
6	3	11	2	22	2	48	44	4. 855715
7	3	12	3	16	2	50	44	4. 855709
8	3	13	4	11	2	52	41	4. 855704
9	3	14	5	5	2	54	35	4. 855700
10	3	15	5	59	2	56	25	4. 855698
11	3	16	6	53	2	58	13	4. 855696
12	3	17	7	48	2	59	56	4. 855696
13	3	18	8	42	3	1	37	4. 855697
14	3	19	9	37	3	3	14	4. 855699
15	3	20	10	31	3	4	47	4. 855702
16	3	21	11	25	3	6	17	4. 855707
17	3	22	12	19	3	7	44	4. 855713
18	3	23	13	13	3	9	7	4. 855720
19	3	24	14	7	3	10	6	4. 855728
20	3	25	15	0	3	11	42	4. 855737
21	3	26	15	53	3	12	54	4. 855748
22	3	27	16	47	3	14	3	4. 855760
23	3	28	17	40	3	15	8	4. 855773
24	3	29	18	33	3	16	9	4. 855788
25	4	0	19	25	3	17	7	4. 855804
26	4	1	20	18	3	18	1	4. 855821
27	4	2	21	10	3	18	51	4. 855839
28	4	3	22	2	3	19	38	4. 855859
29	4	4	22	54	3	20	20	4. 855880
30	4	5	23	45	3	20	59	4. 855903

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign 7. Long. ♀ à 1 ✳ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	4	5	23	45	3	20	59	4. 855903
1	4	6	24	35	3	21	34	4. 855927
2	4	7	25	25	3	22	6	4. 855952
3	4	8	26	15	3	22	33	4. 855978
4	4	9	27	4	3	22	57	4. 856005
5	4	10	27	53	3	23	17	4. 856934
6	4	11	28	42	3	23	33	4. 856064
7	4	12	29	30	3	23	46	4. 856095
8	4	13	30	17	3	23	54	4. 856128
9	4	14	31	3	3	23	59	4. 856161
10	4	15	31	50	3	24	0	4. 856196
11	4	16	32	35	3	23	57	4. 856232
12	4	17	33	21	3	23	50	4. 856270
13	4	18	34	5	3	23	40	4. 856308
14	4	19	34	48	3	23	25	4. 856348
15	4	20	35	32	3	23	7	4. 856389
16	4	21	36	14	3	22	45	4. 856431
17	4	22	36	55	3	22	20	4. 856474
18	4	23	37	37	3	21	50	4. 856518
19	4	24	38	16	3	21	17	4. 856563
20	4	25	38	55	3	20	40	4. 856610
21	4	26	39	34	3	19	59	4. 856657
22	4	27	40	12	3	19	15	4. 856705
23	4	28	40	48	3	18	27	4. 856754
24	4	29	41	25	3	17	35	4. 856804
25	5	0	42	0	3	16	40	4. 856856
26	5	1	42	34	3	15	41	4. 856909
27	5	2	43	8	3	14	38	4. 856962
28	5	3	43	41	3	13	31	4. 857016
29	5	4	44	13	3	12	22	4. 857071
30	5	5	44	44	3	11	8	4. 857126

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus.*

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 8. Long. ♀ à 1 ✳ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	5	5	44	44	2	11	8	4. 857126
1	5	6	45	13	3	9	51	4. 857183
2	5	7	45	42	3	8	31	4. 857241
3	5	8	46	10	3	7	7	4. 857299
4	5	9	46	37	3	5	39	4. 857358
5	5	10	47	3	3	4	8	4. 857418
6	5	11	47	28	3	2	34	4. 857478
7	5	12	47	52	3	0	57	4. 857539
8	5	13	48	15	2	59	16	4. 857600
9	5	14	48	37	2	57	32	4. 857662
10	5	15	48	58	2	55	44	4. 857725
11	5	16	49	18	2	53	54	4. 857788
12	5	17	49	37	2	52	0	4. 857852
13	5	18	49	54	2	50	3	4. 857917
14	5	19	50	11	2	48	3	4. 857982
15	5	20	50	26	2	46	0	4. 858047
16	5	21	50	41	2	43	53	4. 858112
17	5	22	50	54	2	41	44	4. 858178
18	5	23	51	6	2	39	32	4. 858244
19	5	24	51	18	2	37	17	4. 858310
20	5	25	51	28	2	34	59	4. 858377
21	5	26	51	37	2	32	39	4. 858444
22	5	27	51	44	2	30	15	4. 858511
23	5	28	51	50	2	27	49	4. 858578
24	5	29	51	57	2	25	20	4. 858646
25	6	0	52	1	2	22	49	4. 858713
26	6	1	52	4	2	20	15	4. 858780
27	6	2	52	7	2	17	38	4. 858848
28	6	3	52	7	2	14	59	4. 858915
29	6	4	52	7	2	12	13	4. 858983
30	6	5	52	6	2	9	34	4. 859050

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 9.							
	Long. ♀ à 1 * ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	6	5	52	6	2	9	34	4. 859050
1	6	6	52	4	2	6	48	4. 859117
2	6	7	52	0	2	4	0	4. 859184
3	6	8	51	57	2	1	9	4. 859251
4	6	9	51	51	1	58	16	4. 859318
5	6	10	51	44	1	55	21	4. 859384
6	6	11	51	37	1	52	25	4. 859451
7	6	12	51	27	1	49	26	4. 859517
8	6	13	51	17	1	46	25	4. 859582
9	6	14	51	6	1	43	22	4. 859648
10	6	15	50	54	1	40	17	4. 859712
11	6	16	50	41	1	37	11	4. 859776
12	6	17	50	27	1	34	3	4. 859840
13	6	18	50	12	1	30	53	4. 859903
14	6	19	49	56	1	27	42	4. 859966
15	6	20	49	38	1	24	29	4. 860029
16	6	21	49	19	1	21	15	4. 860091
17	6	22	49	0	1	17	59	4. 860152
18	6	23	48	40	1	14	42	4. 860212
19	6	24	48	19	1	11	23	4. 860272
20	6	25	47	56	1	8	4	4. 860331
21	6	26	47	34	1	4	43	4. 860390
22	6	27	47	10	1	1	21	4. 860448
23	6	28	46	44	0	57	58	4. 860505
24	6	29	46	18	0	54	34	4. 860561
25	7	0	45	50	0	51	9	4. 860617
26	7	1	45	22	0	47	43	4. 860671
27	7	2	44	54	0	44	16	4. 860725
28	7	3	44	24	0	40	49	4. 860778
29	7	4	43	53	0	37	20	4. 860830
30	7	5	43	21	0	33	52	4. 860881

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign* 10.							
	Long. ♀ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	7	5	43	21	0	33	52	4. 860881
1	7	6	42	49	0	30	22	4. 860931
2	7	7	42	16	0	26	53	4. 860981
3	7	8	41	42	0	23	22	4. 861030
4	7	9	41	17	0	19	52	4. 861077
5	7	10	40	32	0	16	21	4. 861123
6	7	11	39	56	0	12	50	4. 861169
7	7	12	39	19	0	9	18	4. 861213
8	7	13	38	41	0	5	47	4. 861256
9	7	14	38	2	0	2	15	4. 861299
10	7	15	37	24	Sou.	1	16	4. 861340
11	7	16	36	44	0	4	48	4. 861380
12	7	17	36	3	0	8	19	4. 861420
13	7	18	35	22	0	11	50	4. 861458
14	7	19	34	41	0	15	21	4. 861495
15	7	20	33	58	0	18	52	4. 861530
16	7	21	33	15	0	22	22	4. 861565
17	7	22	32	32	0	25	52	4. 861599
18	7	23	31	48	0	29	21	4. 861631
19	7	24	31	3	0	32	50	4. 861663
20	7	25	30	18	0	36	18	4. 861693
21	7	26	29	33	0	39	46	4. 861722
22	7	27	28	47	0	43	12	4. 861750
23	7	28	28	2	0	46	38	4. 861777
24	7	29	27	15	0	50	3	4. 861802
25	8	0	26	27	0	53	27	4. 861827
26	8	1	25	40	0	56	51	4. 861851
27	8	2	24	51	1	0	13	4. 861873
28	8	3	24	3	1	3	34	4. 861894
29	8	4	23	14	1	6	54	4. 861914
30	8	5	22	25	1	10	12	4. 861932

A Table

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Venus*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 11. Long. ♀ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dis. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	8	5	22	25	1	10	12	4. 861932
1	8	6	21	46	1	13	30	4. 861950
2	8	7	20	47	1	16	46	4. 861966
3	8	8	19	57	1	20	0	4. 861981
4	8	9	19	7	1	23	13	4. 861995
5	8	10	18	17	1	26	25	1. 862007
6	8	11	17	26	1	29	35	4. 862019
7	8	12	16	36	1	32	44	4. 862029
8	8	13	15	45	1	35	51	4. 862039
9	8	14	14	54	1	38	56	4. 862048
10	8	15	14	3	1	41	59	4. 862055
11	8	16	13	12	1	45	1	4. 862061
12	8	17	12	20	1	48	1	4. 862067
13	8	18	11	29	1	50	58	4. 862071
14	8	19	10	38	1	53	54	4. 862074
15	8	20	9	46	1	56	48	4. 862075
16	8	21	8	54	1	59	40	4. 862076
17	8	22	8	3	2	2	29	4. 862076
18	8	23	7	12	2	5	16	4. 862075
19	8	24	6	20	2	8	2	4. 862072
20	8	25	5	28	2	10	54	4. 862069
21	8	26	4	37	2	13	25	4. 862064
22	8	37	3	46	2	16	3	4. 862059
23	8	18	2	55	2	18	39	4. 862054
24	8	29	2	4	2	21	12	4. 862047
25	9	0	1	13	2	23	42	4. 862038
26	9	1	0	22	2	26	11	4. 862029
27	9	1	59	32	2	28	37	4. 862019
28	9	2	58	41	2	31	0	4. 862009
29	9	3	57	51	2	33	20	4. 861997
30	9	4	57	1	2	35	37	4. 861985

A Table of the mean Motion of *Mercury* from the *Aphelion*. 41

Years from Christ	Anomaly ♀ s	°	′	″
1	3	1	32	0
1501	3	9	2	0
1581	5	7	2	0
1601	5	21	32	0
1621	6	6	2	0
1641	6	20	32	0
1661	7	5	2	0
1681	7	19	32	0
1701	8	4	2	0
1721	8	18	32	0
1741	9	3	2	0
1761	9	17	32	0
1781	10	2	2	0
1801	10	16	32	0
1901	0	29	2	0
2001	3	11	32	0
Years	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
20	0	14	30	0
40	0	29	0	0
60	1	13	30	0
80	1	28	0	0
100	2	12	30	0
200	4	25	0	0
300	7	7	30	0
400	9	20	0	0
500	0	2	30	0
600	2	15	0	0
700	4	27	30	0
800	7	10	0	0
900	9	23	30	0
1000	0	5	0	0
2000	0	10	0	0
3000	0	15	0	0
4000	0	20	0	0
5000	0	25	0	0
6000	1	0	0	0

Years	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
1	1	23	42	7
2	3	17	24	14
3	5	11	6	21
4	7	8	54	0
5	9	2	36	7
6	10	26	18	14
7	0	20	0	21
8	2	17	48	0
9	4	11	30	7
10	6	5	12	14
11	7	28	54	21
12	9	26	42	0
13	11	20	24	7
14	1	14	6	14
15	3	7	48	21
16	5	5	36	0
17	6	29	18	7
18	8	23	0	14
19	10	16	42	21
20	0	14	30	0
Months	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″
January	0	0	0	0
February	4	6	51	44
March	8	1	26	52
April	0	8	18	36
May	4	11	4	48
June	8	17	50	33
July	0	20	42	45
August	4	27	34	29
September	9	4	26	14
October	1	7	12	26
November	5	14	4	10
December.	9	16	50	2

In Leap-Year (after *February*) add one Day, and the Motion of a Day.

A Table of the mean Motion of *Mercury* from the *Aphelion*.

Days	Anom. Mot. s	°	′	″		Anom. Mot.				Anom. Mot.		
1	0	4	5	32	H.	°	′	″	H.	°	′	″
2	0	8	11	5	′	′	″	‴	′	′	″	‴
3	0	12	16	37	1	0	10	14	31	5	17	9
4	0	16	22	10	2	0	20	28	32	5	27	23
5	0	20	27	42	3	0	30	42	33	5	37	37
6	0	24	33	14	4	0	40	55	34	5	47	51
7	0	28	38	47	5	0	51	9	35	5	58	5
8	1	2	44	19	6	1	1	23	36	6	8	19
9	1	6	49	52	7	1	11	37	37	6	18	32
10	1	10	55	24	8	1	21	51	38	6	28	46
11	1	15	0	56	9	1	32	5	39	6	39	0
12	1	19	6	29	10	1	42	18	40	6	49	14
13	1	23	12	1	11	1	52	32	41	6	59	28
14	1	27	17	34	12	2	2	46	42	7	9	42
15	2	1	23	6	13	2	13	0	43	7	19	46
16	2	5	28	38	14	2	23	14	44	7	30	9
17	2	9	34	11	15	2	33	28	45	7	40	23
18	2	13	39	43	16	2	43	42	46	7	50	37
19	2	17	45	16	17	2	53	55	47	8	0	51
20	2	21	50	48	18	3	4	9	48	8	11	5
21	2	25	56	20	19	3	14	23	49	8	21	19
22	3	0	14	53	20	3	24	37	50	8	31	32
23	3	4	7	25	21	3	34	51	51	8	41	46
24	3	8	12	58	22	3	45	5	52	8	52	0
25	3	12	18	30	23	3	55	19	53	9	2	14
26	3	16	24	2	24	4	5	32	54	9	12	28
27	3	20	29	35	25	4	15	46	55	9	22	42
28	3	24	35	7	26	4	26	0	56	9	32	56
29	3	28	40	40	27	4	36	14	57	9	43	9
30	4	2	46	12	28	4	46	28	58	9	53	23
31	4	6	51	44	29	4	56	42	59	10	3	37
32	4	10	57	17	30	5	6	55	60	10	13	51

	s	°	′	″
Long. Aph. ☿ à 1 * ♈	7	13	48	0
Long. ☊ ☿ à 1 * ♈	0	15	42	0
Inclin. Orb. ☿		6	54	0

Dist. Mid. ☿ à ☉ —— 38710
Eccentricity —— 7970

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* o.							
	Long. ☿ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	7	13	37	38	3	14	38	4. 668435
1	7	14	17	50	3	18	54	4. 668395
2	7	14	58	4	3	23	9	4. 668340
3	7	15	38	18	3	27	22	4. 668269
4	7	16	18	34	3	31	34	4. 668184
5	7	16	58	49	3	35	43	4. 668082
6	7	17	39	6	3	39	51	4. 667963
7	7	18	19	24	3	43	58	4. 667829
8	7	18	59	45	3	48	2	4. 667678
9	7	19	40	6	3	52	5	4. 667512
10	7	20	20	29	3	56	6	4. 667330
11	7	21	0	54	4	0	6	4. 667132
12	7	21	41	21	4	4	3	4. 666918
13	7	22	21	51	4	7	59	4. 666687
14	7	23	2	23	4	11	53	4. 666441
15	7	23	42	58	4	15	45	4. 666180
16	7	24	23	35	4	19	34	4. 665904
17	7	25	4	14	4	23	22	4. 665610
18	7	25	44	58	4	27	9	4. 665301
19	7	26	25	44	4	30	53	4. 664976
20	7	27	6	34	4	34	35	4. 664636
21	7	27	47	27	4	38	15	4. 664280
22	7	28	28	25	4	41	53	4. 663908
23	7	29	9	26	4	45	29	4. 663522
24	7	29	50	31	4	49	3	4. 663119
25	8	0	31	40	4	52	34	4. 662700
26	8	1	12	54	4	59	4	4. 662266
27	8	1	54	12	4	59	31	4. 661817
28	8	2	35	35	5	2	56	4. 661351
29	8	3	17	3	5	6	19	4. 660870
30	8	3	58	36	5	9	40	4. 660373

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign. 1.								
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″		
0	8	3	58	36	5	9	40	4.	660373
1	8	4	40	16	5	12	58	4.	659860
2	8	5	22	1	5	16	14	4.	659332
3	8	6	3	51	5	19	27	4.	658789
4	8	6	45	47	5	22	38	4.	658231
5	8	7	27	50	5	25	47	4.	657656
6	8	8	9	56	5	28	53	4.	657066
7	8	8	52	15	5	31	57	4.	656459
8	8	9	34	37	5	34	58	4.	655838
9	8	10	17	6	5	37	57	4.	655201
10	8	10	59	41	5	40	53	4.	654549
11	8	11	42	24	5	43	46	4.	653882
12	8	12	25	15	5	46	37	4.	653199
13	8	13	8	15	5	49	25	4.	652500
14	8	13	51	22	5	52	10	4.	651787
15	8	14	34	37	5	54	52	4.	651059
16	8	15	18	1	5	57	32	4.	650314
17	8	16	1	33	6	0	8	4.	649555
18	8	16	45	14	6	2	41	4.	648780
19	8	17	29	4	6	5	12	4.	647989
20	8	18	13	4	6	7	40	4.	647183
21	8	18	57	15	6	10	4	4.	646363
22	8	19	41	35	6	12	25	4.	645526
23	8	20	26	5	6	14	44	4.	644674
24	8	21	10	45	6	16	58	4.	643808
25	8	21	55	36	6	19	10	4.	642925
26	8	22	40	37	6	21	18	4.	642028
27	8	23	25	50	6	23	23	4.	641115
28	8	24	11	14	6	25	25	4.	640187
29	8	24	56	51	6	27	22	4.	639244
30	8	25	42	39	6	29	17	4.	638286

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	Sign 2.								
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″		
0	8	25	42	39	6	29	17	4.	638286
1	8	26	28	39	6	31	7	4.	637312
2	8	27	14	51	6	32	54	4.	636323
3	8	28	1	17	6	34	37	4.	635320
4	8	28	47	57	6	36	17	4.	634303
5	8	29	34	39	6	37	52	4.	633270
6	9	0	21	54	6	39	24	4.	632221
7	9	1	9	14	6	40	51	4.	631158
8	9	1	56	48	6	42	14	4.	630081
9	9	2	44	37	6	43	33	4.	628988
10	9	3	32	40	6	44	48	4.	627880
11	9	4	21	0	6	45	59	4.	626757
12	9	5	9	33	6	47	5	4.	625620
13	9	5	58	22	6	48	6	4.	624469
14	9	6	47	29	6	49	3	4.	623302
15	9	7	36	51	6	49	55	4.	622121
16	9	8	26	30	6	50	43	4.	620926
17	9	9	16	26	6	51	25	4.	619717
18	9	10	6	39	6	52	3	4.	618492
19	9	10	57	10	6	52	36	4.	617253
20	9	11	48	0	6	53	3	4.	616001
21	9	12	39	7	6	53	25	4.	614734
22	9	13	30	34	6	53	42	4.	613454
23	9	14	22	20	6	53	53	4.	612159
24	9	15	14	24	6	53	59	4.	610851
25	9	16	6	49	6	53	59	4.	609529
26	9	16	59	33	6	53	54	4.	608194
27	9	17	52	38	6	53	42	4.	606845
28	9	18	46	5	6	53	25	4.	605482
29	9	19	39	52	6	53	1	4.	604107
30	9	20	34	1	6	52	31	4.	602718

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign* 3.							
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	9	20	34	1	6	52	21	4. 602718
1	9	21	28	31	6	51	55	4. 601318
2	9	22	23	25	6	51	12	4. 599905
3	9	23	18	40	6	50	23	4. 598478
4	9	24	14	18	6	49	27	4. 597040
5	9	25	10	20	6	48	25	4. 595590
6	9	26	6	45	6	47	15	4. 594129
7	9	27	3	34	6	45	58	4. 592655
8	9	28	0	47	6	44	34	4. 591170
9	9	28	58	26	6	43	2	4. 589674
10	9	29	56	30	6	41	24	4. 588166
11	10	0	54	59	6	39	37	4. 586648
12	10	1	54	54	6	37	43	4. 585119
13	10	2	53	14	6	35	41	4. 583581
14	10	3	53	1	6	33	31	4. 582034
15	10	4	53	16	6	31	12	4. 580478
16	10	5	53	56	6	28	46	4. 578912
17	10	6	55	5	6	26	11	4. 577338
18	10	7	56	42	6	23	27	4. 575755
19	10	8	58	46	6	20	35	4. 574164
20	10	10	1	19	6	17	34	4. 572565
21	10	11	4	21	6	14	24	4. 570960
22	10	12	7	53	6	11	5	4. 569348
23	10	13	11	54	6	7	36	4. 567730
24	10	14	16	24	6	3	59	4. 566107
25	10	15	21	24	6	0	12	4. 564479
26	10	16	26	54	5	56	15	4. 562845
27	10	17	32	55	5	52	9	4. 561207
28	10	18	39	27	5	47	51	4. 559567
29	10	19	46	30	5	43	26	4. 557924
30	10	20	54	4	5	38	50	4. 556279

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign.* 4.							
	Long. ♀ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	10	20	54	4	5	38	50	4. 556279
1	10	22	2	10	5	34	4	4. 554631
2	10	23	10	48	5	29	7	4. 552984
3	10	24	19	58	5	24	1	4. 551335
4	10	25	29	39	5	18	44	4. 549687
5	10	26	39	53	5	13	16	4. 548040
6	10	27	50	40	5	7	38	4. 546395
7	10	29	1	58	5	1	49	4. 544752
8	11	0	13	49	4	55	50	4. 543114
9	11	1	26	14	4	49	40	4. 541479
10	11	2	39	12	4	43	19	4. 539849
11	11	3	52	42	4	36	48	4. 538226
12	11	5	6	46	4	30	6	4. 536608
13	11	6	21	23	4	23	13	4. 534999
14	11	7	36	32	4	16	10	4. 533397
15	11	8	52	15	4	8	56	4. 531805
16	11	10	8	31	4	1	31	4. 530225
17	11	11	25	20	3	53	56	4. 528655
18	11	12	42	42	3	46	11	4. 527097
19	11	14	0	38	3	38	15	4. 525553
20	11	15	19	5	3	30	8	4. 524023
21	11	16	38	5	3	21	52	4. 522509
22	11	17	57	38	3	13	26	4. 521011
23	11	19	17	42	3	4	50	4. 519531
24	11	20	38	18	2	56	4	4. 518069
25	11	21	59	26	2	47	9	4. 516626
26	11	23	21	5	2	38	4	4. 515205
27	11	24	43	16	2	28	51	4. 513806
28	11	26	5	58	2	19	29	4. 512430
29	11	27	29	9	2	9	58	4. 511079
30	11	28	52	50	2	0	20	4. 509752

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign. 5.*							
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	11	28	52	50	2	0	20	4. 509752
1	0	0	17	0	1	50	33	4. 508451
2	0	1	41	39	1	40	39	4. 507179
3	0	3	6	47	1	30	38	4. 505935
4	0	4	32	22	1	20	31	4. 504721
5	0	5	58	25	1	10	16	4. 503537
6	0	7	24	54	0	59	56	4. 502386
7	0	8	51	49	0	49	31	4. 501268
8	0	10	19	9	0	39	1	4. 500185
9	0	11	46	55	0	28	26	4. 499137
10	0	13	15	3	0	17	47	4. 498126
11	0	14	43	35	0	7	4	4. 497152
12	0	16	12	30	Nor.	3	41	4. 496217
13	0	17	41	45	0	14	29	4. 495321
14	0	19	11	21	0	25	19	4. 494467
15	0	20	41	16	0	36	10	4. 493655
16	0	22	11	30	0	47	2	4. 492885
17	0	23	42	2	0	57	54	4. 492158
18	0	25	12	50	1	8	45	4. 491476
19	0	26	43	54	1	19	35	4. 490840
20	0	28	15	13	1	30	24	4. 490248
21	0	29	46	45	1	41	10	4. 489702
22	1	1	18	30	1	51	54	4. 489204
23	1	2	50	26	2	2	33	4. 488755
24	1	4	22	32	2	13	9	4. 488354
25	1	5	54	47	2	23	39	4. 488003
26	1	7	27	13	2	34	4	4. 487702
27	1	8	59	41	2	44	23	4. 487451
28	1	10	32	16	2	54	36	4. 487252
29	1	12	4	55	3	4	41	4. 487104
30	1	13	37	38	3	14	38	4. 487008

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign. 6.*							
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curt.
°	s	°	'	"	°	'	"	Logarithm.
0	1	13	37	38	3	14	38	4. 487008
1	1	15	10	23	3	24	27	4. 486962
2	1	16	43	8	3	34	7	4. 486969
3	1	18	15	52	3	43	36	4. 487029
4	1	19	48	35	3	52	56	4. 487140
5	1	21	21	14	4	2	5	4. 487304
6	1	22	53	48	4	11	3	4. 487521
7	1	24	26	17	4	19	50	4. 487789
8	1	25	58	40	4	28	24	4. 488109
9	1	27	30	55	4	36	46	4. 488481
10	1	29	3	0	4	44	55	4. 488905
11	2	0	34	53	4	52	51	4. 489378
12	2	2	6	36	5	0	33	4. 489901
13	2	3	38	6	5	8	1	4. 490474
14	2	5	9	21	5	15	15	4. 491097
15	2	6	40	21	5	22	14	4. 491768
16	2	8	11	5	5	28	58	4. 492488
17	2	9	41	32	5	35	27	4. 493254
18	2	11	11	38	5	41	42	4. 494068
19	2	12	41	26	5	47	40	4. 494928
20	2	14	10	54	5	53	23	4. 495833
21	2	15	40	0	5	58	51	4. 496782
22	2	17	8	43	6	4	3	4. 497773
23	2	18	37	2	6	8	58	4. 498807
24	2	20	4	58	6	13	38	4. 499882
25	2	21	32	28	6	18	3	4. 500997
26	2	22	59	32	6	22	11	4. 502161
27	2	24	26	8	6	26	3	4. 503342
28	2	25	52	17	6	29	40	4. 504569
29	2	27	17	57	6	33	1	4. 505832
30	2	28	43	10	6	36	7	4. 507129

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign* 7.							
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curr Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	3	28	43	10	6	36	7	4. 507129
1	3	0	7	52	6	38	57	4. 508458
2	3	1	32	3	6	41	32	4. 509819
3	3	2	55	46	6	43	51	4. 511209
4	3	4	18	56	6	45	56	4. 512629
5	3	5	41	33	6	47	46	4. 514078
6	3	7	3	38	6	49	21	4. 515553
7	3	8	25	9	6	50	42	4. 517052
8	3	9	46	9	6	51	48	4. 518576
9	3	11	6	34	6	52	41	4. 520121
10	3	12	26	25	6	53	20	4. 521688
11	3	13	45	44	6	53	46	4. 523276
12	3	15	4	28	6	53	59	4. 524882
13	3	16	22	36	6	53	58	4. 526505
14	3	17	40	10	6	53	45	4. 528144
15	3	18	57	10	6	53	20	4. 529798
16	3	20	13	35	6	52	43	4. 531467
17	3	21	29	23	6	51	54	4. 533148
18	3	22	44	37	6	50	54	4. 534841
19	3	23	59	16	6	49	43	4. 536543
20	3	25	13	19	6	48	21	4. 538255
21	3	26	26	48	6	46	48	4. 539975
22	3	27	39	42	6	45	6	4. 541702
23	3	28	52	1	6	43	13	4. 543434
24	4	0	3	45	6	41	11	4. 545172
25	4	1	14	55	6	38	59	4. 546914
26	4	2	25	30	6	36	39	4. 548659
27	4	3	35	30	6	34	9	4. 550406
28	4	4	44	56	6	31	32	4. 552154
29	4	5	53	48	6	28	46	4. 553902
30	4	7	2	8	6	25	52	4. 555650

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign*. 8.							
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ☉ Curr. Logarithm.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	
0	4	7	2	8	6	25	52	4. 555650
1	4	8	9	53	6	22	51	4. 557396
2	4	9	17	4	6	19	43	4. 559139
3	4	10	23	44	6	16	27	4. 560881
4	4	11	29	49	6	13	5	4. 562618
5	4	12	35	23	6	9	36	4. 564352
6	4	13	40	25	6	6	1	4. 566080
7	4	14	44	54	6	2	20	4. 567801
8	4	15	48	52	5	58	33	4. 569516
9	4	16	52	21	5	54	41	4. 571225
10	4	17	55	17	5	50	43	4. 572926
11	4	18	57	44	5	46	41	4. 574619
12	4	19	59	59	5	42	33	4. 576302
13	4	21	1	5	5	38	21	4. 577977
14	4	22	2	2	5	34	4	4. 579641
15	4	23	2	30	5	29	44	4. 581295
16	4	24	2	31	5	25	19	4. 582939
17	4	25	2	3	5	20	50	4. 584570
18	4	26	1	5	5	16	18	4. 586191
19	4	26	59	42	5	11	42	4. 587801
20	4	27	57	52	5	7	3	4. 589398
21	4	28	55	35	5	2	21	4. 590983
22	4	29	52	52	4	57	36	4. 592555
23	5	0	49	44	4	52	48	4. 594113
24	5	1	46	9	4	47	57	4. 595658
25	5	2	42	9	4	43	4	4. 597188
26	5	3	37	47	4	38	8	4. 598705
27	5	4	32	57	4	33	10	4. 600207
28	5	5	27	48	4	28	11	4. 601696
29	5	6	22	14	4	23	9	4. 603169
30	5	7	16	16	4	18	5	4. 604628

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Sign. 9.

Mid. Anom.	Long. ☿ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ⊙ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	5	7	16	16	4	18	5	4. 604628
1	5	8	9	56	4	13	0	4. 606072
2	5	9	3	14	4	7	53	4. 607500
3	5	9	56	10	4	2	44	4. 608914
4	5	10	48	45	3	57	34	4. 610311
5	5	11	40	58	3	52	23	4. 611693
6	5	12	32	51	3	47	10	4. 613059
7	5	13	24	24	3	41	57	4. 614408
8	5	14	15	38	3	36	42	4. 615743
9	5	15	6	31	3	31	27	4. 617060
10	5	15	57	6	3	26	10	4. 618362
11	5	16	47	23	3	20	53	4. 619647
12	5	17	37	21	3	15	36	4. 620916
13	5	18	27	0	3	10	17	4. 622168
14	5	19	16	22	3	4	58	4. 623404
15	5	20	5	27	2	59	39	4. 624623
16	5	20	54	15	2	54	19	4. 625825
17	5	21	42	47	2	48	59	4. 627011
18	5	22	31	3	2	43	39	4. 628180
19	5	23	19	3	2	38	18	4. 629332
20	5	24	6	48	2	32	57	4. 630468
21	5	24	54	17	2	27	36	4. 631587
22	5	25	41	31	2	22	16	4. 632688
23	5	26	28	31	2	16	55	4. 633772
24	5	27	15	17	2	11	34	4. 634841
25	5	28	1	48	2	6	13	4. 635892
26	5	28	48	6	2	0	52	4. 636927
27	5	29	34	12	1	55	32	4. 637943
28	6	0	20	4	1	50	12	4. 638943
29	6	1	5	43	1	44	52	4. 639927
30	6	1	51	11	1	39	32	4. 640894

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Sign. 10.

Mid. Anom.	Long. ☿ à 1 * ♈				Inc. North.			Dif. à ⊙ Curt.
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″	Logarithm.
0	6	1	51	11	1	39	32	4. 640894
1	6	2	36	26	1	34	13	4. 641844
2	6	3	21	30	1	28	54	4. 642777
3	6	4	6	22	1	23	35	4. 643693
4	6	4	51	3	1	18	17	4. 644592
5	6	5	35	33	1	13	0	4. 645474
6	6	6	19	53	1	7	43	4. 646340
7	6	7	4	1	1	2	26	4. 647188
8	6	7	48	0	0	57	10	4. 648019
9	6	8	31	50	0	51	55	4. 648834
10	6	9	15	31	0	46	40	4. 649632
11	6	9	59	1	0	41	26	4. 650412
12	6	10	42	23	0	36	13	4. 651177
13	6	11	25	35	0	31	0	4. 651924
14	6	12	8	39	0	25	48	4. 652655
15	6	12	51	35	0	20	37	4. 653369
16	6	13	34	23	0	15	26	4. 654066
17	6	14	17	3	0	10	17	4. 654745
18	6	14	59	36	0	5	8	4. 655410
19	6	15	42	2	Sou.	0	0	4. 656057
20	6	16	24	20	0	5	7	4. 656688
21	6	17	6	30	0	10	13	4. 657301
22	6	17	48	35	0	15	19	4. 657899
23	6	18	30	33	0	20	23	4. 658479
24	6	19	12	26	0	25	27	4. 659044
25	6	19	54	12	0	30	29	4. 659592
26	6	20	35	52	0	35	31	4. 660123
27	6	21	17	27	0	40	32	4. 660637
28	6	21	58	56	0	45	31	4. 661134
29	6	22	40	20	0	50	30	4. 661615
30	6	23	21	40	0	55	27	4. 662081

A Table of the Heliocentrick Place of *Mercury*.

Mid. Anom.	*Sign* 11.								
	Long. ☿ à 1 ✱ ♈				Inc. South.			Dif. à ☉ Curt. Logarithm.	
°	s	°	′	″	°	′	″		
0	6	23	21	40	1	55	27	4.	662081
1	6	24	2	54	1	0	24	4.	662529
2	6	24	44	4	1	5	19	4.	662961
3	6	25	25	9	1	10	13	4.	663376
4	6	26	6	10	1	15	6	4.	663775
5	6	26	47	6	1	19	58	4.	664157
6	6	27	28	0	1	24	49	4.	664524
7	6	28	8	49	1	29	39	4.	664873
8	6	28	49	35	1	34	27	4.	665206
9	6	29	30	18	1	39	14	4.	665523
10	7	0	10	58	1	44	0	4.	665824
11	7	0	51	34	1	48	45	4.	666109
12	7	1	32	8	1	53	29	4.	666377
13	7	2	12	40	1	58	11	4.	666629
14	7	2	53	8	2	2	52	4.	666865
15	7	3	33	34	2	7	32	4.	667084
16	7	4	13	59	2	12	10	4.	667287
17	7	4	54	22	2	16	47	4.	667474
18	7	5	34	44	2	21	23	4.	667646
19	7	6	15	4	2	25	57	4.	667800
20	7	6	55	21	2	30	30	4.	667939
21	7	7	35	37	2	35	1	4.	668060
22	7	8	15	53	2	39	31	4.	668166
23	7	8	56	9	2	44	0	4.	668257
24	7	9	36	22	2	48	27	4.	668330
25	7	10	16	35	2	52	53	4.	668388
26	7	10	56	48	2	57	17	4.	668429
27	7	11	37	1	3	1	39	4.	668453
28	7	12	17	13	3	6	0	4.	668463
29	7	12	57	26	3	10	20	4.	668456
30	7	13	37	38	3	14	38	4.	668435

The

The Uſes of the ASTRONOMICAL TABLES, *in the Calculation of Eclipſes,* &c.

BEfore I ſhew you the Method of the Calculation of the exact Time of the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, it will be proper to premiſe theſe Obſervations by way of *Lemmata*; as Mr. *Whiſton* hath done in his *Prælect. Aſtronom.*

1. That there is this great Difference between an Eclipſe of the Sun and of the Moon; That a Lunar Eclipſe is the *ſame entirely*, from what Part of the Earth ſoever it be look'd upon, and doth not receive any Alteration from the divers Poſition of Places on the Surface of the Earth; for where there is a real Loſs or Deprivation of Light, 'tis all one if you look upon it from the Equator, or from the Poles; for the Beginning, End, and Quantity of the Eclipſe of the Moon depends on real Cauſes, and not only on the different Poſition of the Obſerver. But in the Sun the Caſe is quite otherwiſe: A Solar Eclipſe is not any real Deprivation or Loſs of Light in him; 'tis only a local Interruption of the Sun's Light to ſome particular Places, occaſioned by the Interpoſition of the Moon's Body. For in ſuch Parts of the Earth as have the Centre of the Moon's Body interpoſed between them, and the Centre of the Sun, there may be had a *Total Solar* Eclipſe; whereas in Regions lying at ſome Diſtance ſide-ways from thence, the Eclipſe may be only *Partial*; and if they lye very remote, they may not ſee the Sun eclipſed at all. And therefore *Lunar* Eclipſes are of the greateſt Uſe in the finding the Longitude of Places, the Obſervation of thoſe of the Sun being uſeleſs for that Purpoſe.

2. There are, univerſally conſidered, more *Solar* than *Lunar* Eclipſes, but there are more of the *Moon* in any one particular Place; for ſince the Earth's *Disk* is much greater than the Disk of its Shadow ſeen at the Moon, it muſt needs be that the *Penumbra* of the Moon ſhall fall oftner into the broader Disk of the Earth while the Sun is eclipſed, than the narrower Moon can into the narrower Disk of the Earth's Shadow while ſhe is eclipſed. But ſince the Eclipſes of the Moon will be all obſervable in the ſame Place, as often as ſhe is never ſo little above the Horizon of that Place; whereas ſuch of the Sun only will be viſible any where, as happen when the Moon is interpoſed between that particular Place and the Sun: 'Tis eaſily ſeen, that in particular Places *Lunar* Eclipſes muſt be moſt frequent.

3. Total Eclipſes of the Sun are very rare; ſo that if you conſider them with regard to any particular Place, you will hardly have above two or three in the Compaſs of an hundred Years. The Reaſon of which is, that the Vertex or Point of the Conical Shadow of the Moon's Body doth fall beyond the Earth's Surface, and ſometimes doth not quite reach it: Nor is that ſtrange, when we take notice, that the Moon's apparent Diameter doth ſo little exceed that of the Sun, that it can't totally cover or obſcure it, but only in ſome very Rare, Total, and Central Eclipſes; nor in every Central one neither; for if no Eclipſe happen when the Sun is in his *Perigæum*, and the Moon in her *Apogæum*, the apparent Diameter of the Sun will exceed the Lunar one; and ſo the Eclipſe will appear annular, or the Shadow of the Moon will be environed with a Ring of Light all round about it.

4. The Moon is never eclipſed by the very Shadow of the Earth it ſelf, but only by that of the Earth's Atmoſphere. This was a Propoſition perfectly unknown to the Ancients, but is ſufficiently apparent and manifeſt from the Conſideration of Refraction.

For thoſe Rays of Light which are next the Earth enter into its Atmoſphere, and then go out of it again: But while they do thus paſs out of a *Rarer Medium* into a *Denſer*, they muſt by the known Laws of Refraction tend towards the Perpendicular; nor can it be otherwiſe when they go out of the Atmoſphere again, for then they will recede from the Perpendicular; and as well in the former Caſe as in the latter, the Perpendicular being changed, they are inclined the ſame way; that is, towards the Axis. And from this double Refraction, when brought to Calculation, it appears that thoſe Rays of the Sun, which paſs near the Earth, are ſo *inflected*, as to concur in a Point long before they reach to the Diſtance the Moon is placed at.

5. In *Lunar* Eclipſes, the Conſideration of *Parallaxes* and *Refractions* hath no Place; but in *Solar* ones, tho' there be not much regard had to the *latter*, there muſt be the greateſt to the *former*. The Reaſon whereof is, that with regard to Refraction and Parallax, the Shadow of the Earth, in the ſame Place of the Lunar Tranſit, is affected after the ſame manner as the Moon her ſelf would be in paſſing thro' it, and ſo produces no Difference in the Calculation. And in like manner in Solar Eclipſes, the Refraction of either the Solar or Lunar Light, at the ſame Elevation above the Earth's Horizon, is ſtill one and the ſame; (as by late Obſervation hath been aſcertained) as if both Luminaries had been at the ſame Diſtance from the Earth.

But with reſpect to the Parallax, the Caſe is to be deemed far otherwiſe: The Sun's Parallax, whether Horizontal, or in any Degree of Altitude, being much leſs than that of the Moon; and therefore muſt be accurately conſidered in the Calculation of Solar Eclipſes.

6. The middle Time of Eclipſes is not the very Moment of the Full or New Moon, but in or near that Place, where a Perpendicular let fall from the Centre of the Sun, or of the Shadow of the Earth to the Lunar Orbit, doth interſect it. For ſince the Direction of the Lunar Orbit is diverſe from the Direction of the Ecliptick, making with it an Angle of at leaſt five Degrees; and alſo ſince the exact Time of the full and new Moon's

is, by Conſent of all Aſtronomers, obſerved to be in a Plane, not Normal to the Moon's Orbit, but to the Ecliptick, the neareſt Approach of the Centres, which is the very middle Moment of the Eclipſe, can't happen in the exact New or Full Moon; but a little before or after, according to the Moon's Latitude, and the Poſition of the Nodes, and in a Plane Normal to the Plane of the Lunar Orbit, and not to that of the Ecliptick.

7. The Inveſtigation and Calculation of Solar Eclipſes is much more difficult than that of the Lunar ones, becauſe the Parallaxes of the Sun and Moon are ſo very different; and alſo that in the Time of a Solar Eclipſe, according as the Altitude of the Luminaries above the Horizon is greater or leſs, they are very much changed; and during all the Time of the Eclipſe, are mutable and variable. Beſides the divers Poſitions of the Ecliptick in different Horizons, whether you conſider the Places of the Luminaries, as to Latitude or Longitude, do every where occaſion no ſmall Inequalities.

Theſe Things premiſed, I proceed to the Calculation of Eclipſes, beginning with thoſe of the Moon. And the firſt Work is, *To find the Time of the mean and true Syzygies.* Which is done thus:

1. Out of the Table of the mean Motions of the Moon from the Sun, (which you will find amongſt the other Aſtronomical Tables in this Vol.) write down the proper Numbers for their Time ſought, from the Columns of the Radical Year, the Intermediate Year, Month, &c. and then add them all into one Sum, which Sum ſubtract from an entire Circle or 12 Signs; and the remaining Numbers, either by themſelves, if you ſeek the Conjunction, or with the Addition of a Semicircle (or ſix Signs) if you deſire the Time of the Oppoſition, being turned into Time, will give the exact middle Moment of the Conjunction or Oppoſition ſought. That is, if you firſt ſubduct that Number which is next leſs than the given Number, and which is to be taken out of the Table of the mean Motions proper for Days, out of the ſaid given Number, and then ſeek for the Remainder in the ſame Table for the *Hours*, and ſubtract the Number there next leſs out of it, repeating the ſame Proceſs alſo for Minutes, Seconds, &c Then will the Day, with its annexed Hours, Minutes, Seconds, &c. of the mean Time of the Syzygy ſought, be moſt accurately determined. Unleſs indeed it be Leap-Year; for then the Day next *leſs* than it, with its proper Minutes, Seconds, &c. will be the exact Time of the Conjunction or Oppoſition required.

And having thus got the equable or *mean* Time of the *mean* Syzygies, both the *middle* and *true* Time of the true Syzygies may be thus found.

2. The next Work is to find the Sun's Longitude, or his true Place in the Ecliptick for the Time given. Which is done thus:

Seek the Time given in the left Hand Column of the Table of the Earth's mean Motions, and that not only for the Radical, but alſo for the Intermediate Years, with the Month, Day, Hour, Minute and Second: Write all theſe down in their Order, with the Tabular Numbers correſponding to them (which are called the *mean Motion* of the Earth and of the Perihelion) in a double Order, ſo that you may preſerve diſtinctly, not only the Signs, but alſo the Degrees and Minutes, and even the Seconds, as they ſhall occur.

Then add into one Sum, all the mean Motions of the Earth, of the Radix, of the Intermediate Years, of the Month, Day, Hour, Minute and Second, in order to obtain the Earth's mean Place, (or Sun's, if reckon'd in directly oppoſite Parts of the Ecliptick.) Then add the mean Motions of the Perihelion (taken from both the Tables) after the ſame manner together, that its *middle Place* alſo may be had for the Time given.

Next, ſubduct the *Place* or *Longitude* of the Perihelion before found, from the Earth's *mean Place*, and the Remainder will be the Earth's *mean Anomaly*; which is the Baſis and Foundation of all the ſucceeding Operations.

Then you may next gain the *Coequate Anomaly* of the Earth, or the true Place of the Earth, with regard to the Centre of the Sun: Thus, from the *Table of the Equations of the Earth's Orbit*, in which the Difference between the *True* and *Mean* Motions of the Earth are always given, ſeek the *middle Anomaly* of the Earth above found, on the Left Hand, if it be within the firſt ſix Signs; but on the Right, if it be in the ſix latter Signs; and find by the Rule of Proportion, the Quantity of the Equation anſwering thereunto; that is, not only that which the Table gives in whole Degrees, but alſo what correſponds to the Minutes and Seconds of the *mean Anomaly*; as by the Rule of Three 'tis eaſy to do: Then will this entire Equation, *deducted* in the former ſix Signs from the mean Motion of the Earth, and *added* to it in the latter ſix, give the Earth's *true* Place; and that moſt exactly, if the Time at firſt given were the *mean Time:* But if, as it is moſt uſual, it were the Vulgar and Apparent, the Numbers found as above, muſt be corrected by the Equation of Time: Thus,

Conſult the *firſt Table of the Equation of the apparent Time*, (or that which is made for the Ecliptick Figure of the Earth's Orbit among theſe Tables, *N.* 1.) and there ſeek the Earth's mean Anomaly, either in the right or left Hand Column, (as above ſhewn) and write down thence the correſponding *Temporary Equation*, either to be added or ſubducted according as is there directed: Next go to the *latter Table of Equation*, or that which depends on the Inclination of the Equator and Ecliptick, and entring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick, either at the Top or Bottom; againſt it, you have that proper Equation, either to be added or ſubtracted as occaſion requires. And thus having gotten theſe two Equations, if they are *both* to be *added*, or *both ſubtracted*, the abſolute Equation will be their *Sum*; but if they are different, it will be their *Difference*: And this abſolute Equation will help us to inveſtigate the Sun's Place at any given *apparent Time*, tho' at preſent it is done only as to the *middle Time.* For if out of the *Table of the Earth's Horary Motion*, accounted with reſpect to the *mean Anomaly*, you find (by the Rule of Proportion) the Earth's Motion correſponding to this *abſolute Equation*, and add it to, or *ſubtract* it from, as occaſion requires from the Sun's true Place before found; what reſults, will be the Sun's correct Place in the Ecliptick for the Time given. An Example will make all this plain.

Suppoſe you would have the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick for *October* 25. at one Hour, five Minutes, and thirty Seconds Afternoon, in the Year of Chriſt 1668 paſt.

Note 1. That the *Radix's* of the mean Motions in *Flamſtead*'s Tables, are accommodated to the Meridian of *London*, and deduced from the Noon of the Day immediately preceding the Kalands of *January*; and therefore, every Leap-Year, a Day muſt be added to the Time given; and ſince the Year before us in this Queſtion was Leap-Year, and the Month given *October* is at a diſtance from *February*, (and it will be the ſame in all Months after the laſt of *February*) you muſt reckon the Time, not the 25th but the 26th of *October*. Look then into the Table of the Earth's mean Motions for the Year 1661. (which is the next preceding *Radix*) where you find the Sun's Place to be 9 Signs, 20 Degrees, 25 Minutes, and 42 Seconds, and the *Perihelion* to be 3^{s}. 7°. 6′. 50″.

Make a little Table, and write all things down thus:

		h.	′	″	
What is the Sun's Place *Oct.* 25.		1.	5.	30.	p. m.
In the apparent Time *A. D.* 1668 ?					

	Sun's Motion.				Perihelion's Motion.				
	S.	°	′	″	S.	°	′	″	
1661.	9	20	25	46	3	6	35	0	
7.	11	29	18	48			5	50	
Biſſect. *Oct.* 26.	9	24	42	30				41	
Hour 1.			2	28					
Min. 5.				12	3	6	42	31	Sum of all, and the Place of the Perihelion.
Seconds 30.				1					
Sum of all	34	14	29	45					
Deduct	24	for	2 Circles.						
Remains	7	14	29	45	For the Sun's mean Motion.				
Deduct	3	6	41	31	Being the Place of the Perihelion.				
Remains	4	7	48	14	Which is the *mean Anomaly*.				
Again from	7	14	29	45	The mean Motion.				
Subduct		1	32	1	The proper Equation found as above.				
Remains	7	12	57	44	The Sun's Place.				
Subtract again				40	The proportionable Parts to be ſubtracted, as above ſhewn.				
Remains	7	12	57	04	For the Sun's corrected Place.				

And thus may the Sun's Place be truly calculated for any Time aſſign'd.

To find the Moon's true Place in the Heavens.

IN order by theſe Tables to calculate truly the Place of the Moon, which is much more intricate and troubleſome than the former; it will be proper previouſly to remember theſe Particulars about her Motion.

1. That her *very mean Motion* it ſelf is ſubject to ſome Variation; and according to the various Diſtance of the Earth from the Sun, which is called its Anomaly, (and belongs to the Moon as well as the Earth) is ſometimes compleated quicker and ſometimes ſlower: So that her middle menſtrual Motion is a little ſwifter in the *Aphelia*, and a little ſlower in the *Perihelia*.

2. Beſides, the Motions of the Moon her ſelf and of the *Apogæum*, (ſuch as we had in the Sun) here is to be conſidered peculiarly, the Retrograde Motion of the Nodes of the Lunar Orbit; and this Motion is to be *added*, where the former Motions were to be *ſubtracted* from the Place of the *Radix*, and *vice verſâ*.

3. The very Motion it ſelf of theſe Nodes is *unequable*; ſo that according to the different Poſition of the Line of the Nodes of the Moon's Orbit, with regard to the Sun, the Quantity of its Velocity is various and mutable, and therefore this *Inequality* muſt be *equated* before the Calculation can go on well.

4. The Eccentricity of the Moon's Orbit is ſubject to the greateſt Inequality; for in the ſame Poſition of the monthly Lunation, when the *Linea Apſidum* is in the Syzygies, the Eccentricity is much greater than when 'tis in the Quadratures: For the Moon doth not revolve in an Ellipſe, whoſe Figure is given in Specie, but in one perpetually changing, and whoſe Form is much more *oblong* in the Syzygies than in the Quadratures, when ſhe comes nearer to a circular Figure: And this Inequality or continual Variation of her Eccentricity, and which can ſcarce be accurately determined,

mined, cauſes a very conſiderable Difficulty in Lunar Calculations.

5. The Motion of the *Apſis* is as unequal, if not more ſo, than that of the Excentricity; ſometimes Stationary, ſometimes Progreſſive, and ſometimes Retrograde.

6. The Moon in every Month moves faſter in the Syzygies, than ſhe doth in her Quadratures; and this Variation alſo muſt be equated, before the Calculation of the Moon's Motions can ſucceed well.

7. The Angle of Inclination of the Plane of her Orbit to that of the Ecliptick is alſo continually changing; and this too muſt be brought to an Equation, before the Place of this every way variable Planet can be exactly calculated. See Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s *Theory of the Moon*, in Vol. I.

Theſe Things being premiſed, let us attempt to *calculate the Moon's true Place in the Heavens for any given Moment of Time.*

1. Firſt, the Sun's *true Place*, his *mean Anomaly*, both the proper Parts of their correſponding Equation, and the *Abſolute Equation* thence ariſing, muſt be found by the Method above deſcribed, without which the Lunar Calculations will not be exact: For the *Lunar* Inequalities depend chiefly upon the Sun's Place; and without his mean Anomaly, the *mean Motions* of the Moon, and her other compound and irregular Motions, cannot be adjuſted. And indeed unleſs both theſe are had, the abſolute Equation of Time can't be obtained; which yet is ſo very neceſſary to be known, that nothing can be done without it: For the *given apparent Time* muſt firſt, by Means of this Equation, be reduced to the *mean Time*; the *mean Motions* in the Tables being accommodated to that, and not to the *apparent* Time.

2. From the Tables of the mean Motions of the Moon, of the Apogee, and of the Node, take out the *mean* Place of the *Radixes* in their ſeveral Columns; and then from the following Tables, write out alſo the *mean Motions* of the Moon and of the Apogee, for the proper Years elapſed from the Radix, and of the Month, Day, Hour, Minute and Second, placing them in Order, in two Columns (one for the Moon, another for the Apogee) and adding them up ſeverally into one Sum, as you ſee in the Example annexed to theſe Directions. By which means you will gain the *mean Place* of both the Moon and the Apogee for the *mean Time given*. It was ſaid before, that the *Radical Place* not only of the Moon and Apogee, but alſo of the Node, was to be placed in the firſt Series; but in the others, the intermediate mean Motions of the Node were deſignedly omitted: For altho' thoſe intermediate mean Motions, anſwering to the Year's diſtance from the Radical, and to the Month, Days, Hours and Minutes, are to to be taken out as was done in the reſt; and moreover to be collected into one Sum, as well as the *Radical* ones; yet becauſe the Motion of the Nodes (contrary to all the reſt) is always *Retrograde*, the intermediate Numbers are to be *ſubducted* from, not *added* to the Radical, in order by the Difference to find the true Place of the aſcending Node at the Time given. And having thus gotten the *mean* Places of the Moon, Apogee and Node, the next Work is,

3. To find their *true* Places. In order to which, let the Numbers anſwering to the *Sun's mean Anomaly* before found, be taken out of the Table of the *Phyſical Parts, to be added to, or taken from the Moon's mean Motion*; and if the Anomaly be leſs by ſix Signs than the mean Motion of the Moon, let thoſe Numbers be added to; but if it be greater by ſix Signs, let them be ſubtracted from the mean Motion of the Moon, and then you will gain her *correct mean Motion*.

To gain the true Place of the Apogee, ſubtract its mean Motion or Place from the Sun's *true* Place the Remainder will be what they call the *Annual Argument*: Which thus found, you muſt take out of *the Table of the Equation of the Moon's Apogee*, &c. the *Equation* correſponding to this annual Argument; and this either added to, or ſubtracted from (according as the Table directs) the middle Place of the Apogee will, by the Sum or Difference accordingly, give the *true* one for the Time given.

4. Out of the ſame Table take the Excentricity of the Moon's Orbit for the Time given; and if it be leſs than the mean Excentricity (in the Head of the next Table) ſubtract it thence; if greater, take the mean Excentricity from it, reſerving the Difference for other Aſtronomical Uſes.

5. That you may gain the Moon's Place yet nearer to the *true*, ſubduct the true Place of the Apogee of the Lunar Orbit from the *correct* mean Motion of the Moon (found in Art. 3.) and note the remaining Nvmbers, for they will ſhew you the *mean Anomaly of the Moon*: Which as ſoon as you have obtained, carry to the *Table of the Equations of the Moon's Centre*, and thence (making a Proportion when there is occaſion for it) take out two Equations, as well that which belongs to the mean Excentricity, as that which anſwers to the greateſt, if the Excentricity before found be one of the greater; or that which anſwers to the leaſt, if the former Excentricity be one of the leſſer; and find the Difference of theſe two Equations, by carefully ſubtracting the leſſer from the greater. This being rightly done, you may by the Rule of Three thus find the Parts proportional. Say, as the Difference between the greateſt or leaſt Excentricity, and the mean one, is to the Difference of the two Equations laſt found: : So is the Difference between the mean and the true Excentricity, to the proportionable Parts ſought. Which being thus found, if they are either added to, or ſubducted from, as occaſion requires, the *mean Equation*; the Sum or Difference will give the true Equation of the Lunar Orbit, to be added to, or taken from the Moon's mean correct Place, according as the Title directs, and by this means you will obtain the *Moon's equated Place*. And yet with all this Pains, you have not gotten the Moon's Place ultimately correct; but only ſuch a Place of her, as is ſuppoſed to be without the Buſineſs of *Reflection* or *Variation*, (and alſo ſetting aſide the Conſideration of Latitude) a Matter perfectly unknown to the Ancients both in Name and Nature. But you muſt go farther thus:

6. Subtract the Sun's true Place from this *equated Place* of the Moon, and the Difference will be *the Diſtance of the Moon from the Sun*, but yet not exactly true. Wherefore out of the Table of the Variation of the Moon, take the Numbers anſwering to this Difference or Diſtance between the Sun and Moon, and they will give the true Quantity of the *Variation*, as the laſt and conſummate

Equation. Which Equation if it be added to, or taken from the Moon's equated Place, according as Occaſion requires, the Sum or Difference will give you what hath been ſo long ſought, *The true Place of the Moon in her proper Orbit.* The next thing to be done, is to gain her true Place, with Reſpect to the Ecliptick, both in Longitude and Latitude. In Order to which,

7. Subſtract the mean Place of the Node (which was before found) from the true Place of the Sun; the Remainder is the Sun's Diſtance from the Node, which having gotten out of the Table of the Equations of the Node, take the Equation proper to the Diſtance, which being added or ſubſtracted according to the Title of the Table, will give the *true Place of the Node* for the Time given. And becauſe not only the Equation of the Node, but even the mutable Inclination of the Limit, or of the Plane of the Moon's Orbit to the Ecliptick, is Proportional to this Diſtance; take alſo from the ſame Table, the various Inclination of the Limit, or the Numbers expreſſing the Exceſs above the leaſt Inclination (five Degrees) out of the proper Column; that ſo having gained the true Place of the Moon's Node, and the Equation of the Limit, you may the better obtain the Moon's Longitude and Latitude for the Time given.

8. Take then this true Place of the Node, from the true Place of the Moon in her proper Orbit, before determined, the Remainder is what they call the *Argument of Latitude:* And out of the Table of the *Reduction and Exceſs* of the Inclination of the Orbit, take the proper Number correſponding to ſuch Reduction or Exceſs: And ſay by the Rule of Three, As the greateſt Increment of the Limit (in Minutes of Degree) is to the Exceſs given; ſo is the preſent Increment of the Inclination of the Limit (*viz.* above five Degrees) to the Parts Proportional required; which Parts thus found, added to the ſimple Reduction, ſhall give a *Reduction true and perfect*, which being after the Manner of an *Equation*, added to, or taken from the Moon's true Place in her proper Orbit; will give her *Longitude*, or her true Place in the Ecliptick.

9. And this Longitude of the Moon being obtained, you muſt thus proceed to ſeek her Latitude.

From the *Table of the Moon's Latitude*, which not only ſhews her ſimple Latitude, (ſuppoſing the leaſt Inclination to be of five Degrees only) but alſo the Parts Proportional to be added to it, when 'tis near a third of a Degree or 18 Minutes more, Out of this Table I ſay, take her *ſimple Latitude* anſwering to the Moon's Argument of Latitude, with the Parts Proportional to be added to it, and then ſay by the Rule of Proportion, As the greateſt Increment of theſe Minutes, is to the preſent Increment : : ſo is the Exceſs of the Inclination of the Orbit above the leaſt Inclination before found, to the Parts Proportional; and thoſe added to the *ſimple Latitude* of the Moon, will give her *true Latitude* from the Ecliptick.

And theſe Directions are ſufficient for finding the Moon's true Place, both in her proper Orbit, and in the Ecliptick; and both as to Longitude and Latitude, at leaſt according to *Horrox*'s *Theory*. But there are yet behind ſome other Enquiries of no contemptible Conſideration, which muſt be purſued to compleat the true Theory of this every way changeable Planet. As firſt, to find the Quantity of the Moon's Horizontal Parallax for any Time aſſigned. 2. Her apparent Diameter. 3. Her true Horary Motion in either Syzgy; and the Knowledge of theſe, is very neceſſary for the exact Calculation of the Eclipſes of the Luminaries. Wherefore let us next go on thus.

10. To find the true Horary Motion of the Moon in either of the Syzgies, out of the *Table of the Moon's Horary Motions correſpondent to the mean Anamoly*, take out the proper Numbers when the Eccentricity is greateſt and leaſt, and note the Difference; then ſeek the true Eccentricity of the Moon's Orbit, in the very Moment of the Syzgy (according as directed in Number 5 above) and obſerve well the Difference between that, and the *leaſt Eccentricity* of all; then work thus according to the Rule of Proportion. As the Difference between the greateſt and the leaſt Eccentricity, is to the Difference of the Horary Motions now found : : ſo is the Difference between the preſent and the leaſt Eccentricity, to the Parts Proportional; which Parts ſo found, if *added* to the Horary Motion correſponding to the leaſt Eccentricity, when 'tis *leſs* than the Horary Motion belonging to the greater Eccentricity, or *ſubſtracted* when 'tis *greater*; will give the true Horary Motion of the Moon, both with regard to the Sun, and alſo to the Ecliptick, in the very Moment of the Syzgies. And from this, taking the Horary Motion of the Sun (above found) you will have the Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun.

And when thus the Reaſon and Method of finding the Moon's *Horary Motion* is known, that of determining her *Horizontal Parallaxes*, and *apparent Diameters* will be ſo too, the Reaſon of both being one and the ſame.

The Uſe of the Aſtronomical Tables.

The Calculation of Eclipſes.

IN order to make the Nature of Eclipſes, their ſeveral Phænomena, and the Calculation of the Times of their Appearances more clear and intelligible, it may be uſeful (with Mr. *Whiſton*) to premiſe theſe following Preparatory Propoſitions.

1. That the Moon is a Body perfectly Opake, having no Manner of Light of her own, nor a Power of tranſmitting the Light ſhe receives from the Sun.

2. That the Earth and Moon are both Bodies very little, in Compariſon with the Bulk of the Sun, as appears from their ſeveral Diameters: That of the Sun being about half a Degree; whereas that of the Earth is not above a Third of a Minute, and that of the Moon ſcarcely a Fourth of the Diameter of the Earth, if they were both to be ſeen from the Sun.

3. Wherefore the Figure of the Shadow in both a Solar and Lunar Eclipſe muſt be conical, and terminating in a Point.

4. The *Mucro* or *Vertex* of this Cone of Shadow in either Eclipſe, falls ſhort of any of the other Planets; which therefore can never be concerned in theſe Deficiencies of Light.

5. Were the Plane of the Lunar Orbit coincident with that of the Ecliptick, there would be a total and central Eclipſe of each Luminary in every *Sudation*; and the *Lunar* Eclipſes would be viſible all over thoſe Parts of the Earth, whoſe Horizon ſhe is above: But the *Solar Eclipſe* only to thoſe Parts of the Earth directly oppoſite to the Sun and Moon at that Moment, which is the very Moment of the Syzgy: And conſequently to determine theſe Eclipſes *then*, we need only calculate *that*.

6. But becauſe there is for the moſt Part, an Inclination, or Angle of a little more than five Degrees, made between thoſe two Planes; it will be plain that Eclipſes can only happen at thoſe Full and New Moons, in which ſhe is in or near the *Nodes*, or the Points of Interſection of the two Orbits: And this happens uſually in every *Lunation*. Wherefore were the *Lunar Nodes immoveable* (with reſpect to the Sun) there would be even now, an Eclipſe of each Luminary, in every Synodical Month.

7. And becauſe for the producing an Eclipſe, not only the *Acceſs* of the Moon to the Nodes is neceſſary, but alſo *ſuch an Acceſs* as ſhall happen at the time of any of the *Syzgies*, or at either New or Full Moon, 'tis plain, that the Elcipſes of the Luminaries can *only* happen at thoſe Times of the Year, in which the Syzgies are in or near the Nodes.

8. Wherefore there will be, for the moſt Part, four notable Eclipſes, or ſuch as ſhall be viſible and conſpicuous to ſome or other of the Inhabitants of the Earth, every Year. Two Solar, and two Lunar. For ſince for many Days together, the Sun's Place is once in every Year, but a little diſtant from the Northern Node: and then after about a Fortnight, (for the ſame Time) as near to the Southern Node of the Moon, there muſt happen (generally) two Syzgies, during each of theſe Acceſſes of the Sun to the Node, and conſequently at each Syzgy, there muſt be an Eclipſe.

Having thus in Part prepared the Way for the Calculation of Eclipſes by theſe Preliminary Conſiderations; the Work it ſelf will follow by Degrees. And firſt in Order,

To calculate an Eclipſe of the Moon.

YOU muſt proceed thus, *To find the Time of the mean and true Syzgies.*

1. From the Table of the mean Motion of the Moon from the Sun, take out the proper Numbers for the radical Year, and the preſent Year, and Month, and writing them down, add them up into one Sum; which Sum take out from an entire Circle or 12 Signs: Then if you ſeek for the *Conjunction*, the remaining Numbers alone, or with the Addition of ſix Signs or half a Circle if you want the *Oppoſition*, being turned into Time, will give you the *mean Moment* of the *Conjunction or Oppoſition ſought*; that is, if firſt you deduct (out of the next Table of the mean Motion for *Days*) the Number which is next leſs than the given one, from that given Number; and ſo do alſo out of the *Columns for Hours, Minutes, Seconds, &c.* for then the Day with its Hours, Minutes, Seconds, &c. ſo found ſhall be the accurate *mean Time* of the *mean Syzgies*, provided it be not Leap-Year: For if it be, you muſt take the Year that is next leſs with its Months, Days, Hours, Minutes, Seconds, &c. adjuſted as before.

And thus having got the mean or equable Time of the *mean* Syzgy, you may by the following Method, find the *mean* and *true* Time of the *true Syzgies*.

2. Firſt find the *Longitude* of the Sun in the Ecliptick, and of the Moon in her Orbit, as hath been before ſhewn: Then if the Places of the Sun and Moon agree in Longitude exactly, which very rarely happens; or if they are diametrically oppoſite, then both the *mean* and *true* Syzgies do both happen at the ſame Moment of Time: But if, as it will moſt Times happen, they be not the ſame, the *Difference* between them muſt be *noted*, and *turned* into *Time*, in order to find the *true* Syzgies, thus.

Write

3. Write down the true Horary Motion of the Sun, correſponding to the mean Anomaly (found above) and from the ſame Tables do the ſame by the Moon; then ſubſtract the Sun's Horary Motion from the Moon's, the remaining Numbers will ſhew the Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun, or what ſhe gains in one Hour. Then ſay by the Rule of Three, As the *Motion* of one Hour, is to that one Hour, or to 60 Minutes in Time:: ſo is the Difference of Longitudes, or the Diſtance of the Sun from the Moon, to the Interval or Space between the *mean* and *true* Syzygy; which Space of Time, if the Moon hath not yet overtaken the Sun, muſt be added to the mean time of the Syzygy; but if ſhe be gone paſs'd him, it muſt be taken from the mean Syzygy, and the *Sum* or Difference will be the *true Syzygy*, to a Moment.

But two Things muſt here be noted, that this Matter may be truly underſtood. (1.) That the Moon's mean Anomaly ſhould not be entred in the Table of the Horary Motions, till 'tis firſt augmented by half its Diſtance from the Sun, if the Moon have not yet overtaken him; but if ſhe hath, then the Anomaly muſt be leſſen'd as much. For ſince the Reaſon of bringing the Anomaly to that Table, is only to ſhew with what Velocity the Moon hath attained, or will attain her Diſtance from the Sun; 'tis plain her Horary Motion is to be taken neither in the Beginning nor End of that Interval, when it may be quicker or ſlower, but when 'tis at a *mean* in the middle. (2.) The Interval between the *mean* and *true* Syzygy, ſeldom exceeds 12 Hours, never 14, as by Aſtronomical Computations is apparent.

4. Having thus found the *mean* Time of the true Syzygy, the true Place of the Sun in the Ecliptick, and of the Moon in her Orbit, muſt be found (as above directed) correſponding thereunto, together with the Moon's true Latitude from the Ecliptick agreeable to the Moment of the true Syzygy, as hath been already ſhewn. Then

5. From the *mean* Time thus found, an Equation may be formed to find the *Apparent* thus; Get (as is above ſhewn) the *abſolute Equation of Time*, either *adjectitious* or *ablatitious* by help of the *Sun's mean Anomaly*; and contrary to its Title, add it to, if it be ablatitious, or ſubſtract from, if adjectitious, the *mean Time* now found: By which means the *apparent Time* of the true Syzygies will be gained.

6. Having thus obtained the *true* Moment or *apparent Time* of the true Conjunction and Oppoſition, there are yet two things more to be done, before we can advance any farther; *i. e.* to know the Moment of the *apparent Time*, in which the *Centres* of the Luminaries are at their *leaſt Diſtance*, and at what Moment of the *ſame* Time the Syzygies happen in the *Ecliptick*.

There is uſually a great Difference between the neareſt Approach of their Centres, and the Moment of the full or new Moon, and therefore between thoſe Moments of Time, and the Time of the true Syzygy in the Moon's Orbit, accounting from the Beginning of *Aries*. For the Time of the Ecliptical full or new Moon, in a Plane Normal to the Ecliptick: The Time of the neareſt Approach of their Centres, in a Plane nearly Normal to the Lunar Orbit: The *Apparent* Time of the Syzygy in the Lunar Orbit, where the Arches drawn from the Beginning of *Aries*, to the Centres of the Sun and Moon, are equal, is obſerved to happen in a Plane Normal, neither to the Ecliptick, nor the Moon's Orbit, but in an intermediate one between both. The half therefore of the Exceſs or Defect of the leaſt Diſtance of their Centres in the Ecliptical Syzygy, is nearly equal to the Difference between the Time of the full or new Moon in the Lunar Orbit, and that in the Ecliptical Orbit, and conſequently to the leaſt Difference of their Centres, and this *half Difference* is called the *Reduction*; which if *taken from* the Time of the true Syzygy, accounted from the Beginning of *Aries*, will give the Moment of the Ecliptical Syzygy; if *added to it*, the Moment of the neareſt Approach of their Centres.

To get this Reduction by the Aſtronomical Tables, note the true Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun (or Earth) in the Front of the Table, and in the Column under it, and over-againſt the *Argument of Latitude* placed in the Side, you will find the Reduction ſought, to be uſed, as is juſt now ſhewn.

To determine the Time *and the* Duration, *and other Circumſtances of the Eclipſes of the Luminaries: The firſt and chief Thing to be done, is to find the* leaſt Diſtance of their Centres.

FOR whether there will be any Eclipſe or not; and if one, what its *Quantity, Duration, &c.* will be, can only be known this Way.

Now this *leaſt Diſtance* is always equal to the *Moon's Latitude*, in the apparent Time of the Syzygy, in her proper Orbit. This *Latitude* therefore, at the Time of the Oppoſition in a Lunar Eclipſe muſt be firſt ſought, as hath been above ſhewn: And then the next Work will be, to calculate *the Magnitude or Semidiameter of the Earth's Shadow, in the Place of its Tranſit over the Moon.*

Which being compared with the leaſt Diſtance of their Centres, will account for the chief Phænomena of Lunar Eclipſes. As for Inſtance,

1. If from the Sum of the Sun's and Moon's Horizontal Parallaxes, you take the apparent Semidiameter of the Sun; the Difference will be the *apparent Semidiameter of the Earth's Shadow*, in the Place of its *Tranſit* over the Moon, as is

plain from the Diagram of *Hipparchus* (*vid. Whiſton Aſtronom. p.* 62.) Wherefore the Horizontal Parallaxes of the Sun and Moon, for the ſeveral Degrees of the Anomaly, being given from the Aſtronomical Tables, and alſo the apparent Semidiameters; it will be eaſy to determine *the Magnitude of the Earth's Shadow.*

2. The apparent Semidiameter of the Shadow being thus found, add to it the apparent Semidiameter of the Moon: If their Sum exceed the *leaſt Diſtance of the Centres* before found, there will be at leaſt a Partial Lunar Eclipſe. But if it be leſs than the leaſt Diſtance between the Centres, the Moon will not be at all obſcured by the Terreſtrial Shadow.

3. Next ſubſtract the apparent Semidiameter of the Moon, from that of the Shadow: And if the Difference be *equal* to the *ſaid leaſt Central Diſtance*, there will be a *total Eclipſe of the Moon*; but *ſine mora*, as they ſay, that is, the Moon will begin to emerge out of the Shadow, as ſoon as ever ſhe is *totally* obſcured. If this *Difference* be *leſs* than the Diſtance aforeſaid, only ſome Parts of the Moon's Body will be covered: But if it be greater, the Eclipſe will not only be *total*, but *cum mora*; that is, the Body of the Moon will remain perfectly covered for *ſome time*.

4. In order to find the *Quantity of the Eclipſe*, eſpecially in *Partial* ones, (which Quantity is commonly eſtimated by Digits and 60th Parts of Digits; for the Moon's Diameter is ſuppoſed to be divided into 12 Parts or Digits, and each Digit into 60 equal Parts) *From the Sum of the apparent Semidiameters of the Shadow, and of the Moon*, ſubſtract the *leaſt Diſtance of the Centres, and then the Difference or Remainder, reduced to Digits by the Rule of Proportion, will give the Quantity of the Eclipſe*: Therefore ſay, As the Meaſure of the Lunar Semidiameter in Degrees and Parts is the *ſame* in Digits:: that is 60, ſo ſhall that Difference which anſwers to the Quantity of Obſcuration in Degrees and Parts, be to the ſame, accounted in Digits and Parts.

5. *To find the Angle of Incidence*, proceed thus; As the *Sum* of the apparent Semidiameters of the *Shadow*, and of the *Moon*, is to *Radius*:: ſo is the leaſt Diſtance between their Centres, to the Coſine of the Angle of Incidence, which therefore will be found; as alſo, its Equal, the *Angle of the Exit*. But ſince in total Eclipſes, not only theſe two Angles of *Incidence* and *Exit*, but alſo that of *total Immerſion and Emerſion* is to be conſidered, you muſt next proceed to find it. Which this Proportion gives,

6. As the *Difference* of the *apparent Semidiameters* of the *Shadow* and of the *Moon*, is to *Radius*: ſo is the *leaſt Diſtance of the Centres* to the Coſine of the Angle of Immerſion. Wherefore the Quantity of the Eclipſe being known, you will have the Angle of *Incidence* and *Immerſion*.

7. *To find the Mora or Time of the Duration of a Lunar Eclipſe.*

Say, As *Radius* to the Sine of the Angle of Incidence:: ſo is the Sum of the apparent Semidiameters of the Shadow and of the Moon, to the *Semi-mora*, or half the Duration of the Eclipſe.

8. *To find the Duration of the abſolute Darkneſs in a total Lunar Eclipſe.*

Say, As Radius to the Sine of the Angle of Immerſion:: ſo is the Difference of the apparent Semidiameters of the Shadow and Moon to the Motion of the *Semi-mora*, or the Duration of abſolute Darkneſs. I ſay the Motion of the *Semi-mora*, becauſe the Motion of the Moon during that Space of Time, or the Line that ſhe deſcribes during this *Semi-mora*, or half Space of Time in which the abſolute Darkneſs continues, is rather meant, than the *Mora* or Space of Time it ſelf. But if you would have it expreſs'd in Time; ſay, As the Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun, is to an Hour or 60 Minutes in Time:: ſo is the *Motion of the Semi-mora* in the abſolute Darkneſs, to the half Time of its continuance: And thus the *middle Moment* of the Eclipſe is found.

9. *To find the Moment of the Beginning and End of a Lunar Eclipſe.*

From or to the middle Moment of the Eclipſe, take or add the Semi-duration, and you muſt have the Beginning and End. And if from or to the middle Moment you take or add the *Semi-mora* of abſolute Darkneſs, you will have the Beginning and End of that Darkneſs.

And thus have you a Calculation of a Lunar Eclipſe, not very difficult, if compared with that of a Solar one, and free from the Trouble of Parallaxes and Refractions. *An Example follows.*

A Calcu-

A Calculation of the Moon's Place for April 5. 1707. *at* 1^{h}. 46^{m}. *p. m.*

		Mid. Motion ☾				Apogæum.				Retrogr. Node.				
		S.	°	′	″	S.	°	′	″	S.	°	′	″	
Radix	1701	10	15	19	50	11	8	18	20	4	27	24	20	
Years since	6	2	9	28	55	8	4	5	44	3	26	1	29	
April, Days	5	5	21	45	27	0	10	35	2	0	5	1	51	
Hours	13	0	7	8	14	0	0	3	37	0	0	1	43	
Minutes	46	0	0	25	15	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	6	
Mean Motion	Sum	6	24	7	41	7	23	2	56	4	1	5	9	Take this from the upper
										0	26	19	11	Number there remains.

	S.	°	′	″
Sun mean Anomaly	9	17	43	41
Parts Physical Subtr.	0	0	10	53
Middle Place correct	6	23	56	48
Apogæum Subtr.	7	14	42	23
Mean Anomaly	11	9	14	25
Equation add	0	2	21	0
Equated Place in the Orbit	6	26	17	48
True Place of the Sun		26	14	57
Moon's Distance from the Sun	6	0	2	51
Variation add	0	0	0	1
True Place in the Orbit	6	26	17	49
Node Subtr.	0	26	19	16
Argument of Latitude	5	29	58	53
Reduction add	0	0	0	0
True Place in the Ecliptick	6	26	17	49
True North Latitude	0	0	0	8
Former Equation add			7	15
Latter Equation substract			7	39
The Dif. is Equation now add			0	24

Apogæum.	Retrogr. Node.	
0 26 14 57	0 26 14 57	
Sun's true Place.	Sun's true Place.	Sun's true Place.
5 3 12 1	11 26 14 57	
Annual Argum.	Sun's Dif. fr. Node	Sun's Distance from the Node.
8 20 33	0 0 5	
Equation Subtr.	Equation add.	Equation add.

	S.	o.	′	″
The true Place of the Apogæum	7	14	42	23
Node	0	26	19	16
Inclination of the Limit		5	18	0

The greatest Eccentricity	66850
True	62131
Mean	55237
Difference	0·6894
Difference between the mean and the greatest.	11613

	′	″
The Horary Motion of the Moon	29	56
Of the Sun	2	26
Horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun	27	30

Wherefore the apparent Times of the Eclipse will be thus,

Beginning	11	42	42
Middle	13	40	9
End	15	37	36

As. 1650″. 60′ : : 172. 6¼. Wherefore the Difference of Time to be subducted, is 6¼.

And therefore the middle of the Eclipse will be 13 h. 39′. 45″

	′	″
The Moon's Horizontal Parallax	54′.	48″.
The Sun's add		10
Sum	54	58
The Sun's Semidiameter Subtr.	16	01
Remains Semidiameter Shadow	38	57
Moon's Semidiameter	14	52
Sum	53	49

Then say 27.5 : 60′ : : 53, 8 : 117 [illegible] = 1h. 57. [illegible]. Wherefore the Duration of the Eclipse, is 3h. 55′.

Beginning 11h. 42m. 18″

End 15h. 37m. 12″.

To

To Calculate the Eclipſe of the Sun.

IN order to which, let it be premiſed, 1. That this Eclipſe of the Sun is *improperly* ſo call'd, and may with much more Juſtneſs take the Name which ſome of our Modern Aſtronomers have given it, when they call it an *Eclipſe of the Earth*; for ſo in reality it is, the Sun by no means being deprived of his Light, but only ſome Parts of our Earth loſe theirs, by being within the Shadow of the Moon's Body, when it happens to be interpoſed between them and the Sun.

To illuſtrate this the better, let us *ſuppoſe* the Earth for a Time deprived of its diurnal Rotation round its Axis, while the Moon freely revolves round us. And ſuppoſe the Moon to be in the very Nodes, and ſo without any Latitude: Then 'tis plain that the Centre of the Moon, being in the Plane of the Ecliptick, directly interpoſed between the Centres of the Sun and Earth, will occaſion a Central Eclipſe of the Sun, to ſuch People as inhabit the Earth's Equator; which will be *total*, if in that Place the apparent Diameter of the Moon *exceed that* of the Sun, but if it *fall ſhort* of it, as is moſt uſual, then the Eclipſe will be *annular*.

2. But if at the Time of the Eclipſe, the Moon be not in the *very Node*, but a little Diſtance from it; then the Centre of the Moon's Shadow will not deſcribe the Ecliptick, nor any *great* Circle on the Earth, but a *leſſer Circle*, or a Chord of a great Circle in the *Plane* of the *Disk*.

3. The Figure of the *true* Line or Path, which the Centre of the *Penumbra* and Shadow deſcribes on the Spherical Surface of the Earth, is not exactly Circular, but a Portion of a Curve *more* or *leſs regular*, according to the Motion of the Earth and the obliquity of its Incidence.

4. The Moon's *true Parallax*, to be eſtimated in a Vertical Circle, here puts on the form of other Parallaxes, and makes a Difference, not only in a Vertical Circle, but even in thoſe of Longitude and Latitude; So that on this Account, the apparent Longitude and Latitude of the Moon, do very much vary, and render the *exact* Calculation of Solar Eclipſes very difficult.

5. However there hath been a Geometrical Method found out by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Mr. *Flamſted* and Mr. *Halley*, to avoid this tedious and precarious way of Parallactick Calculation, and of delineating a Solar Eclipſe by Scale and Compaſs. See *Flamſted's Doctrine of the Sphere, in Sir Jonas More's Mathematicks.* Vol. I.

To determine the Moment of the Beginning and Ending, and the Duration of a Solar Eclipſe.

1. FROM the Moon's Horizontal Parallax, ſubſtract the Solar, the Remainder will be the *Semidiameter of the Sun's Disk.* Then collect into one Sum, the *Horizontal* Semidiameters of the Sun and Moon, which Sum will be equal to the Semidiameter of the whole *Penumbra* of the Moon, from whence a Solar Eclipſe ariſes.

2. To the Semidiameter of the *Disk*, add *that* of the *Penumbra*; and if the Moon's Latitude at the Moment of the true Conjunction in her proper Orbit be *leſs* than that *Sum*; there will be, ſomewhere on the Earth, an Eclipſe of the Sun: But if it be *greater*, there will be no Eclipſe at all. And if the Moon's Latitude be, alone, *leſs* than the Semidiameter of the Disk, then the Centre of the Shadow will fall upon the Earth, and ſo cauſe ſomewhere a *Central* Solar Eclipſe, but if it be *greater*, there will be only a *Partial* one.

3. From the Semidiameter of the Earth's Disk, take that of the *Penumbra*, and Note the Remainder carefully; for if the Latitude of the Moon, in the Time of the Syzygy in her proper Orbit, be *leſs* than ſuch Remainder; then will the whole *Penumbra*, at the middle Moment of the Eclipſe, be confined within the Circumference of the Earth's Disk; but if otherwiſe, it will not be ſo. And if by Multiplication, you reduce all theſe Quantities to *Seconds*, you will have the *Angles of Incidence* as they are call'd; that is, the Diſtances of the Points where the *Penumbra* touches the Disk in its Ingreſs and Egreſs; and alſo the Point where, in the middle Time between both, the Centre of the *Penumbra* enters into, and goes out of the *Disk*.

For theſe Diſtances being given in Angles, from the Velocity of the Monthly Motion of the Moon from the Sun, there may, by the Rule of Three, be found the Space of Time proper to each Diſtance; that is, the whole Duration of the Eclipſe will be given, and of the abſolute Darkneſs, and alſo the Time of the *Mora* of the *Penumbra* within the Earth's Disk, as will appear below.

4. From the Latitude of the Moon at the Time of the Conjunction in her own Orbit (which, as hath been ſaid above, is the ſame with the leaſt Diſtance of the Centres ſo often mentioned) you

may find theſe Angles of Incidence, of the Immerſion and Emerſion of the Centre, by theſe Analogies.

As the Sum of the Semidiameters of the Terreſtrial Disk, and of the *Penumbra*, is to Radius : : ſo is the Moon's Latitude, or the leaſt Diſtance of their Centres, to the Coſine of the Angle of Incidence: And then,

As the Semidiameter of the Earth's Disk is to Radius : : ſo is the Moon's Latitude, to the Coſine of the Angle of the Immerſion of the Centre of the *Penumbra*. And

As the Difference between the Semidiameters of the Terreſtrial Disk, and of the *Penumbra*, is to Radius : : ſo is the Moon's Latitude, to the Coſine of the Angle of the total Immerſion.

And ſince in the *Egreſs* of the *Penumbra*, the Angles are equal to thoſe in the *Ingreſs*, the ſame Numbers will expreſs both.

5. Having thus gained the Coſine of theſe Angles, and conſequently, the Angles themſelves; you muſt next inveſtigate the Motion of the Moon correſponding to each of the Angles reſpectively. By ſaying,

As Radius is to the Sine of the Angle of Incidence : : ſo is the Sum of the Semidiameters of the *Penumbra* and the Earth's Disk, to the Motion of half the Duration of the whole Eclipſe; And,

As Radius to the Sine of the Angle of Immerſion of the Centre : : ſo is the *Semidiameter of the Disk*, to the Motion of half the Duration of Central Eclipſes. And again,

As Radius to the Sine of the Angle of total Immerſion : : ſo is the Difference between the Semidiameters of the *Disk* and *Penumbra*, to the Motion of half the *Mora*, or continuance of the *Penumbra* within the Disk.

6. And when the Motions are thus found, you may gain the correſponding Times by this Analogy: As the horary Motion of the Moon from the Sun, is to one Hour, or 60 Minutes : : ſo is the Motion of half the Duration, (whether belonging to the Angle of Incidence, to the Angle of the Immerſion of the Centre, or to the Angle of the whole Immerſion) to the Space of Time correſponding to each Motion reſpectively.

And having thus gained *theſe Intervals of Time*; if you add them to, or take them from, the middle Moment of the Eclipſe, you will obtain the *Moment of Time*, in which is the Beginning and End of the Eclipſe Central or other; the Beginning and End of the *Mora* of the Centre of the *Penumbra* univerſally, for *that Place* where you are, or for the Meridian of that Place for which your Tables were calculated; which *Time*, by the Conſideration of the Difference of Meridians or Longitudes of Places, may eaſily be accommodated to any other Place.

And thus may the general *Phænomena* of Solar Eclipſes be accounted for and calculated. Their *more particular Affections* may be obtained from the following Conſiderations, and Methods of Inveſtigation. But let us premiſe,

1. That in that very Place, where the *Penumbra* firſt touches and enters the Earth's Disk, the Inhabitants will ſee the Beginning of the Eclipſe, in the uppermoſt Point of the Sun's vertical Diameter, or in the upper Extremity of the Limb. (2.) In that Place where the *Centre of the Penumbra* enters the Earth's Disk, the Spectators will ſee a Central Eclipſe of the Sun. (3.) But in that Place where the *whole Penumbra* is firſt received or contained within the Disk, there the End of the Eclipſe will be obſerved, at the lower End of the Sun's vertical Diameter. (4.) Where the *Path of the Centre of the Penumbra*, in the Meridian Circle interſects the Earth's Axis; and where it interſects the *Axis* of the Ecliptick in the Nonogeſimal Degree, or the Point that is moſt elevated above the Horizon, there a Central Eclipſe will be viſible. (5.) In that Place where the *Penumbra* begins to emerge out of the Earth's Disk, the Eclipſe will begin in the *Weſtern* Luminary, in the nadir Point of his vertical Diameter: (6.) In that Place where the Centre of the *Penumbra* goes out of the Limb, a total Eclipſe will be viſible in the Sun in the *Weſt*.

7. But where the Centre of the *Penumbra* goes out of the *Disk*, there will be the perfect End of the Eclipſe, which will go off in the Zenith Point of the Sun's vertical Diameter.

Theſe are the general Phænomena of Solar Eclipſes; only you may obſerve, that by Reaſon the Menſtrual Motion is ſwifter than the Diurnal, they will always begin from the *Weſt*, and ſo will proceed on from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, during the whole Time of the Eclipſe.

Before I quite leave this Affair, it will be proper and uſeful to acquaint the Reader briefly with Mr. *Flamſtede*'s late invented Method of repreſenting Solar Eclipſes by a Geometrical Conſtruction, becauſe 'tis free from all the Embaraſment of Parallaxes, and in ſome Caſes hath the Advantage of Calculation.

Suppoſe then a Plane to touch the Moon's Orbit, and which ſhall be poſited ſo as that it ſhall be at right Angles to the Line which connects the Centres of the Sun and Moon; and that through this Plane, innumerable right Lines be drawn from the Centre of the Sun, to any Circles upon the Earth's Surface, then will theſe Lines ſo drawn, project the terreſtrial Sphere, and its Circles on that Plane; ſo that an Eye placed in the Sun, would obſerve the Earth and its Annual and Diurnal Motion, as if all were tranſacted in *that Plane*: Juſt as we who live on this Earth, obſerve the Sun and Moon, and their various Motions and Changes, as if performed in Circles of the Sphere projected on a Plane.

From ſuch a Projection therefore of the Earth's Spherical Surface, there will ariſe in that Plane a Circle for a Baſe, which will be nearly equal to a great Circle on the Earth, and which is called the *Earth's Disk*, and will be every where Normal to the Plane of the Ecliptick. From its Centre, ſuppoſe a right Line drawn both ways, repreſenting the Earth's Axis, and which according to the different Seaſons of the Year, will be variouſly inclined to the Plane of the Ecliptick, which will be repreſented by one of the Diameters of the Disk; for the Paralleliſm of the Earth's Axis, by reaſon of its various Poſition to the aforeſaid Plane, will make three unequal Angles. Let there be imagined alſo in the ſame Plane, innumerable Eclipſes to be deſcribed by the Diurnal Motion or Rotation of any Point on the Earth's Superficies, theſe will be the *Elliptical Paths* of the ſeveral *Vertexes*, as they are called; by each of theſe, the Situation of any particular Place is determined, and diſtinguiſhed from all other in this given Plane. Whence, it will follow, that if in Solar Eclipſes, you can (within the Plane of this Disk) find the Lines and Paths which the Moon her ſelf touches or deſcribes; you may find alſo the very Places on our Earth which will be then eclipſed by the Interpoſition of the Moon's Body.

Having then gained by the Precepts above given, the *leaſt Diſtance* between the Centres of the Earth (or of the Disk) and of the *Penumbra*, and the Diſtance of this Line *of the leaſt Diſtance*, from the Axis of the Ecliptick, deſcribed or drawn on the Plane aforeſaid; let there be drawn thereto, in the Plane of the Disk a perpendicular from the Point of that leaſt Diſtance, that Line will ſhew the *Path of the Centre of the Penumbra*, as it tranſits the Disk; of which you have a Calculation above given, with regard to the Angles of Incidence, of the *Immerſion of the Centre*, and of the *total Immerſion*. In this right Line, or in this *Path of the Centre of the Penumbra*, note the Hours of your Meridian, with the Quarters, Minutes, *&c.* (if there be occaſion) correſponding to the *Phænomena* of the Eclipſe, found as above by Calculation; and let the Hours, *&c.* alſo be noted in the *Elliptick Path* of your particular Place, which muſt be delineated in this Plane; ſo that each Hour, and each particular part of every Hour, may determine the very Point where *your Place* deſcribed by that Ellipſis, is at that Moment of Time. And having thus given theſe Moments of Time in the *Rectilinear Path of the Centre of the Penumbra*, and in the *Elliptick Path* of your particular Place, you may by Scale and Compaſs conſtruct the Phænomena of the Eclipſe, as they will appear in your particular Place; thus, Take from the ſame Scale of equal Parts, by which you drew all the reſt, the Semidiameter of the *Penumbra*, and moving one Point of the Compaſſes along the *Path of the Penumbra*, direct the other towards the *Path of the Place*. If you find it will not reach to it ſo as to touch it, you may conclude there will be no *Eclipſe of the Sun in your particular Place*; but if it doth either touch it, or reach over it, there will be an Eclipſe; a *Partial* only, if it touch; a *Total* one, if it reach over the Elliptick Path; the beginning of which Eclipſe will be at that Hour, or part of an Hour, where the Compaſſes Legs being carried along *both Paths*, do mark out the ſame Time in *each Path*: In like manner, the *middle* of the Eclipſe will be found to be at that Moment of Time, which the Legs of the Compaſſes (being opened ſtill at the ſame Diſtance, and now carried Parallel to the Axis of the Ecliptick in your particular Place,) will be at that Moment of Time, which ſhall be markt out both in the *Paths of the Penumbra*, and in the Path of your particular Place. See *farther in Mr.* Flamſtede's *Doctrine of the Sphere in Sir* Jona. Moor's *Math.* Vol. I.

For the Calculation of the Eclipſes of the Satellites of *Jupiter*, See *Jupiter* in Vol. II.

A Table of the Latitudes of many of the moſt Eminent Places on the Earth; together with their Differences of Meridians in Time and of Longitude in Degrees, accounted from the Meridian of Her Majeſty's *Royal Obſervatory* at *Greenwich*, near *London*.

Note, Thoſe Places Markt thus * having been determined by Celeſtial Obſervations; the reſt have been corrected by their help.

Places Names.	Latitude		Diff. of Merid.		Diff. of Longit.		
	D.	M.	H.	M.	D.	M.	
Acapulco in *Mexico*	17	30	7	05	106	15	W
Agra the *Mogul's Court*	28	30	5	33	83	15	E
* *Aleppo* in *Syria*	37	20	2	25	36	15	E
* *Alexandria* in *Egypt*	31	07	2	12	33	00	E
* *Amiens* in *France*	49	54	0	09	2	15	E
* *Amſterdam*	52	21	0	19	4	45	E
* *Antwerp*	51	10	0	17	4	15	E
* *Avignon*	43	51	0	18	4	30	E
Babylon	34	30	3	14	48	30	E
Barbadoes	13	30	3	53	58	15	W
Barcelona	41	26	0	10	2	30	E
* *Batavia*	6 S	15	6	43	100	45	E
* *Bayon*	43	29	0	06	1	30	W
Bengal	21	56	6	21	95	15	E
Bergen in *Norway*	61	00	0	32	8	00	E
* *Bononia* in *Italy*	44	30	0	47	11	45	E
* *Boſton* in *New-England*	42	25	4	42½	70	37	W

Places Names.	Latitude		Diff. of Merid.		Diff. of Longit.		
	D.	M.	H.	M.	D.	M.	
* Breſt in France	48	23	0	18	4	30	W
* Bourdeaux	44	50	0	02	0	30	W
Cadiz in Spain	36	16	0	30	7	30	W
* Calis in France	50	57	0	07	1	45	E
Camboia in India	10	20	7	12	108	00	E
* Canea in Crete	35	29	1	36½	24	07	E
Candia	35	18	1	41	25	15	E
* Cape Bon Eſperance	34 S	15	1	19	19	45	E
* Cape Comerin	8	00	5	13	78	15	E
* Cape Virde at the Iſle of Goree	14	43	1	09	17	51	W
* Cayenne Weſt-Indies	4	56	3	26	15	30	W
* Cayro	30	04	2	17	34	15	E
Ceylon	7	50	5	33	83	15	E
* Chenſan China	30	00	8	06	121	30	E
Cochin Eaſt-Indies	9	25	5	03	75	45	E
Conimbra Portugal	40	30	0	39	9	45	W
* Conſtantinople	41	07	2	07	31	45	E
* Copenhagen Denmark	55	40	0	50	12	30	E
Corvo Inſula	40	03	2	06	31	30	W
Cracow Poland	50	10	1	18	19	30	E
Cuſco in Peru	12 S	25	4	55	73	45	W
* Dantzick in Poland	54	22	1	16	19	00	E
* Diep in Normandy	49	56	0	04	1	00	E
* Dublin in Ireland	53	12	0	28	7	00	W
* Dunkirk Flanders	51	01	0	09	2	15	E
Durazzo in Dalmatia	41	58	1	21	20	15	E
* Edinborough in Scotland	55	57	0	12	3	00	W
* Embden	53	05	0	30	7	30	E
Fero Inſula	28	05	1	13	18	15	W
Fez	33	10	0	24	6	00	W
* Florentia	43	41	0	47	11	45	E
Frankford on the Main	50	04	0	33	8	45	E
Geneva	46	22	0	26	6	30	E
Genoa	44	27	0	39	9	45	E
* Ghent	51	01	0	15	3	45	E
Greenwich at the Obſervatory	51	28	0	00	0	00	
Goa in India	15	30	4	55	73	45	E
* Goes in Zealand	51	30	0	16	4	00	E
* Guataloupa	14	00	4	09½	62	20	W
* Grenoble	45	16	0	24	6	00	E
* Hamburgh	53	41	0	42	10	30	E
Havre de Grace	49	30	0	00½	0	07	E
Heidelburgh	49	20	0	36	9	00	E
Hoaignan in China	33	35	7	56	119	00	E
* Jamaica Port Royal	17	40	5	04	76	00	W
Ingolſtad	48	40	0	46	11	37	E
* Inſpruck	47	15	0	47	11	45	E
* Kebreck New France	47	00	4	40	70	00	W
* Koningsberg in Pruſſia	54	43	1	22	20	30	E
Leghorn	43	18	0	51	12	45	E
Liege	50	40	0	24	6	00	E
* Leipſick	51	19	0	53	13	15	E
Lima Peru	12 S	20	5	24	81	00	W
* Lintz Auſtria	48	16	1	00	15	00	E
* Lions France	45	45	0	20	5	00	E
* Lisbon Portugal	38	50	0	42	10	30	W
* LONDON	51	32	0	0½	0	05	E
* Macao China	22	13	7	44	116	30	E
Madagaſcar Bay of Terra del Gada	19 S	29	2	58	44	00	W

A Table of the Latitudes and Longitudes, &c.

Places Names.	Latitud.		Diff. of Merid.		Diff. of Longit.		
	D.	M.	H.	M.	D.	M.	
Madrid Spain	40	10	0	13	3	15	W
* *Majorca*	39	35	0	10	2	30	E
* *Malacca India*	2	42	6	40	100	00	E
* *Martinico Iſland*	14	44	4	04	61	00	W
* *Marſeiles*	43	20	0	21½	5	22	E
Meſſina in Sicily	38	21	1	06	16	30	E
* *Mexico*	20	06	6	49	102	10	W
Munchen Bavaria	48	58	0	47	11	45	E
* *Montpelier*	43	36	0	15	3	45	E
* *Muſcow*	55	34	2	35	38	45	E
* *Namur*	50	25	0	20	5	00	E
Nangaſack Japan	32	53	8	31	127	45	E
* *Nancy Lorrain*	48	39	0	27	6	45	E
* *Nants*	47	13	0	06¼	1	36	W
Naples	41	05	1	03	15	45	E
* *Narbon*	43	15	0	09	2	15	E
Narſinga	18	15	5	34	83	30	E
* *Nice Provence*	43	38	0	29	7	15	E
* *Ningpo* or *Liampo China*	29	58	8	01	120	15	E
* *Noremberg*	49	29	0	49	12	15	E
Olinda Braſile or *Pernambuck*	7 S	48	2	20	35	00	W
* *Oxford*	51	44½	9	05	1	15	W
Ozaca Japan	35	05	8	52	133	00	E
* *Padua*	45	31	0	45	11	15	E
* *Paris*	48	50	0	09	2	15	E
* *Pekin China*	39	55	7	51	117	45	E
* *Poudicherri*	11	54	5	21	80	15	E
* *Prague Bohemia*	50	40	0	58	14	30	E
* *Ratisbon*	48	59	0	49	12	15	E
Reggio in *Italy*	42	15	0	55	13	45	E
* *Rhodes*	36	42	2	12	33	00	E
* *Rochel*	46	10	0	05½	1	20	W
Rome	41	51	0	52	13	00	E
* *Roſtock*	54	10	0	51	12	45	E
* *Roterdam*	51	55	0	17	4	15	E
Salamanca Spain	41	12	0	16	4	00	W
* *Sevil*	37	36	0	26	6	30	W
* *Siam* in *India*	14	18	6	43	100	45	E
* *Smirna* in *Ionia*	38	28	1	49	27	15	E
Spahan Perſia	36	14	4	20	65	00	E
Stockholm Sweden	58	50	1	10	17	30	E
Syracuſa Sicily	37	04	1	01	15	15	E
Tangier	35	55	0	25	6	15	W
Tidore	00	36	6	37	99	15	E
Toledo Spain	39	46	0	14	3	30	W
* *Thoulon France*	43	06	0	23	5	45	E
* *Tripoly* in *Barbary*	32	54	0	52	13	00	E
* *Tubing Germany*	48	34	0	37	9	15	E
* *Valentia Spain*	39	30	0	03	0	45	E
Venice	45	18	0	50	12	30	E
* *Vienna*	48	22	1	09	17	15	E
Upſal	59	00	1	12	18	00	E
* *Uraniburg*	55	54	0	51	12	45	E
* *Utrecht*	52	05	0	20	5	00	E
* *Wirtemberg Saxony*	51	53	0	52	13	80	E
Wolfenbuttle	52	11	0	44	11	00	E
Tork	54	00	0	04	1	00	W

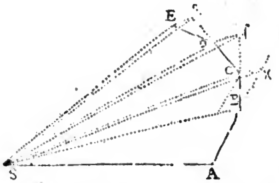
Note, That thoſe Places againſt which the S is placed in the Column of Latitudes, are South of the *Equator*; and all the other North.

ASTRONOMY, in order to prepare the Way for the right underſtanding of this noble Science, as it now ſtands in the Writings of the modern Aſtronomers, who have revived and demonſtrated the *Ancient Pythagorean Syſtem of the World:* And beſides thoſe neceſſary Precognita of the Doctrine of the Sphere, *its Projection in Plano, and the Spherick Trigonometry* (which every one ought to know that will purſue this Study;) I ſhall here (from Mr. *Hayes's Fluxions*, p. 291, &c.) give you ſuch *Phyſical* and *Mechanical* Propoſitions, as will qualify you to obtain a ſufficient Knowledge of the Doctrine contained in the preſent Books of Aſtronomy.

PROP. I.

The Area's which Bodies (ſuppoſe any Planets or Comets) revolving about an immoveable Center, (as ſuppoſe the Sun in S) deſcribe by the Rays drawn to the ſame, are Proportional to the Times of Deſcription, and are all in the ſame immoveable Plain.

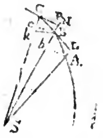
Let the Time be divided into equal Parts, and ſuppoſe in one of them, a Body deſcribes the Space AB (by a Power which it has to move in the right Line Ax from A towards x) in the next Moment of Time, if nothing hindred, it would move from B to x, deſcribing the Line Bx equal to AB, ſo that drawing the Rays AS, BS, xS to the immoveable Center S, the Areas ASB and BSx deſcribed, would be equal: But when the Body comes to B, let a Force in S attract the ſame, and by one ſingle but ſtrong Impulſe, make the Body deviate from the right Line Bx, and move in the right Line BC; draw xC Parallel to BS, interſecting BC in C, then at the End of the ſecond Moment of Time, the Body will be found in C, in the ſame Plain with the Triangle ASB; join SC and the Triangle SBC, becauſe of the Parallels SB and Cx, will be equal to the Triangle SBx, and conſequently it will alſo be equal to the Triangle SAB: In like Manner, if the Central Force (or *Vis Centripeta*) act ſucceſſively in C, D, &c. and make the Body in ſucceſſive Moments of Time deſcribe the Lines CD, DE, &c. they will be in the ſame Plain, and the Triangle SCD will be equal to the Triangle SBC, and SDE will be equal to $SCD = SBC$. Whence it is manifeſt that the Body revolving about an immoveable Center in an immoveable Plain, deſcribes equal Areas in equal Times; and by Compoſition, the Area $SACS$ is to the Area $SAES$, as the Time which the Body takes to deſcribe *that*, is to the Time it takes to deſcribe *this*.



Let the Number of the Triangles be increaſed and their Breadth diminiſhed *in infinitum*, then the Perimeter $ABCDE$ will be a Curve Line, and conſequently the *Vis Centripeta* which perpetually draws back the Body from off the Tangent of this Curve, acts continually; and the Areas $SACS$, $SAES$ Proportional to the Times of their Deſcription, will alſo in this Caſe be Proportional to the ſame Times. *Q. E. D.*

CONSECTARY I.

If a Body or Planet revolving in the Curve ABC, be attracted by a Central Force in [illegible], or gravitate towards the Sun there; and if the Body deſcribe the infinitely little Portions of the Curve AB and BC in equal Times, then the infinite little Triangles ASB, BSC will be equal; and if on the Center S, and with the Radii SA, SB, the little Arches Ab, Bc, be deſcribed, then the Triangle SAB or $SAb = \frac{1}{2} SA \times Ab$, and the Triangle SBC is $= \frac{1}{2} SB \times Bc$; therefore it is, $\frac{1}{2} SA : \frac{1}{2} SB :: SA : SB :: Bc : Ab$; that is, the infinitely little Arches Ab, Bc, are Proportional to the Radii SA, SB.



DEFINITION I.

The Center of Attraction is that Point to which the revolving or moving Body is attracted or impelled by the Force or Impetus of Gravity; thus the Sun is ſuch in the reſpect of the primary Planets, and the Earth in reſpect of the Moon.

DEF. II.

Paracentric Motion of Impetus is ſo much as the revolving Body approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Center of Attraction; thus if S be the Center of Attraction, and if a Body in A move to B, then $SB - SA = Bb$, is called the Paracentric Motion of that Body.

DEF. III.

Circular Velocity of a Body is meaſured by the Arch of a Circle; thus if a Body in A move to B; or b, its Circular Velocity is meaſured by the Arch of the Circle Ab deſcribe on the Center of Attraction [illegible], and the Circular Velocity of a Body moving from B to C is meaſured by the Circular Arch BC.

DEF. IV.

Conatus Excuſſorius is meaſured by a Line let fall from a Point infinitely near to another Point, Perpendicular to a Line drawn to touch the Curve in that other Point: whence it is manifeſt that the *Conatus Excuſſorius Circulationis*, or *Conatus Centrifugus* may be expreſs'd by BN the verſed Sine of the Angle of Circulation CSN (or by ck, becauſe the Difference between the Radii SC, SB is incomparably little) for the verſed Sine is equal to a Tangent drawn to the other End of the Arch.

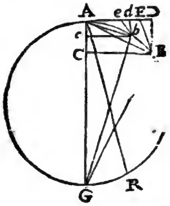
DEFIN. V.

Solicitatio Paracentrica Gravitatis vel Levitatis, or the *Paracentric Solicitation* of Gravity or Levity, is expreſs'd by the right Line AL, drawn from the Point A, Parallel to the Ray SB (infinitely near SA) until it interſect the Tangent BL.

LEMMA I.

The verſed Sines of infinitely little Arches are in a duplicate Ratio of the Chords of the ſaid Arches.

Let the right Line AD touch the Circle ABG in A, then DAB is the Angle of Contact; Let AB be an infinitely little Arch, AB the Chord, and AC the verſed Sign thereof, I ſay AC or BD is as the Square of AB; that is, if another infintiely little Arch Ab be taken, then the verſed Sine Ac (or bd): Verſed Sine AC (or BD) :: $Abq : ABq$.



Draw the Diameter AG, and draw the Lines GB, Gb; then by the Property of the Circle, we have $ABq = AC \times AG$ and $Abq = AG \times Ac$; whence it is, $ABq : Abq :: AC \times AG : Ac \times AG :: AC : Ac :: BD : bd$.

Now when the Points B, b, are infinitely near the Point A, then the Chords AB, Ab, are equal to the Arches AB, Ab, and conſequently the Verſed Sines AC, Ac, or the Subtenſes of the Angle of Contact BD, bd, are in a duplicate Ratio of the conterminal Arches AB, Ab.

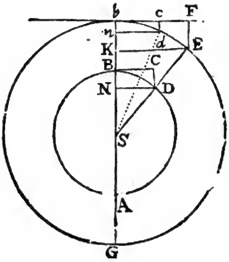
And if the Lines BE, be, ſubtend the Angle of Contact DAB, and be Parallel to any Line (leſs than the Diameter AG) drawn within the Circle, as AR, then the Lines BE, be, will be as the Squares of the conterminal Arches AB, Ab, for $BD : bd :: BE : be :: ABq : Abq$.

COROLLARY.

The Subtenſes of the Angles of Contact of Curves, whoſe Curvature in the Point of Contact is the ſame with that of ſome Circle (or when the Difference between them is incomparably little) are in a duplicate Ratio of the conterminal Arches.

LEMMA II.

In unequal Circles ABD, GbE, if the infinitely little Arches BD, bd be equal, then the verſed Sines BN, bn of theſe Arches will be reciprocally Proportional to the Radii SB, Sb.



Produce SD unto E, and draw EF Parallel to Sb, and draw the Lines DN, EK, dn perpendicular to SB.

Then it is, $bK : BN :: Sb : SB$.

And $bn : bK :: bdq : bEq$.

But $bE = \frac{Sb}{SB} BD$.

Therefore, $bn : BN :: Sb \times BDq : \frac{Sbq}{SB} BDq$.

That is, $bn : BN :: \frac{bdq}{Sb} : \frac{BDq}{SB}$.

And ſuppoſing. } $bd = BD$

We have $bn : BN :: SB : Sb$. *Q. E. D.*

PROP. II.

The Conatus Centrifugi *(or* Vires Centripetæ*) of Bodies revolving in equal Circles, with an equable Motion, are in a duplicate Ratio of their Velocities.*

The *Conatus Centrifugus* is equal to the verſed Sine of the Angle of Circulation, and the verſed Sines of Arches infinitely little are in a duplicate Ratio of the Chords of thoſe Arches; that is, in a duplicate Ratio of the Arches themſelves, and the Velocities (the times being ſuppoſed equal) are as the Arches, therefore the *Conatus Centrifugi* are in a duplicate Ratio of the Velocities.

CONSECTARY I.

If two Bodies B, b, revolve in unequal Circles, ABD, GbE, and deſcribe the Areas SBD, Sbd; then the *Conatus Centrifugi* (or *Vires Centripetæ*) DC, dc, will be in a Ratio compounded of the duplicate Ratio of the Velocities directly, and the ſimple Ratio of the Radii inverſely.

For if the Radii be equal, the *Conatus Centrifugi* are as the Squares of the Velocities; and if the Velocities be equal, the *Conatus Centrifugi* are reciprocally as the Radii; therefore if neither the Radii nor the Velocities be equal, the *Conatus Centrifugi* are in a Ratio compounded of the Rationes of the Squares of the Velocities directly, and of the Radii inverſely.

This *Corollary* is demonſtrated more univerſally, in one of the Steps of the Second Lemma; for it is there, $bn : BN :: \frac{bdq}{Sb} : \frac{BDq}{SB}$.

CONSECTARY II.

And if the Bodies B, b, deſcribe the equal Areas BSD and bSd in equal times (that is, if $SB \times BD = Sb \times bd$, then $bd : BD :: SB : Sd$) then the Velocities BD and bd will be reciprocally as the Radii, and the Squares of the Velocities will be as the Squares of the Radii inverſely, whence the proportion $bn : BN :: \frac{bdq}{Sb} : \frac{BDq}{SB}$ will become $bn : BN :: \frac{SBq}{Sb} : \frac{Sbq}{SB} :: \overline{SB}^3 : \overline{SB}|^3$, that is, the *Conatus Centrifugi* are reciprocally in a triplicate Ratio of the Radii.

CONSECTARY III.

If the Velocities be directly as the Radii, then the periodic Times will be equal, and the Analogy $bn : BN :: \frac{bdq}{Sb} : \frac{BDq}{SB}$ will become $bn : BN :: Sb : SB$; that is, the *Conatus Centrifugi* are proportional to the Radii.

CONSECTARY IV.

If the Bodies B, b, deſcribe the Arches BD, bd in equal Times, then the periodic Time of b will be to the peroidic Time of B, as $\frac{Sb}{bd}$ is to $\frac{SB}{BD}$; becauſe the Times are directly as the Spaces and reciprocally as the Velocities; and becauſe $bn : BN\ (:: dc : DC) :: \frac{bdq}{Sb} : \frac{BDq}{SB} :: \frac{SB}{BDq} : \frac{Sb}{bdq} ::$ (Multiplying by $SB \times Sb$) $\frac{SB \times SBq}{BDq} : \frac{SB \times Sbq}{bdq}$. Therefore the *Vires Centripetæ* are in a Ratio compounded of the Rationes of the Radii directly, and the Spaces of the periodic Times inverſely.

CONSECTARY V.

And if the Squares of the periodic Times be as the Radii, that is, if $\frac{Sbq}{bdb} : \frac{SBq}{BDq} :: Sb : SB$, then it will be $bn : BN :: \frac{Sb \times SBq}{BDq} : \frac{SB \times Sbq}{bdq} ::$ (by ſubſtitution) $Sb \times SB : Sb \times SB$; that is, the *Vires Centripetæ* are equal; and becauſe $\frac{Sb}{bdq} = \frac{SB}{BDq}$, therefore $\surd Sb : \surd SB :: bd : BD$; that is, the Velocities are in a Subduplicate Ratio of the Radii. *Et vice verſa.*

CONSECTARY VI.

And if the Squares of the periodic Times be as the Squares of the Radii, that is, if $\frac{Sbq}{bdq} : \frac{SBq}{BDq} :: Sbq : SBq$, then it will be $bn : BN :: \frac{Sb \times SBq}{BDq} : \frac{SB \times Sbq}{bdq} ::$ (by ſubſtitution) $Sb \times SBq : SB \times Sbq :: SB : Sb$; that is, the *Vires Centripetæ* (or *Conatus Centrifugi*) are reciprocally as the Radii; and becauſe (in this Suppoſition) $SBq \times \frac{Sbq}{bdq} = Sbq \times \frac{SBq}{BDq}$, therefore $BD = bd$; that is, the Velocities are equal: *Et vice verſa.*

CONSECTARY VII.

If the Squares of the periodic Times be as the Cubes of the Radii, that is, if $\frac{Sbq}{bdq} : \frac{SBq}{BDq} :: \overline{Sb}|^3 : \overline{SB}|^3$. Then it will be $bn : BN :: \frac{Sb \times SBq}{BDq} : \frac{SB \times Sbq}{bdq} :: SB \times \overline{SB}^3 : SB \times \overline{Sb}^3 :: SBq : Sbq$; that is, the *Vires Centripetæ* are reciprocally in a duplicate Ratio of the Radii; and becauſe $\frac{SB}{bdq} = \frac{Sb}{BDq}$, therefore $\surd\overline{SB} : \surd\overline{Sb} :: bd$, BD; that is, the Velocities are reciprocally in a ſubduplicate Ratio of the Radii: *Et vice verſa.*

SCHOLIUM.

And becauſe it is found by Obſervation, that the Squares of the periodic Times of Planets, are as the Cubes of their Diſtance from the Sun; and that in equal Times they deſcribe equal Areas about the Sun: Therefore it is manifeſt, that the Sun is the Centre of all the Planetary Motions; and that the *Vis Centripeta* (or Force of Gravity) of one Planet, is to the *Vis Centripeta* of another Planet, as the Square of this Planet's Diſtance from the Sun, is to the Square of that Planet's Diſtance from the Sun.

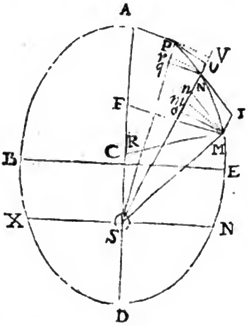
It is alſo evident that thoſe Planets which are neareſt the Sun move ſwifteſt, for the Velocity of one Planet is to the Velocity of another Planet, as the Diſtance of this Planet from the Sun is to a mean Proportional between the Diſtances of this and that Planet from the Sun.

PROP.

PROP. III.

If the Area which a Body, revolving about an immoveable Center, deſcribes by Rays drawn to the ſaid Centre, be proportional to the Times of Deſcription, the Elementum or infinitely little Increment or Decrement of the Paracentric Impetus is equal to the Difference or Sum of the Paracentric Solicitation (Solicitation *of Gravity, or the Impreſſion made by the Action of* Gravity *or Levity, or any ſuch like Cauſe) and twice the* Conatus Centrifugus, viz. *to the Sum, if it be the Solicitation of Levity*; *or to the Difference, if the Paracentric Solicitation ariſe from the Action of Gravity.*

From the Points P and M, draw the Lines Pv, Mo perpendicular to SN; then becauſe the Triangles PSN, NSM are equal, (the times being ſuppoſed equal) therefore (becauſe the Baſe SN is common to both) the Altitudes Pv, Mo are equal; take $Nn = LM$, and draw Mn parallel to LN; then the Triangles PNv, Mno will be equal and ſimilar, and $PN = Mn$, and $Nv = on$; again in the Right Line SN (produced if need be) take $SV = SP$, and $Sm = SM$, then is NV the Difference between the Radii SP, and SN, and Mm is the Difference between the Radii SN and SM; now NV is $= (Nv).no + Vv$; and Nm is $= Nn + no = om$, therefore $NV - Nm = Vv + mo - Nn =$ to the differentio-differential, or infinitely little Increment or Decrement of the Paracentric Velocity, $= 2mo - Nn$ (becauſe Vv and mo, the verſed Sines of two Angles and Radii, whoſe Difference is incomparably little, are equal.) Now the Difference between the Radii SP, SN, and SN, SM, expreſſes the Paracentric Velocity, and their Difference again is the infinitely little Increment or Decrement of the ſaid Paracentric Velocity; and mo or Vv is equal to the *Conatus Centrifugus Circulationis*, and Nn is $=$ to the Solicitation of Gravity; therefore the Elementum of the Paracentric Velocity is equal to the Difference between twice the *Conatus Centrifugus* ($2mo$) and the ſimple Solicitation of Gravity (Nn) or (which may be proved in like manner) to the Sum of twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*, and the ſimple Solicitation of Levity.



CONSECTARY I.

Hence it appears, that if the Solicitation of Gravity prevail, then $NV - Nm$ will be Negative, that is, Nm will be greater than NV, and the deſcenſive Paracentric Velocity increaſes, and the aſcenſive decreaſes. But if twice the *Conatus Centrifugus* prevail, then $NV - Nm$ will be poſitive, and the aſcenſive Paracentric Velocity increaſes, and the deſcenſive decreaſes.

CONSECTARY II.

If the Elementum, or infinitely little Increment or Decrement of the Paracentric Velocity be given, the Solicitation of Gravity or Levity may be found; for the *Conatus Centrifugus* is always given, (by *Conſ.* 2. *Prop.* 2.) it being conſtantly in a triplicate Reciprocal Ratio of the Radii.

PROP. IV.

The Angles which a Planet deſcribes about the Sun, in equal Times, are reciprocally in a duplicate Ratio of the Radii.

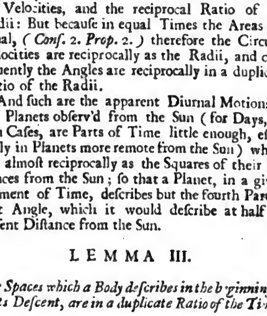
The Circular Velocities are in a Ratio compounded of the Rationes of the Angles and Radii, jointly; therefore the Angles are in a Ratio compounded of the direct Ratio of the Circular Velocities, and the reciprocal Ratio of the Radii: But becauſe in equal Times the Areas are equal, (*Conſ.* 2. *Prop.* 2.) therefore the Circular Velocities are reciprocally as the Radii, and conſequently the Angles are reciprocally in a duplicate Ratio of the Radii.

And ſuch are the apparent Diurnal Motions of the Planets obſerv'd from the Sun (for Days, in ſuch Caſes, are Parts of Time little enough, eſpecially in Planets more remote from the Sun) which are almoſt reciprocally as the Squares of their Diſtances from the Sun; ſo that a Planet, in a given Element of Time, deſcribes but the fourth Part of that Angle, which it would deſcribe at half its preſent Diſtance from the Sun.

LEMMA III.

The Spaces which a Body deſcribes in the beginning of its Deſcent, are in a duplicate Ratio of the Times.

Let the Right Line AE be divided into an infinite Number of equal Parts dD, eE, &c. repreſenting equal Moments of Time; and draw the Ordinates BD, EC, &c. proportional to the Velocities of the heavy Body, at the end of the Times repreſented by AD, and AE, and deſcribe the Curve ABC. Now becauſe the Space which a Body deſcribes, is proportional to the Time of Deſcription, and the Velocity jointly; it

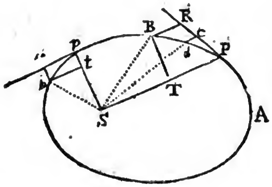


it is evident, that the Space which the heavy Body deſcribes in the Moment of Time *D d*, is proportional to the Rectangle *D b*; and the Space which the ſame heavy Body deſcribes in the Moment of Time *E e*, is proportional to the Rectangle *E e*: Whence the Space which the Body deſcribes in the Time *A D*, is to the Space it deſcribes in the Time *A E*, as the Curvilineal Space *A D B*, is to the Curvilineal Space *A E C*, but when the Body begins to deſcend, the Ordinates *D B*, *E C* are indefinitely near the Point *A*; in which Caſe the trilineal Figures *A D B*, *A E C* become rectilineal ſimilar Triangles, the indefinitely little Portions *A B*, *B C* being in the ſame ſtreight Line. Now the Areas of ſimilar Triangles are in a duplicate Ratio of the Homologous Sides; that is, the Area *A B D*: Area *A E C* : : *A D q* : *A E q*; therefore the Spaces which a heavy Body deſcribes in the Beginning of its Deſcent, are in a duplicate Ratio of the Times. *Q. E. D.*

PROP. V. *Problem* I.

If a heavy Body revolving in the Periphery of a Curve, about an immoveable Centre, deſcribe Areas proportional to the Times; 'tis required to find the Law of the Vis Centripeta *tending to the ſaid Centre.*

Suppoſe a Body P to be projected in the Line P R from P towards R, and let the Body at the ſame Time be attracted by a Force in S, ſo that by a Motion compounded of the projectile and attractive Forces, it deſcribe the Curve A P *p*; and let the Line P R touch the ſaid Curve in P; draw S P, and aſſume any Point B in the Curve indefinitely near P; and draw B R parallel to S P, and B T perpendicular to *S P*; aſſume another Point *p* in the Curve; and draw *S p*, the Tangent *p r* and *r b* parallel, and *b t* perpendicular to *S b*, and ſuppoſe the Body deſcribes the Arches *P d*, *p b* in equal Times; and draw *d c* parallel to *S P*: Then the Ratio of the *Lineola Naſcens B R* to the *Lineola Naſcens b r*, is compounded of the Rationes of *B R* to *d c*, and of *d c* to *b r*: But (*Lem.* 1. and *Cor.*) *B R* is to *d c*, as the Square of the Arch *P B*, is to the Square of the Arch *P d*; and becauſe the Arches *P B*, *P d* are indefinitely little, they are proportional to the Triangles *P S B*, *P S d*; (*Lemma* 3.) that is, they are proportional to the Times the Body takes to deſcribe them, or to the Times which the Body takes to deſcribe the Arches *P B*, *p b*, and conſequently *B R* is to *d c*, as the Square of the Time which the Body takes to deſcribe the Arch *P B*, is to the Square of the Time it takes to deſcribe the Arch *p b*; again, becauſe *P d* and *p b* are ſuppos'd to be deſcrib'd in equal Times, therefore *d c* is to *b r*, as the *Vis Centripeta* in *P* is to the *Vis Centripeta* in *p*; whence it is evident that *B R* is to *b r* in a Ratio compounded of the Rationes of the Squares of the Times in which the Arches *P B*, *p b* are deſcrib'd, and of the *Vis Centripeta* in *P* to the *Vis Centripeta* in *p*; that is, (becauſe the Times of deſcribing the Arches *P B*, *p b*, are proportional to the Triangles *P S B*, *p S b*, or to the Rectangles $SP \times BT$, $Sp \times bt$.)



$$BR : br :: V \times SPq \times BTq : v \times Spq \times btq.$$

And by diviſion $\frac{BR}{SPq \times BTq} : \frac{br}{Spq \times btq} :: V : v.$

Or $\frac{Spq \times btq}{BR} : \frac{SPq \times BTq}{BR} :: V : v.$

That is, the *Vis Centripeta* in *P* is as the Solid $\frac{SPq \times BTq}{BR}$ inverſely.

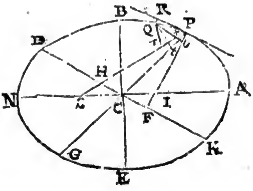
This may be more briefly demonſtrated thus: If the Times be equal, *B R* is as the *Vis Centripeta*; and if the *Vis Centripeta* be given, then *B R* (*Prop.* 1. *Lem.* 3.) is as the Square of the Times; and if neither the Times nor the *Vis Centripeta* be equal, then *B R* is (ſuppoſing *V* = to the *Vis Centripeta* in *P*, and *T* = to the Time of Deſcription) as *V T*, therefore *V* is as $\frac{BR}{T}$; and becauſe the Time is as the Area *P S B*, or as the Rectangle $SP \times BT$, therefore *V* is as $\frac{BR}{SPq \times BTq}$ directly, or as $\frac{SPq \times BTq}{BR}$ inverſely. *Q. E. D.*

COROLLARY.

Hence if any Figure, as *A P p*, be given, and the Point *S*, to which the *Vis Centripeta* tends; then the Value of the Solid $\frac{SPq \times BTq}{BR}$ may be determined from the Nature of the Figure; and conſequently the Law of the *Vis Centripeta*, which is reciprocally as the ſaid Solid, may be found.

PROP. VI. *Problem* II.

If a Body revolve in the Periphery of an Ellipſis; 'tis required to find the Law of the Vis Centripeta, *tending to the Focus of the Ellipſis.*



Let *A B D* be the Ellipſis, and *S* the *Focus* to which the *Vis Centripeta* tends. Draw the Axis

AN; and AN, the Conjugate Diameter BE; draw the Line PR touching the Curve in any Point (P) and draw the Diameter PG, the Conjugate Diameter DK, PF perpendicular to DK, and Qv parallel to PR: Draw SP interſecting DK in H, and interſecting Qv in x; and draw QR parallel to SP. Then (*Hayes, Art.* 51.) $PH = AC$; draw QT perpendicular to SP; and ſuppoſe the Parameter of the Axis $\left(\frac{2\,BCq}{AC}\right) = L$. Then,

$L \times QR : L \times Pv :: QR : Pv :: Px : Pv :: PH : PC :: AC : PC.$

$L \times Pv :: Gv \times Pv :: L : Gv.$

$Gv \times Pv : Qvq :: CPq : CDq.$

And becauſe Qvq is $= Qxq$, when Q is infinitely near P. Therefore,

$Qxq\,(= Qvq) : QTq ::$ (by ſimilar Triangles) $HPq\,(= ACq) : PFq ::$ (*Hayes, Art.* 6c.) $CDq : CBq.$

And multiplying the reſpective Terms of theſe Analogies into one another, there will ariſe this;

$L \times QR : QTq :: L \times AC \times CPq : Gv \times CBq \times CP.$

Viz. $L \times QR : QTq :: 2\,BCq \times CPq : Gv \times BQC \times CP.$

$L \times QR : QTq :: 2\,PC : Gv.$

But when the Point Q is indefinitely near P, then $2\,PC = Gv$.

Whence $L \times QR = QTq$.

And multiplying both ſides of the Equation by $\frac{SPq}{QR}$, we ſhall have $L \times SPq = \frac{SPq \times QTq}{QR}$. (*Cor. Prop.* V.) Therefore the *Vis Centripeta* is reciprocally as $L \times SPq$; and becauſe L is a determinate Quantity, therefore the *Vis Centripeta* is reciprocally as the Square of (SP) the Diſtance of the Body in P from the Centre of Attraction S. *Q. E. I.*

COROLLARY I.

The Parament of the Axis (L) is equal to $\frac{QTq}{QR}$.

COROLLARY II.

If the Centre of Attraction S, and the adjacent Vertex N, be ſuppos'd immovable, and if the other Foci I approach nearer and nearer to S, and at laſt coincide with the ſame, then the Body will revolve in the Periphery of a Circle, and the Law of the *Vis Centripeta* will be the ſame as in the Ellipſis.

COROLLARY III.

If the Vertex's A and N be given, and if the Focus I coincide with A, and the Focus S coincide with N, then the Ellipſis APN will become a ſtreight Line coinciding with the Diameter AN, and the Body will move in the ſame, without any Attraction from without the Line.

COROLLARY IV.

If the Vertex N, and the (Focus of the Ellipſis, or) Centre of Attraction S be given; and if the other Focus I be at an infinite Diſtance from S, then the Ellipſis NPA will degenerate into a Parabola, and the *Vis Centripeta* in P will be as the Square of the Diſtance NP inverſively.

COROLLARY V.

The ſame things being ſuppos'd, if the Focus I be at more than an infinite Diſtance from S; that is, if it fall on the contrary Side of N in reſpect of S, then the Body will move in the Curve of an Hyperbola, and the *Vis Centripeta* will be reciprocally as the Square of the Diſtance from the Focus S.

COROLLARY VI.

If the Focus I and the Vertex A be given; and if the Centre of Attraction S be ſuppos'd at an infinite Diſtance from I, then the Curve AP will be a Parabola, and the *Vis Centripeta* will be the ſame in every Point of the Curve; and contrarily, if a Body moving at firſt in a ſtreight Line, be attracted to a Centre at an infinite Diſtance from the ſame, then that Body will move in the Curve of a Parabola, and the Centre of Attraction will be in the Axis of the Parabola, at an infinite Diſtance from the Vertex.

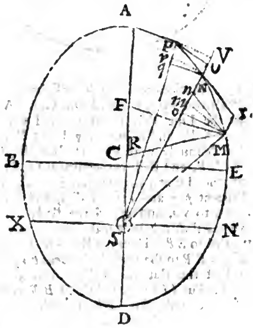
SCHOLIUM.

It may be obſerv'd that the Paracentric Solicitation of Gravity, *and the* Vis Centripeta, *are Terms ſignifying the ſame thing.*

PROP. VII.

The Solicitation of Gravity, or Vis Centripeta *of a Planet, is to the* Conatus Centrifugus *of the ſame Planet, as its preſent Diſtance from the Sun is to* $\frac{1}{2}$ *the Parameter of the Planetary Ellipſis.*

Suppoſe $SM = D$, and $L =$ to the Parameter of the Axis; and let $t \times L$ be a conſtant Plane equal to twice the Elementary Triangle



MSN: Then the Arch Mm is $= \frac{t \times L}{D}$, and Mmq is $= \frac{t^2 \times L^2}{D^2}$, and $mo = \frac{Mmq}{2\,SM} = \frac{t^2 \times L^2}{D^3} =$ to the *Conatus Centrifugus.*

Agair, the Solicitation of Gravity is as D^2 inverſely, or as $\overline{Mm}|^2$, or $\frac{t^2 \times L^2}{D^2}$ directly, or as (dividing by the invariable Quantity $\frac{1}{2} L$) $\frac{2 \times t^2 \times L}{D^2}$ directly. Whence 'tis evident that the Solicitation of Gravity is in the *Conatus Centrifugus*, as $\frac{2 \times t^2 \times L}{D^2}$ is to $\frac{t \times L^2}{2 D^3}$, or as D is to $\frac{1}{4} D$; and becauſe $\frac{1}{4} L$ is an invariable Quantity, the Rationes of the Solicitation of Gravity to the *Conatus Centrifugus* are proportionable to the Diſtances of the Planet from the Sun.

PROP. VIII.

The greateſt Aſcenſive or Decenſive paracentrick Velocity of a Planet, is when the Diſtance of the Planet from the Sun is equal to ½ of the Parameter of the Axis of the Ellipſis.

Draw SW perpendicular to the Axis AD, I ſay the greateſt Paracentrick Velocity is in W or X. For the Solicitation of Gravity is to the *Conatus Centrifugus*, as D is to $\frac{1}{4} L$; and the Solicitation of Gravity is to twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*, as D is to $\frac{1}{2} L$; and becauſe $SW = D$ is $= \frac{1}{2} L$, therefore in the Point W (or X) the Solicitation of Gravity, is equal to twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*: and (by *Prop.* 3.) conſequently the Fluxion of the Paracentrick Velocity is $= 0$: Whence it is evident, that if on S as a Centre, a Circle be deſcrib'd with a Radius $= \frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter of the Axis, it will cut the Orbit of the Planet in two Points W and X, in which the greateſt Paracentrick Velocity happens.

COROLLARY.

The *Conatus Centrifugus* of receding from the Sun, is always leſs than the Solicitation of Gravity; for the Solicitation of Gravity is always to the *Conatus Centrifugus*, as the Diſtance of the Planet from the Focus is to ¼ part of the Parameter of the Axis; and in the Ellipſis, the Diſtance of a Planet from the Focus, is always greater than ¼ part of the Parameter of the Axis. Therefore, *&c.*

PROP. IX.

The Impetus *which a Planet acquires (during the whole time of its Motion) by the continued Attraction of the Sun, are proportional to the Angles of Circulation; that is, as the Angles of apparent Motion from the Sun.*

I ſay, That *Impetus* which a Planet acquires, as it moves from A to P, is to the *Impetus* which it acquires, moving from A to M, as the Angle ASP is to the Angle ASM: For the Increments of thoſe Angles (*Prop.* 4.) are reciprocally as the Squares of the Radii or Diſtances; that is (*Cor. Prop.* 5.) as the Solicitations or Impreſſions of Gravity: Therefore the Sum of theſe is proportional to the Sum of thoſe; that is, the Sum of all the *Impetus* or Impreſſions of Gravity acquir'd from A to P, is to the Sum of all the Impreſſions of Gravity acquir'd from A to M, as the Angle at ASP is to the Angle ASM.

COROLLARY.

Hence in the Point W (in which an Ordinate to the Axis drawn through the Focus S, interſects the Ellipſis) the *Impetus* which a Planet hath acquired ſince it deſcended from the Aphelion, is equal to half the *Impetus* acquir'd from the Aphelion to the Perihelion; and in the ſaid Point W, the Diſtance of the Planet from the Sun is $= \frac{1}{2}$, the Parameter of the Axis of the Figure.

And the *Impetus* which a Planet, deſcribing any Arch of its Orbit, acquires, is to the *Impetus* acquir'd in a Semi-revolution, as the Angle of apparent Motion is to two right Angles; the *Impetus* here meant is that impreſs'd by Gravity or Attraction, ſimply conſider'd by themſelves, the contrary *Impetus* ariſing from the *Conatus Centrifugus* not being conſidered.

PROP. X.

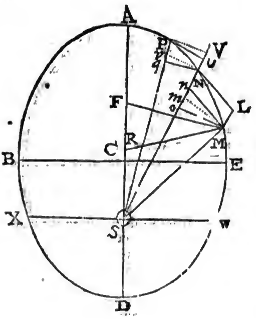
To explain the Motion of a Planet through the whole Revolution; and to ſhew how a Planet approaches to, and again recedes from the Sun, Alternis Vicibus.

If a Planet be at its greateſt Digreſſion from the Sun, or in the Aphelion A, the *Conatus Centrifugus* and the Solicitation of Gravity, are leſs than if it were nearer to the Sun. But at that Diſtance, *viz.* in the Aphelion A, the Solicitation of Gravity is greater than twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*, (becauſe SA, the Diſtance of the Aphelion from the Sun, is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter SW) therefore the Planet will deſcend towards the Sun in the Curve Line $APMD$, and (*Prop.* 3.) the deſcenſive *Impetus* will continually increaſe, as in heavy accelerated Bodies, ſo long as the Solicitation of Gravity is ſtronger than twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*: For the deſcenſive Paracentrick Motion increaſes, as long as the Solicitation of Gravity is greater than twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*; and therefore the deſcenſive Paracentrick Motion will increaſe (although the infinitely little Increment of the Paracentrick Motion decreaſe at the ſame time) until the Planet arrive at W, in which Point the Solicitation of Gravity is equal to twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*; and conſequently the Paracentrick Velocity is greateſt at W, when the Diſtance of the Planet from the Sun is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter of the Orbit: Afterwards, although the Planet continues to approach nearer and nearer to the Sun, until it come to D, yet the Paracentrick Velocity decreaſes; for the Solicitation of Gravity is to twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*, as the Diſtance of the Planet from the Sun, is to $\frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter of the Orbit; and conſequently, all the while the Planet is in deſcribing the Portion of the Orbit WDX, twice the *Conatus Centrifugus* is greater than the Solicitation of Gravity; and from W to D the Paracentrick Velocity decreaſes; which it continues to do, until the Centrifugal Impreſſions collected into one, from the Aphelion A, preciſely deſtroy all the Impreſſions of Gravity collected into one, from the Aphelion A, or until the Centrifugal Impetus be equal to the Centripetive Impetus. Now this happens in the Perihelion D, where the Paracentrick Velocity vaniſhes, and in which the *Conatus Centrifugus* and Solicitation of Gravity are equal and contrary, ſo that the Planet cannot approach nearer the Sun than it is in this Point D.

Afterwards, the Motion being continu'd: As the Planet hath hitherto approached to, ſo now it begins to recede from the Sun in the Focus *S*, and endeavours to move from *D* by *X* towards *A*. For twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*, which began to exceed the Solicitation of Gravity in *W*, continues to prevail from *D* to *X*; and therefore, ſeeing the Planet begins to move (as it were anew) from *D* to *X*, the former contrary Impetus (mutually deſtroying each other) the Centrifugal Paracentrick Velocity increaſes from *D* to *X*, but the Increment thereof, or the Impreſſion decreaſes, until the Planet arrive in *X*, where the Solicitation of Gravity is equal to twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*; therefore the greateſt Centrifugal Paracentrick Velocity is in *X*; from *X* to *A*, the Solicitation of Gravity prevails above twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*; and conſequently, the Centrifugal Paracentrick Velocity decreaſes, until the Planet arrive in the Aphelion *A*, in which point the *Conatus Centrifugus* and Solicitation of Gravity become equal and contrary, and conſequently mutually deſtroy each other: And thus the Planet returns to *A*, from whence it departed, and begins and finiſhes new Revolutions ſucceſſively, and without Interruption.

CONSECTARY I.

Hence we have ſix remarkable Points in the Elliptic Orbit of a Planet, *viz.* four obvious, *A* the Aphelion, *D* the Perihelion; *E* and *B* the mean Diſtances (for *SB* or *SE* is $= \frac{1}{2}$ the tranſverſe Axis *AD*, and conſequently an Arithmetical Mean between *SA* and *SD*, the greateſt and leaſt Digreſſion of a Planet from the Sun) and two more, *viz.* *W* and *X*, being the Extremities of the Parameter of the Orbit applied to the Axis in the Focus *S*, which Points happen in the greateſt aſcenſive or deſcenſive Paracentrick Velocity.



CONSECTARY II.

The Impetus which a Planet acquires by the Action of Gravity from *A* to *W* is equal to half the Impetus which it acquires in its deſcent from *A* to *D*, and the Impetus acquir'd from *A* to *W* is = to that acquir'd from *W* to *D*; for the Impetus are proportional to the Angles of apparent Motion, and the Angles *A S W* and *W S D* are right Angles.

CONSECTARY III.

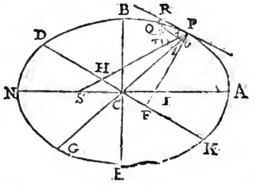
Hence to determine the Species of the Planetary Ellipſis; the Focus of the Ellipſis *S* is given; and the Point *A* where the Planet is when the Sun begins to attract it, being ſuppoſed at the greateſt Diſtance of the Planet from the Sun, the remoter Vertex of the Ellipſis is alſo given, and the proportion between the Solicitation of Gravity, or Force of Gravity, wherewith the Sun begins to attract the Planet in *A*, and the *Conatus Centrifugus* in the ſame Point *A* being known; the principal Parameter of the Orbit *WX*, or an Ordinate applied to the Axis in the Focus *S*, may be found. For *SA* (given) is to *SW* ($= \frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter of the Orbit) as the Force of Attraction in *A* is to twice the *Conatus Centrifugus*, and if $\frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter be ſubſtracted from *SA*, the greateſt Diſtance of the Planet from the Sun, the remainder will be to *SA*, as *SA* is to *SD*; therefore *AD* the tranſverſe Axis of the Ellipſis is alſo given: Whence the Planetary Ellipſis may be deſcrib'd.

CONSECTARY IV.

A Planet will deſcribe a Circle when the Solicitation of Gravity, and twice the *Conatus Centrifugus* are equal at the Beginning of the Attraction; for in that Caſe they will remain equal, there being no Cauſe to make the Planet approach nearer to, or recede farther from the Centre of Attraction about which it revolves; but when in the Beginning the Force of Attraction and twice the *Conatus Centrifugus* are unequal (provided the ſimple *Conatus Centrifugus* be always leſs than the Attraction) then the ſaid Planet will deſcribe an Ellipſis; and if the Force of Attraction prevail, the Point where the Motion begins, is the Aphelion; or if twice the *Conatus Centrifugus* prevail, then the ſaid Point is the Perihelion.

PROP. XI.

If ſeveral Bodies revolve round a common Centre, and if the Vires Centripetæ *be reciprocally as the Squares of their Diſtances from that Centre, then in Ellipſes, the Squares of the periodic Times will be as the Cubes of the tranſverſe Axes of the Ellipſes.*



Reaſſume the Symbols in *Prop.* 6. then the Parameter of the Axis of the Figure *L* (*Prop.* 6. *Cor.* 1.)

is $= \frac{QTq}{QR}$, when the Point Q is infinitely near P, and if the Times be equal, then QR is directly as the *Vis Centripeta*, or reciprocally as (the Square of the Diſtance) SPq; therefore L is as $QTq \times SPq$; that is, the *Latus Rectum* (L) is as the Square of the Area $QT \times SP$; and the Area $QT \times SP$, or $\frac{1}{2}\, QT \times SP$ is in the ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameter (L.)

And if the periodic Times be equal, the Areas of the Ellipſes, are in a ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameters; and if the Parameters be equal, the Areas are proportional to the periodic Times; and if neither the Parameters nor the periodic Times be equal, then the Areas of the Ellipſes are in a Ratio compounded of a ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameters, and the ſimple Ratio of the periodic Times; therefore the periodic Times are in a Ratio compounded of the direct Ratio of the Areas, and the reciprocal ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameters. Now the Areas of unequal Ellipſes, are (*Art.* 105. *Hayes* N° 4.) in a ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameters, and the ſubduplicate Ratio of the Cubes of the tranſverſe Axis jointly. Therefore the periodic Times are in a Ratio compounded of the ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameters directly, the ſubduplicate Ratio of the Cubes of the tranſverſe Axes directly, and the ſubduplicate Ratio of the Parameters inverſely; that is, the periodic Times are in a ſubduplicate Ratio of the Cubes of the tranſverſe Axes, and conſequently the Squares of the periodic Times are proportional to the Cubes of the tranſverſe Axes. *Q. E. D.*

COROLLARY.

The Squares of the periodic Times of Bodies revolving in Ellipſes, are as the Cubes of their Diſtances from the (Focus of the Figure or) Centre of Attraction.

Books on this Subject of Aſtronomy of more immediate and neceſſary Uſe are ſuch as theſe,

Gregory's Aſtronomy *Lat.* in *Fol.*

Flamſtede's Doctrine of the Sphere at the end of Sir *Jonas Moor*'s 1 Vol. of Mathem.

N. Mercator's Aſtronomy, *Lat. Lond.* 1676. 8*vo.*

Gaſſendus's Aſtronomy.

Biſhop *Ward*'s Aſtronomy.

Tacquet's Aſtronomy, in his *Opera Math.*

Halley's Catalogue of the *Southern* Stars. *Oxon* in 4*to.*

An Eſſay concerning the Cauſes of the Celeſtial Motions, in the *Leipſick* Acts of *Feb.* 1689. by G. G. *Leibnitz.*

Kepleri Epitome Aſtronomiæ Copernicanæ.

Wing's Harmonicon Cœleſte.

Street's Aſtronomia Carolina.

Jer. Horrocci Op. Poſthuma.

Bayeri Uranometria.

Bullialdi Aſtronom. Philolaica.

Hugenii Syſtem. Saturnianum.

Whiſton's Prælectiones Aſtronomicæ.

ATHENATORIUM, in Chymiſtry, is a thick Glaſs Cover (or Head) fixt to a Cucurbite in ſome Kinds of Sublimations.

ATMOSPHERE. From what hath been ſhewn in *Vol.* I. under this Word, it appears to be plainly impoſſible to account for ſo great a Rarefaction and Condenſation as is diſcovered to be in the Atmoſpherical Air, without the Suppoſition of the Particles of Matter being endued with a *Repelling* or *Levitating Force*, whereby they mutually avoid one another, till they come within the Diſtance where the *attractive Force* begins. See *Attraction.* For as the Learned Mr. *Halley* obſerves, at the cloſe of his Propoſition about the Heights of the mercurial Cylinder, at any Elevation above the Earthy Surface. See *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 187. It ſeems a *very hard Queſtion, that the Texture or Compoſition of Parts can be* capable of ſo great an Expanſion and Contraction as is found to be in the Air, and can ſcarce be accounted for, from comparing it to *Wooll*, or ſuch like Spungy Bodies.

ATTAINTED, in the common Law is uſed particularly for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome Crime or Offence, eſpecially Felony or Treaſon: But a Man is alſo ſaid to be attainted of *Diſſeiſin. Weſt.* 1. *c.* 24. and 36. and 3. *Ed.* 1. A Man is attainted two Ways; by *Appearance* or by *Proceſs. Attainder* by *Appearance*, is either by *Confeſſion, Battel*, or by *Verdict. Attainder* by *Confeſſion* is when a Man pleads *Guilty*, and doth not put himſelf upon his Country for Tryal. A Man is *attainted* by *Battel*, when being appealed by another, and chuſing the Combat rather than the Jury, he is vanquiſht; and he is *attainted* by *Verdict* when he is found Guilty by a Jury.

ATTAINDER by *Proceſs*, is otherwiſe called *Attainder* by *Default* or *Utlary*, and is where a Perſon flieth and is not found, after he hath been three Times publickly called in the Country, and at laſt is Outlawed by Default.

ATTENDANT, in Law is uſed in this Senſe, for one that oweth a Duty or Service to another; or after a ſort dependeth upon another. *v. gr.* There is a Lord, Meſne and Tenant. The Tenant holdeth of the Meſne by a Penny, the Meſne holdeth over by two Pence. The Meſne releaſeth to the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies: Then ſhall his Wife be endowed of the Land, and be *Attendant* to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and the third part of the two Pence, for ſhe ſhall be endued of the beſt part of the Poſſeſſion of her Huſband. They ſay alſo, that where the Wife is endowed by the Guardian, ſhe ſhall be *Attendant* to her Heir at his full Age.

ATTITUDES, in Painting or Sculpture, are the proper Poſtures that the Figure ſhould be placed in, ſo as agreeably to anſwer the Deſign of the Piece.

ATTRACTION. Sir *Iſaac Newton* at the end of the *Latin* Edition of his excellent Book of Opticks, *Qu.* 22. ſhews that of thoſe Bodies which are of the ſame Nature, Kind, and Virtue, by how much leſs any Body is than another, the *greater* is its *attractive Force*, in proportion to its Magnitude. Thus 'tis found that the *Magnetick Attraction* is ſtronger in a *ſmall* Loadſtone, in proportion to its Weight, than in a *larger*: For the Particles of ſmall Magnets, being nearer one to another, can more eaſily combine or join their Forces into one. Wherefore the *Rays of Light*, being the leaſt of all Bodies that we know, muſt needs have the *greateſt* and *ſtrongeſt attractive Forces*; and how very ſtrongly thoſe Particles do attract, may be collected by the following Calculation. The *Attraction* of a Ray of Light, with regard to the Quantity of its Matter, is to the *Gravity* which any projected Body hath, in proportion to the Quantity of Matter in that Body : : in a *Ratio* compounded of the Velocity of a Ray of Light, to the Velocity of that projected Body, and of the Flexure or Curvature of the Line which the Ray deſcribes in the place of its Refraction, to the Curvature or Flexure of the Line which the ſaid projected Body deſcribes. That is, ſuppoſing the Inclination of the Ray, to the refracting Surface be the ſame with that of the Horizon. And from this Propoſition he Calculates that the *Attraction* of the Rays of Light is above 1000000000000000 a Thouſand Millions of Millions of Times greater than the Force of *Gravity* on the Earth's Surface, according to the Quantity of matter in each; and ſuppoſing Light to come from the Sun thither in about ſeven or eight Minutes. And in the very point of Contact of the Rays, their attracting Force may be yet much greater.

Now ſuch a prodigious Force of *Attraction* in the Rays of Light cannot but have wonderful Effects in thoſe Particles of Matter, with which they are joyned in the Compoſition of Bodies; and muſt cauſe that thoſe Particles attract one another, and that they are moved variouſly among themſelves.

'Tis very probable therefore that the *ſmall Particles of Bodies* have certain *Virtues*, *Powers* or *Forces*, by which at a ſmall Diſtance they may act not only on the *Rays of Light* to *Refract*, *Reflect* or *Inflect* them, but alſo mutually on one another, in order to produe *moſt of the Phænomena in Nature*. 'Tis very well known that ſome Bodies do thus act on one another by the *Attractions* of *Gravity*, *Magnetiſm* and *Electricity*: And theſe Examples ſhew what the *Reaſon and Order of Nature is*, and make it very probable that there may be yet ſome *other Attractions*, for Nature is very uniform and agreeable to it ſelf.

Now the *Attractions* of *Gravity*, *Magnetiſm* and *Electricity*, extend themſelves to conſiderable Diſtances, and therefore are commonly obſerved and taken notice of by every one. But 'tis very poſſible that there may be many *others* alſo, which are contain'd in ſuch narrow Limits, and performed within ſuch a little Diſtance, as yet to have eſcaped all our Obſervations.

For when Salt of Tartar runs *per deliquium* or, diſſolves into an Oil as the Chymiſts call it, 'tis very probable that it is occaſion'd by ſome *Attraction* which is mutual between the Particles of the Salt, and thoſe of Water, which rove up and down in the Air in the Form of Vapour; and the Reaſon why common *Salt*, *Nitre* and *Vitriol*, don't run thus *per deliquium*, is becauſe they are without any ſuch Attractions; and when Salt of Tartar hath drawn as much Water out of the Air as its Quantity will bear, it draws no more, becauſe when it's Saturated, the Attraction is at end. It muſt be alſo from its attractive Force, that the Water thus imbibed by the Salt, *cannot be ſeparated from it in Diſtillation, but by a very violent Heat*; whereas, Water will uſually diſtill off with a very eaſy Heat, from other things. 'Tis much the ſame thing with *Oil of Vitriol*, which till it is Saturated with it, attracts the Moiſture of the Air in very conſiderable Quantity, and afterwards parts with it with great Difficulty. And when Oyl of Vitriol and Water being mingled together in the ſame Veſſel, grow ſo hot, as it is known they will do, it appears plainly by that Heat, that a very great Motion is excited in the Particles of the two Liquors; and from that Motion it appears that their Particles in mingling Coaleſce with a great Force and Impetuoſity, and conſequently attract or gravitate towards one another with an accelerated Motion. Thus alſo when *Aqua fortis*, Spirit of *Vitriol* or *Nitre*, or any other corroſive *Menſtruum* diſſolves Filings of Iron or any other Metal with Heat and Ebullition; 'tis plain that the Acid Particles of the *Menſtruum* attract and ruſh upon thoſe of the Metal with a very great Force, enter into their Pores with violence, and disjoyn or ſeparate the ſmall Corpuſcles of which the Metal is compoſed, one from another; tho' the Particles of the Acid *Menſtruum* are drawn off at firſt when they are made by a moderate Heat, yet after their Union they with the Parts of the Metal, cannot be drawn off as yet by Diſtillation, but by a moſt intenſe and violent Heat.

When Spirit of *Vitriol* poured upon common *Salt* or *Nitre*, makes an Ebullition and Coaleſces with the Salt; and when after this, if the Compoſt be diſtilled, a Spirit of Salt or Nitre will be drawn off much eaſier than without ſuch a Mixture; it ſhews plainly that the *Fixt Alkali* of the Salt *Attracts* the Acid Spirit of the Vitriol much more ſtrongly than it doth its own Spirit, and becauſe it cannot detain them both, it parts with its own Spirit freely. When Oil of *Vitriol* is diſtill'd from an equal Weight of *Nitre*, and from both is drawn off a *Compound Spirit of Nitre*, and that Spirit is poured upon half its Weight of Oil of *Cloves*, of *Caraway-Seed*, or any ponderous Oil diſtill'd from vegetable or animal Bodies, or upon Oil of *Turpentine*, mix'd with a little Balſam of *Sulphur* to thicken it; when in any of theſe Mixtures an actual Flame will be produc'd, 'tis apparent that the Particles of the Spirit and Oil muſt ruſh towards one another with a ſtrong accelerated Motion, and ſtruggle and fight with a moſt violent Force and *Impetus*. 'Tis the ſame thing when that compound Spirit is poured upon well rectified Spirit of *Wine*, for a Flame will immediately ariſe on their Mixture. The *Pulvis fulminans*, as they call it, which is compos'd of *Sulphur*, *Nitre* and Salt of *Tartar*, goes off with a more quick and violent Exploſion then even *Gun-powder* it ſelf. The Acid Spirits of the *Sulphur* and the *Nitre* ruſhing together with ſuch Violence, that all the Parts of the Powder are rarified, as it were, at once and all together.

Thus alſo common crude and impure *Brimſtone* it ſelf, if it be powder'd and mingled with an equal Weight of Filings of *Iron* or *Steel*, and with a little Water be made up into thick Paſte, like Dough, the *Sulphur* will act ſo upon the *Iron*, that in five or ſix Hours time, the Maſs will grow ſo hot as not to bear handling, and at laſt will plainly burn and emit a Flame. Now from all theſe Experiments, and from the Conſideration of the great Quantity of *Sulphur* that there is in the Earth, and of the great Heat of the inner Parts of it, from the hot *Springs*, the burning *Vulcanos*, the *Fire Damps* and burning *Exhalations* that are found in the Bowels of the Earth; from the Conſiderations of *Earthquakes*, *Whirlwinds*, and the wonderful Convulſions that the Sea is ſometimes put into; we may underſtand, That the Particles of Bodies, before at Reſt (and 'tis the ſame thing alſo in all Fermentations, &c.) may be and are put into moſt violent Motions, by ſome Principle of very great Force and Activity, which yet doth not diſcover it ſelf till the Parts *approach* and *come very near* one another; but that they do then *attract* one another with great Force and Rapidity, and thereby produce their wonderful Effects.

Again, when *Oil of Tartar per deliquium* is poured upon the Solution of any Metal, there is a *Precipitation* of the Metalline Particles produc'd, which all fall down to the Bottom of the Veſſel; From whence it appears, That the Particles of the Liquor are more ſtrongly *attracted* by thoſe of the Oil of *Tartar* than by thoſe of the Metal, and by that *Attraction* are precipitated down from the Liquor: So alſo when a Solution of *Iron* in *Aqua Fortis* will diſſolve *Cadmia*, and precipitate its *Iron*; or when a Solution of *Copper* will diſſolve *Iron*, and let go the *Copper* (*ſee depart*) &c. this ſeems to prove plainly, that the Acid Particles are more *ſtrongly attracted* by thoſe of the Metal that they diſſolve, than by *thoſe* of *that* which is let go. When we find that thoſe Menſtruums which will diſſolve one Kind of Metal or mix'd Body, won't touch another, it muſt be attributed to the *Attraction* that there is between the Particles in ſome Caſes, and there being *no ſuch* in the other. And in the general it is owing to this Principle, that *Heat*, according to *Ariſtotle's* Definition of it, *doth congregate or gather together homogeneous Things, and ſeparate thoſe which are of a different Nature*: After this he ſhews how on *this Principle*, and by the Help of *Chymical Analyſes*, to come to the Knowledge of what Kind of Parts natural Bodies are compoſed.

The Reaſon why Drops of Water, or other liquid Body uſually put on a ſpherical Form, he ſaith, is alſo from the *mutual Attraction* of their Parts; after the ſame Manner as the Earth and Seas make one round Body by the *mutual Attraction* or *Gravitation* of their Parts.

And becauſe when Metals are diſſolv'd in Acids, they attract but a ſmall Portion of the Menſtruum to them, therefore he concludes, that their Force of Attraction extends but a *very little Way*. And as in *Algebra*, when affirmative Quantities vaniſh and terminate, their negative begin: So in *Mechanicks*, where *Attraction* ceaſes to exert it ſelf, a Kind of *repelling Force* ſhould ſucceed; and that there is in Nature ſuch a *Force*, ſeems to follow from the *Reflection* and *Inflection* of the Rays of Light; for in both theſe Caſes, the Rays are repelled from Bodies without the immediate Contact of the *reflecting* or *inflecting* Body. And the ſame Thing ſeems concludable from the Emiſſion of Light; for a Ray of it, as ſoon as it is ſhaken out of the lucent Body by the vibrating Motion of its Parts, and is got without the Sphere of its Attraction, is propelled with a very great Degree of Velocity; and the ſame Force which in Reflection ſerves to *repel* the Ray, now ſerves to *emit* it.

The *Production of Air and Vapours* doth alſo ſhew, that there is a *repelling Force*; for thoſe Particles which are forced out of the Bodies by Heat or Fermentation, as ſoon as ever they are out of the Sphere of the Attraction of theſe Bodies, do immediately recede from it, and from another with a great Force, and do avoid coming together again; ſo that ſometimes they take up above a Million of Times the Space which they did before, when they were in the Form of a Denſe Body, which is ſo very great a *Contraction* and *Expanſion* as is hardly conceivable, if the Particles of the Air be only *elaſtical*, *ramoſe* and *coiled* up one within another, like the Tendrels of Vines, or Springs of Watches, as ſome have imagin'd: Nor indeed, will any other Hypotheſis account for this wonderful Phænomenon, but this of their being endu'd with a repelling Force, by which they mutually avoid one another, as well as the Bodies from whence they at firſt came.

ATTRIBUTIVE *Juſtice*: See *Juſtice*.

AVERCORN, was anciently a *reſerved Rent in Corn* paid to Religious Houſes by their Tenants or Farmers.

AVOIR DU POIS, in *French* ſignifies to be of juſt Weight; but in Law 'tis taken in two Senſes; for a peculiar Kind of Weight of ſixteen Ounces to the Pound, and thereby diſtinguiſh'd from *Troy* Weight, whoſe Pound hath but twelve Ounces: And alſo ſuch Merchandize and Goods as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy* Weight, as *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Roſin*, *Wax*, *Fleſh*, *Tallow*, *Cheeſe*, *Soap*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Coppper*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Steel*, *Iron*, &c. Mr. *Ward* ſaith, he found that 1 Pound *Avoir du pois* was exactly 14 Ounces, 11 Peny-Weights, 15½ Grains *Troy*: And he ſaith, he can find no Law for the Introduction of this Weight, nor at what Time it came into Uſe, which it ſeems to have done only by Cuſtom. *See* Weights *in* Vol. I.

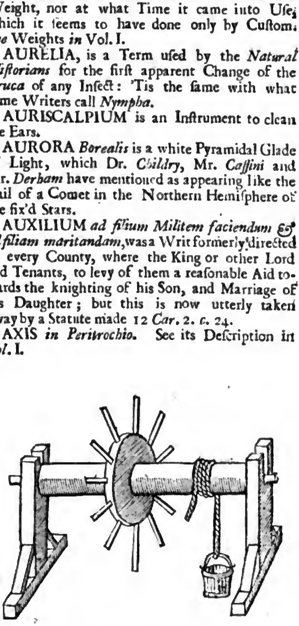
AURELIA, is a Term uſed by the *Natural Hiſtorians* for the firſt apparent Change of the *Eruca* of any Inſect: 'Tis the ſame with what ſome Writers call *Nympha*.

AURISCALPIUM is an Inſtrument to clean the Ears.

AURORA *Borealis* is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, which Dr. *Childry*, Mr. *Caſſini* and Mr. *Derham* have mentioned as appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemiſphere of the fix'd Stars.

AUXILIUM *ad filium Militem faciendum & ad filiam maritandam*, was a Writ formerly directed to every County, where the King or other Lord had Tenants, to levy of them a reaſonable Aid towards the knighting of his Son, and Marriage of his Daughter; but this is now utterly taken away by a Statute made 12 *Car*. 2. *c*. 24.

AXIS *in Peritrochio*. See its Deſcription in *Vol*. I.



In this Inſtrument, and all ſuch like, (as all Crane-wheels, Mill-wheels, &c. the *Vis Matrix*, which is to ſuſtain or lift up any Weight, need only be to ſuch Weight as the *Perimeter* of the Axis A B is to *that* of the *Tympanum* or *Peritrochium* C D; and then there will be an *Æquilibrium*.

From the Fabrick of the Engine, 'tis plain, that the Weight *W* is at every Revolution of the Axis rais'd ſo much, as is the Girt of the Axis; and conſequently the larger the Axis, the *quicker* riſes the Weight (with a Proportionable Power) but yet the *harder*: and the leſs the Axis is, the *ſlower* riſes the Weight, but the eaſier.

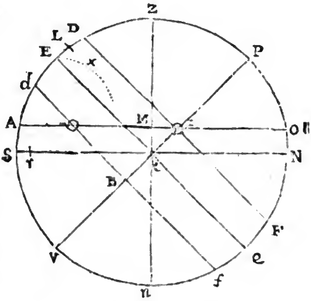
Wherefore if the Weight be to the Power, as the Perimeter of the *Peritrochium* is to the *Perimeter* of the Axis, then will the Velocity of the Power to that of the Weight, be as the Weight to the Power; and conſequently the Moment of the Power will be equal to that of the Weight. Wherefore 'tis plain, that the greater the Perimeter or outermoſt Wall, the longer the Stick or Lever D C: Or on the other, the leſſer the Diameter of the Axis, the eaſier will the ſame Force move the Weight aſſigned.

AYDE, in Law, is where a particular Proprietor is impleaded, and not being able to defend the Thing for which he is ſo impleaded, he *prayeth ayde* of ſome better able: which is done two Ways, 1. In a *Plea real*, and *Tenens petit auxilium de* A B *ſine quo reſpondere non poteſt.* 2. In a *Plea perſonal*, and then the Defendant, *petit auxilium ad manutenendum Exitum.*

AYEL is a *Writ* which lies where the Grand-father (called by our common Lawyers *Beſayel*, it ſhould be *Beſayeul*) was ſeized in his Demeſne, as of Fee of any Lands and Tenements in Fee Simple, the Day that he died, and a Stranger abaſeth and entereth the ſame Day, and diſpoſſeſſeth the Heir.

ASIAMENTA, *Eaſements*, in Grants of Conveyance and Demiſe did include any Liberty of Paſſage, Hich-way, Water-courſe, or other cuſtomary Benefit for the Eaſe and Accommodation of the Owners or Inhabitants of any Houſe, or the Tenants of any Land. *Kennet*'s *Gloſſary.*

AZIMUTH *of the Sun.* To find it readily by projecting Part of the Analemma, having the Latitude of the Place, and the Sun's Declination and Altitude: With 60 of the Chords draw the Circle P E Z for the Solſtitial Colure or Meridian of their Place, and croſs it in the Center with the 2 Lines Z *n* and S N, at right Angles to another for the *Azinnuth* of E and N, and for the Horizon of the Place. Set the Latitude from N to P, ſo ſhall P be the Pole of the World: and ſet it alſo from the Zenith in Z to E, and draw E C Q for the Equinoctial, draw alſo P U for its Axis. Then from the Chords ſet the Sun's Declinrtian from E to D, and from Q to F, if it be North Declination; or from E to *d*, and from Q to *f*, if it be South, and draw the reſpective Parallel to the Equinoctial D F, or *d f:* Then ſet the Sun's Altitude from S to A, and from N to O, and draw the Parallel to the Horizon, A O, where this Interſects, the Parallel of Declination will be the Repreſentation of the Sun's Place, as at ⊙ 1 in Summer, or ⊙ 2 in Summer. Fit then the Sector to the Radius A M, and M O, or M ⊙ 1, or M ⊙ 2 ſhall be to that Radius, the Sine of the Sun's Azimuth from the Eaſt or Weſt Southwards, according to the Time of either Before or Afternoon.



If no Sector be at Hand, you may meaſure the Azimuth on the Chords to the Radius of the Diagram thus; Set M A from the Center C to *r* in C S, on which Point *r*, as a Center, with the Extent M O 2 ſtrike above the Arch *x*; for then a Ruler laid from C the Center, juſt to touch the Convexity of the Arch *x*, will cut the Limb in L, and then L S meaſur'd on the Chords, will give you the Degrees of the Azimuth.

BABYLONISH *Hours.* The *Babylonians, Perſians*, and *Syrians*, &c. accounted their 24 Hours of the natural Day to begin from Sun-riſing, and to continue till the Sun ſetting of the next Day. Wherefore Hours thus accounted, and thus put in (as is common) among the Furniture of Dials, are in Dialling called the *Babyloniſh Hours.*

BACK *and Bottom Nails*, are ſuch as are made with flat Shanks that they may hold faſt, and yet not open the Grain of the Wood. They are uſed for nailing Boards together for Coolers, for Gutters to ſave Water under the Eaves of a Houſe, or for any Veſſel made with Planks or Boards, and deſign'd to hold the Liquors.

BALDACHIN, in Architecture, is a Building in Form of a Canopy or Crown ſupported by Pillars, often ſerving for the Covering of an Altar. Some alſo call the Shell over a Door by this Name and pronounce it *Baldaquin.*

BALLISTERS, are a Row of ſmall Pillars which ſupport a Rail. They are ſometimes called *Banniſters*, and are placed on Stairs, and in the Front of Galleries, Balconies, &c.

BANK, is a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Firwood unſlit from 4 to 10 Inches Square, and of any Length.

BANNERET, was anciently a Knight made in the Field with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner. And this was accounted ſo Honourable a Knighthood, that they were allowed to diſplay their Arms in the Field in the King's Preſence as Barons do. They were next to Barons in Dignity. *Henry* VIIth made divers *Bannerets* upon the Corniſh Rebellion, *A.D.* 1495: See *Selden*'s *Titles of Honour*, *Camden*'s *Britannia*, Sir *Tho. Smith*, *Lib. de Rep. Angl. c.*18.

BARBICAN, is a Term in Architecture taken from the *French*, and ſignifies any Outwork belonging to a great Building.

BARCO-*Longo*, is a ſmall, low, long, ſharp built Veſſel without a Deck, going with Oars and Sails; much uſed in *Spain.*

BARGAIN *and Sale*, in Law, is a Contract made of Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and other things, transferring the Property thereof from the *Bargainor* to the *Bargainee*. The Author of the new Terms of the Law ſaith, it ought to be for Money, &c. and that the Fee-ſimple paſſeth thereby, though it be not ſaid in the Deed, *To have and to hold, the Land to him and his Heirs*; and though there be no *Livery* & *Seiſin* made by the Vender, ſo it be by Deed, indorſed, ſealed, and enrolled either in the County where the Land lies, or within one of the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, and this within 6 Months after the Date of the Deed: According to 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 16.

BARK, or *Barque*, is a Veſſel with 3 Maſts, *viz.* Main-maſt, Fore-maſt, and Mizen-maſt, and carrying uſually about 200 Tuns.

BAROMETER. In *Phil. Tran. N.* 292. there is a pretty Experiment of Mr. *Hawksbee*, to ſhew the Cauſe of the Deſcent of the Mercury in the Barometer in Storms, to be the collateral Preſſure or Current of Wind on the Surface of the ſtagnant Mercury in the Ciſtern, which abates the Force of the Perpendicular Preſſure, or the uſual Gravity of the erect Column of Air, equal in Baſe to the Orifice of the Tube.

BAROMETER *Portable*, is one that can be ſafely and conveniently carried about from Place to Place, without the Danger of ſpilling the Mercury out of the Ciſtern, or letting the Air get in at the Bottom of the Tube, or of the Mercury included in the Tube, breaking the Top of it off by the Motion it will be put into by being carried from one Place to another. You may prevent the two former Inconveniencies by tying ſome gentle Leather faſt over the Brim of the Ciſtern, which muſt be of Glaſs or cloſe grained Wood; and muſt have a Neck or Hollow round the Outſide of the Brim to tie on the Cover of Leather. And the laſt may be remedied, by either a way to ſcrew or ſqueeze the included Mercury quite up to the Top of the Tube, ſo that the Tube in its Carriage from Place to Place ſhall be always full; or elſe by pinching the Head of the Tube at about an Inch from the Top, ſo as to make it there have a very narrow Neck, not ſo big as a Straw: By which Means the Force of the Mercury ſtriking againſt the Top, will be very much bridled, and therefore the Tube ſecured from having its Top broken off.

BARON hath divers Significations: Firſt, 'Tis uſed for a Degree of Nobility next to a Viſcount. Some of our Hiſtorians ſay, that ſoon after the Conqueſt, all *Barons* came to Parliament, and ſat as Peers in the upper Houſe of courſe; but they being then very numerous, it grew an Order and a Cuſtom, that none ſhould come, but ſuch as the King thought fit to Call by *Writ*, which *Writ* ran then, *pro hac vice tantum.* But this State of the Nobility being very precarious, and depending ſolely on the Prince's Pleaſure, they at length got a ſurer hold, and obtained of the King Letters Patents; and theſe were called *Barons by Patent* or Creation, whoſe Poſterity are now *Lords of Parliament*. And *Cowel* ſaith, there are nevertheleſs Barons by Writ, as well as by Letters Patents; and that thoſe are diſtinguiſhed from theſe by having their own Sirnames annexed to the Title of Lord; whereas Barons by Patent are named by their Baronies. The Original of Barons by *Writ*, *Camden* refers to *Henry* 3. and Barons by Patent or Creation commenced in the Time of *Rich* 2. To theſe *Segar* (*Norroy*) adds a third Kind of Baron, which he calls *Baron by Tenure*; and ſuch are the Lords the Biſhops, who, by virtue of Baronies annexed to their Biſhopricks, ſit in the upper Houſe and are called Lords Spiritual.

BARON is alſo an Officer, as *Baron of the Exchequer*, of which the Principal is called *Lord Chief Baron*, and three others in that Court are his Aſſiſtants.

There are alſo *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, which are two Members of the Houſe of Commons choſen at each Port, and at the two Ancient Towns of *Winchelſea* and *Rye*.

BARON is alſo uſed for the Husband in Relation to the Wife; which two in Law, are called *Baron and Feme.*

The Chief Magiſtrates alſo of the City of *London*, before they had a Lord Mayor, were called *Barons*.

Ever ſince the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, the Biſhops hold their Temporaries *per Baroniam*; and by that are obliged to attend the King in Parliament.

Sir *W. Temple*, in his Eſſay on *Heroick Virtue*, ſays, that Baronies were originally the *larger* Shares of the Lands of conquer'd Countries, which the Northern Invaders (ſuch as the *Goths*, *&c.*) uſed to divide among their Generals and Chief Commanders; as the *ſmaller* Shares divided amongſt the Soldiers were called *Feuda* or *Fees*; and he gueſſes the Word *Baron* to be of Northern Original.

BASIL is the ſloping Edge of a *Chiſſel*, or of the Iron of a Plane uſed in Joinery.

BATCHELOURS, *i. e. Baſſe Chevaliers*, were Anciently a lower or inferior Sort of Knights, as diſtinguiſhed from *Barons* and *Bannerets*, which then were reckoned the Chief or Superior Knights. And now our lower Order of Knights which are inferior to Baronets, are called *Knights Batchelours*. And ſo in our Univerſities, there is an Academical Degree of *Batchelours*, (who have the Title of *Sir*) and which is inferior to that of Maſters and Doctors.

BATTEN is the Workmens Name for a ſcantling of wooden Stuff from two or four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick; the Length is pretty conſiderable, but undetermined as to Numbers.

BEAD, in Architecture, is a Moulding which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders is cut and carved into ſhort Emboſſements, which look like Beads born in Necklaces: And ſometimes an *Aſtragal* is thus carved.

A *Bead plain* is ſometimes ſet alſo on the Edge of each *Faſcia* of an *Architrave*. Its Convexity is uſually about a Quarter of a Circle, and differs from a *Boultine* only in not being ſo large. A Bead is often placed on the lining Board of a Door-Caſe, and on the upper Edges of ſkirting Boards.

BEAM, in any Building, is a Piece of Timber lying acroſs it, and into which the Feet of the principal Rafters are framed. No Building hath leſs than two of theſe Beams, *viz.* one at each Head; and into theſe Beams the Girders of the Garret Floor are framed; and if it be a Timber Building, into them the *Teazle Tenons* of the Poſts are alſo framed. Theſe *Teazle Tennons* ſtand at right-Angles to thoſe which are made on the Poſts to go into the *Raiſons*, and the *Reliſh* or Cheats of theſe Teazle Tennons ſtand up within an 1 ½ Inch of the Top of the Raiſon; and then the Beam is *cauked* down (which is all one as Dove-tailing acroſs) till the Cheeks of the Mortices in the Beam conjoin with thoſe of the Teazle Tennon on the Poſts.

BEARER, in Architecture, is a Poſt or Brick Wall, which is trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber to *ſhorten its bearing*, or to prevent its bearing with the whole Weight at the Ends only.

BEAUPLEADER is, in common Law, a Writ upon the Statute of *Malridge* for not fair Pleading; and this lies where the Sheriff, or other Bayliff in his Court, will take a Fine of the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, for that he pleaded not fairly.

BEDMOULDING, in Architecture, is a Term uſed by the Workmen for thoſe Members in a Corniſh, which are placed below the Coronet or Crown; and now-a-days a Bedmoulding uſually conſiſts of theſe 4 Members, 1. an O----G. 2. a Liſt, 3. a large Boultine, and 4thly, under the Coronet another Liſt.

BEDRIP, *Bedrepe*, was the Cuſtomary Service which inferior Tenants formerly paid to their Lords, in cutting down their Corn, or doing any Work or Labour in the Field.

BENDS, in a Ship, are the ſame with the *Wailes* or *Wales*, which are the outmoſt Timbers of a Ship on which the Men ſet their Feet in climbing up: They are reckoned from the Water the firſt, ſecond, and third *Bend* or *Wail*. They help much to ſtrengthen the Ship, and have the Beams Knees and Foot hooks bolted into them.

BENEPED: They ſay at Sea a Ship is *beneped*, when it being a Nepe-Tide, the Water doth not flow high enough to bring her off from the Ground, out of the Dock, over the Bar, *&c.*

BENEFICES. All Church Preferments, except Biſhopricks, are by ſome called Benefices: *Vid. Godolph. c.* 18. And all Benefices are by the Canoniſts ſometimes called *Dignities*. But we now apply the Word Dignity to Biſhopricks, Deaneries and Archdeaconries, and as ſome will have it to Prebends.

BENEFICES are either *Parſonages*, *Vicarages*, or *Donatives*.

Parſonages, are Churches endowed with Glebe, Manſe, Tythes, and all other Duties payable by the Pariſhioners.

Vicarages, are Benefices which were created for the Maintenance of ſuch Clergymen as ſerved in Churches, where ſome or all the Tythes were impropriated. At firſt the Vicar was a meer Curate, but by Degrees ſome of them got a ſettled Maintenance diſtinct from the Impropriator, which conſiſted of a Manſe and Glebe, and ſome Portions of Tythes uſually; but in ſome Places only a Penſion from the Impropriator. And theſe are what the Law calls *perpetual Vicars*, or *Vicars endowed*.

Donatives, are ſuch as being exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary are viſitable only of the King or other Secular Patron, who puts his Clerk into Poſſeſſion of the Benefice, by Virtue of an Inſtrument under Hand and Seal, without any *Inſtitution* or *Induction*, and without any Examination by the Ordinary. But the Clerk is obliged to ſubſcribe the *Declarations*, and to take the Oaths enjoined by 14. *c.* 2. and 1. *W.* and *M.* the former before the Biſhop in whoſe Dioceſs the Donative lies, and the latter before the Patron, ſaith *Watſon*. And if it be a Benefice with Cure, he is alſo bound to ſubſcribe the 39 Articles before the Biſhop, to read the Common-Prayer, and to make the ſame Declaration as other Incumbents do.

BENEFICIO *primo Eccleſiaſtico habendo*, is a Writ drected from the Queen to the Chancellor or Lord Keeper, to beſtow the Benefit that firſt ſhall fall in the Queen's Gift, above or under ſuch a Value, on this or that particular Man.

BENEVOLENCE is uſed both in our Statutes and Chronicles, for a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BESANTINE was a Piece of Money coined by the Weſtern Emperors at *Byzantium* or *Conſtantinople*, and was of two Sorts, Gold and Silver, formerly both Current in *England*: The Silver *Beſantine* was the Value of two Shillings, and the Gold was of the Weight of a Ducker, as *Chaucer* ſeems to repreſent. *Kennet's Gloſſary.*

BENEFICIUM *Cedendarum Actionum*, is the Right which one Surety hath who is ſued for the whole Debt, to force the Creditor by Exception to aſſign over his Action againſt the reſt of the Sureties, or elſe he ſhall not force that one to pay the Debt.

BENEFICIUM *Diviſionis*, in the Civil Law, is a Right by which the Creditor ſhall be forced, by way of Exception, to ſue each Surety for their Share and Proportion, eſpecially when the reſt of the Sureties are under the Juriſdiction of the ſame Judge, and able to pay.

BENEFICIUM *Ordinis ſive Excuſſionis*, in the Civil Law, is a Right by which the *Surety* can by way of Exception force the Creditor to ſue the principal Debtor, before he ſhall recover againſt him as the Surety, except the Surety was given judicially in a Cauſe depending.

BIRDS, are either *Land-fowl* or *Water-fowl*: Of *Land fowl*, ſome have crooked Beaks and Talons; and of theſe ſome are *Carniverous* and *Rapacious*, being call'd *Birds of Prey*; ſome *Frugiverous*, and theſe are called by the general Name of *Parrots*. Of Birds of Prey ſome are *Diurnal*, preying in the Day Time; and of theſe they reckon a *greater* and *leſſer* Sort: The greater are either of a more bold and generous Nature, as the *Eagle* Kind; or of a more cowardly and ſluggiſh, as the *Vulture*: The leſſer Diurnal Birds of Prey, in *Latin* are called *Accipitres*, the *Hawk* Kind; and theſe are either of a more bold and generous Nature, and are wont to be reclaimed and *manned* for fowling, and are called *Hawks*; which our Falconers diſtinguiſh into *Long-winged*, as the *Falcon*, *Lanner*, *&c.* whoſe Wings reach almoſt as far as the End of their Train; and *ſhort-winged*, as the *Goſhawk* and *Sparrow Hawk*, whoſe Wings, when cloſed, fall much ſhort of the End of their Trains. Thoſe of the Hawk Kind which are of a Nature more cowardly and ſluggiſh, or elſe *indocile*, are neglected by our Falconers, and ſo live at large; and of theſe alſo there is a *greater* Sort, as the *Buzzard* Kind, and a *leſſer*, as the *Butcher-Bird* or *Shrike* (about as big as a Black-bird, and found in *England*). The *Bird of Paradiſe*, which is exotick.

Of Birds of Prey with crooked Beak and Talons, ſome are *Nocturnal*, as the *Owl* kind, which fly and prey by Night; and theſe are either horned or eared, as the *Eagle-Owl* and *Horn-Owl*, &c. or without Horns, as the *Brown-Owl*, *Grey-Owl*, &c.

There is a ſort of Land-Birds with crooked Beak and Talons which is called *Frugiverous*, becauſe though they do ſometime eat Fleſh, and ſo are of the Carnivorous and Rapacious Kind, yet they eat *Fruits* too; and theſe are known by the general Name of *Parrots*, and are diſtinguiſhed into three Sorts according to their bigneſs, the greateſt Size being called *Maccaws*; the middle ſized, and moſt common, *Parrots* and *Popinjays*; and the leaſt ſort *Parrakeets*; and all this Kind make uſe of their Beak in climbing, and move the upper Jaw.

Land-Birds that have their Bill and Claws more ſtrait, are diſtinguiſhed into three Sizes. The *greateſt Kind* are ſuch as by reaſon of the Bulk of their Bodies, and ſmallneſs of their Wings cannot fly at all; theſe are Exotick Birds of a ſingular Nature, ſuch as the *Oſtrich*, the *Caſſowary*, and the *Dodo*. The *middle ſiz'd* Kind are divided by their Bills into ſuch as have *large*, *thick*, *ſtrong*, and *long* ones; ſome of which feed promiſcuouſly on Fleſh, Inſects, and Fruits, as the *Crow* Kind, which are wholly black; and the *Pie* Kind, which are party coloured: Some feed on Fiſh only, as the *King's-fiſher*; and ſome on Inſects only, as the *Wood-pecker*. And into ſuch as have a *ſmaller* and a *ſhorter* Bill, whoſe Fleſh is either *white*, as the *Poultry* Kind; or *blackiſh*, as the *Pigeon* and *Thruſh* Kind. The *leaſt ſiz'd* Kind of Land-Birds with ſtraight Bills and Claws, are called *ſmall Birds*; and theſe are of two kinds, *viz. ſoft beaked*, which have ſlender, ſtraight, and pretty longiſh Bills moſt of them, and feed chiefly upon Inſects; or *hard beaked*, which have thick and hard Bills, and feed moſtly on Seeds,

Water-fowl, are either ſuch as *frequent Waters and watry Places to ſeek their Food*; and theſe are all *cloven-footed*, and generally have long Legs, and thoſe naked or bare of Feathers for a good way above the Knees, that they may the more conveniently wade in Waters. Of theſe they reckon two Kinds; a *greater*, as the *Crane*, *Jabiru*, &c. and a *leſſer* which are either *Piſcivorous*, feeding on Fiſh, as the *Heron*, *Spoon-bill*, *Stork*, &c. or *Mudſuckers* and *Inſectivorous*: Of which ſome have very long Bills, which are ſometimes *crooked*, as in the *Curlew* and *Whimbrell*; and ſometimes *ſtraight*, as in the *Woodcock* and *Godwitt*. Others have *middle ſiz'd Bills*, as the *Sea-pie* and *Red-ſhank*, &c. and a third ſort have ſhort Bills, as the *Lapwing* and *Plover*. Thoſe are reckoned ſhort Bills which exceed not an Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$; middle ſiz'd are between two Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and long Bills above two Inches $\frac{1}{2}$.

There is another Kind of *Water-fowl* which ſwim in the Water; ſome of which, as the *Moor-hen* and *Coot*, &c. are *cloven footed*, but moſt are *whole footed*: And of theſe ſome few have very *long Legs*, as the *Flammant*, the *Avoſetta*, and *Corrira*, (ſee *Willoughby*, *Part* 2. §. 2) but moſtly they are *ſhort leg'd*: Of which ſome few have but three Toes on each Foot, as the *Penguin*, *Razor-bill*, &c. but generally they have four Toes on each Foot; and theſe either all connected together by intervening Membranes, as in the *Pelican*, *Soland Gooſe*, &c. or more uſually with the *back Toe looſe*: And this Kind are either *narrow bill'd*, or *broad bill'd*; thoſe with *narrow Bills* have them either *blunt* and *hooked* at the Tip, of which ſort ſome are *ſerrate*, as in the *Diver-kind*, and ſome not *toothed*, as in the *Puffin*; or *ſharp pointed* or *ſtraighter*, of which ſort ſome have long Wings, as the *Gull* Kind; and ſome *ſhorter*, as thoſe Diving Birds called *Douckers*. Thoſe with *broad Bills* may be divided into the *Gooſe* Kind, which are larger, and the *Duck* Kind which are ſmaller; and theſe latter into *She Ducks*, or *River* or *Plaſh Ducks*. Moſt Water-Fowls have a ſhort Tail; and none of this Kind have their Feet diſpoſed like *Parrots* and *Woodpeckers*, that have two Toes forward and two backward, none having more than one back Toe, and ſome none at all.

BINDING *Joyſts*, in Architecture, are thoſe Joyſts in any Floor into which the *Trimmers* of the Stair-Caſes and Chimney-Ways are framed; and theſe ſhould be ſtronger than common Joyſts.

BISHOP. The whole Proceſs of the Creation of a Biſhop, according to the *Engliſh* Law, is thus. On the Vacancy of any See, the Dean and Chapter are to certify the King thereof in *Chancery*, and to requeſt his Leave to chuſe another Biſhop. The King, when he pleaſes, ſends his *Conge de*

Eſlire, or Leave to elect to the Dean and Chapter, nominating the Perſon whom he thinks fit to have choſen. The Dean and Chapter are obliged within twenty Days after the Receipt of this *Conge de Eſlire* to make the Election, which being accepted by the Perſon elected, is certified both to the King and the Archbiſhop of the Province. On this the King grants his Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal, directed to the Archbiſhop, together with a Mandate to Confirm and Conſecrate him. The Archbiſhop gives a Commiſſion to his Vicar General to proceed to Confirmation, which is a long formal Proceſs, of which the moſt obſervable Parts are two, *viz.* a Citation of all ſuch as have any Objections againſt the Biſhop Elect, to appear before them and offer them; and then a Deduction of all that has paſt in relation to the Election and the Royal Aſſent; the Particulars whereof are exhibited by the Proctor of the Dean and Chapter to the Vicar General. After this the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience are taken by the Biſhop Elect: on which Sentence is read, and ſubſcribed by the Vicar General, whereby the Election is ratified and decreed to be good. Next to this follows the Conſecration, which is performed by the Archbiſhop and two other Biſhops: Then the Archbiſhop ſends a Mandate to his own Archdeacon, to inſtall the Biſhop in that Cathedral Church which belongs to his See; and this is oftneſt done by Proxy. And the publick Notary there preſent, records the whole Proceſs in an Authentick Inſtrument to be kept to Poſterity; and after this the new Biſhop is introduced to the King to do Homage. On his Conſecration the Biſhop hath a Right to his Temporalties, but he cannot ſue for them till his Conſecration be certified by the Archbiſhop; but the King may grant the Biſhop his Temporalties immediately after his Confirmation. By his Confirmation he is inſtated in the Juriſdiction of his Dioceſe, ſo as to excommunicate and certify it; and therefore the Power of the Guardian of the Spiritualties ceaſes from that Time forward. *Clergyman*'s Vade Mecum.

BISSEXTILE. To prevent all Ambiguity which may ariſe on the Account of the Intercalation of a Day every fourth Year, 'tis appointed by the Statute *de Anno Biſſextili*, 21. *H.* 3. that the Day increaſing in the Leap-Year, and that next before, ſhall be accounted but as one Day.

BLACKNESS. The Incomparable Sir *Iſaac Newton* in his Opticks, ſhews, That for the Production of *Black* Colours, the Corpuſcles muſt be *leſs* than any of thoſe which exhibit other Colours, becauſe at greater Sizes of the component Particles, there is too much Light reflected to conſtitute this Colour; but if they be a little *leſs* than is requiſite to reflect the White and very faint Blue of the firſt Order: (*Vid. Book* 2.*Obj.* 4.17, and 18.) they will reflect ſo little Light as to appear intenſely *Black*, and yet may perhaps reflect it variouſly to and fro within them ſo long, till it happen to be ſtifled and loſt: by which means they will appear *Black* in all Poſitions of the Eye without any Tranſparency.

And from hence it appears why *Fire*, and that yet more ſubtle Diſſolver *Putrefaction*, by dividing the Particles of Subſtances, turn them *Black*: Why ſmall Quantities of black Subſtances impart their Colour very freely and intenſely to other Subſtances to which they are applied; the minute Particles of theſe, by reaſon of their very great Number, eaſily over ſpreading the groſs Particles of others. Hence alſo it appears, why Glaſs ground very elaborately with Sand on a Copper Plate, till it be as well poliſhed, makes the Sand, together with what by rubbing is worn off from the Glaſs and Copper, become very black: And why black Subſtances do ſooneſt of all others become hot in the Sun's Light, and burn; (which Effect may proceed partly from the Multitude of Refractions in a little Room, and partly from the eaſy Commotions of ſo very ſmall Particles:) And alſo why *Blacks* are uſually a little inclined to a bluiſh Colour; for that they are ſo, may be ſeen by illuminating white Paper by Light reflected from black Subſtances, where the Paper will uſually appear of a bluiſh White; and the Reaſon is, that Black borders on the obſcure Blue of the firſt Order of Colours deſcrib'd in the above-mention'd 18th Obſervation, and therefore reflects more Rays of that Colour than of any other.

'Tis neceſſary alſo to the Production of *Blackneſs* in any Bodies, that the Rays be ſtopt, retain'd, and loſt in them; and theſe conceive Heat (by means of a burning Glaſs, *&c.*) more eaſily than other Bodies, becauſe the Light which falls upon them is not reflected outwards, but enters the Bodies, and is often reflected and refracted in them till it be ſtifled and loſt.

BLOOD-RED *Heat*, is the laſt Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge, and is uſed only when Iron hath already its Form and Size, but wants a little Hammering to ſmooth it; and that is done with the Face of the *Hand-Hammer* with light flat Blows.

BLOOM, in the Iron Works, is a four-ſquare Maſs of Iron about two Foot long, brought from a *Loop* into that Form at the *Fintry*, and under the Hammer: See *Iron*.

BLOWING *Houſes*, in the Tin Miner's Language are the Furnaces where the Tin Ore (after it hath paſſed the *Stamping* Mill, and is throughly waſhed and ſeparated from the Parts not Metalline, which they call the *Cauſalty*; and after it hath been again dry, and hath paſſed the Cruzing Mill) is melted and then caſt.

BOMBARDEERS are Men employ'd to fire Bombs or Shells out of Mortars. They drive the Fuſee, fix the Shell, load and fire. They work alſo with the Fire-workers on all ſorts of Fire-works.

BOMB-KETCH is a ſmall Veſſel built and ſtrengthned with large Beams for the uſe of Mortars at Sea.

BONNY, the Miner's Term for a diſtinct Bed of Ore that communicates with no Vein. See *Squat* and *Tin*.

BORDAGE and *Board-half-penny* is a Fee or Duty paid in Markets and Fairs for Boards and Tables, Booths and Standings.

BORDARII are often mention'd in the Doomſday Book, and were diſtinct from the *Servi* and *Villany*, and ſeems to have been of a leſs Servile Condition: For theſe had a *Bord*, i. e. a *Cottage* with a ſmall Parcel of Land allowed them, on Condition they ſhould ſupply the Lord with Poultry and Eggs, *&c.* Hence,

BORDLODE was the Farm or Quantity of Food which they paid by this Tenure: And the ſmall Eſtates ſo held, called

BORDLANDS, which therefore are ſuch Demeaſnes as Lords kept in their Hands, for the Maintenance of the Board or Table. *Kennet*'s *Gloſſary*.

BOTANY or *Botanicks.* Books on this Subject; Mr. *Ray's Hiſtoria Plantar.* 3 Vol. Fol. His *Synopſis Stirpium Anglican.* in 8vo. *Baſis Botanica. Auth. D. Chriſt. Ludovico Welſchio*, Lipſ. 1697. 12°. *Moriſon's Præludia Botanica*, Lond. 1669. His *Univerſal Herbal.* Dr. *Plukenet's Phytographia*, *Tournefort's Method of Plants*, 2 Vol. 4to. both in *French* and *Latin.*

Plantar. Umbellif. Diſtributio Nova, per Tabulas Cognationis & Affinitatis, ex libr. Naturæ Obſervata Detecta, Auth. R. Moriſon, Oxonii, Fol. 1672.

Grew's *Anatomy of Plants, and other Pieces. Marcelli Malpighii Anatome Plantarum*, &c. Lond. 1679.

Cowlei Angli ſex libri Plantar. Poemate Latino conſcripti. Lond. 8vo.

Quadripartitum Botanicum Simonis Pauli, Med. Reg. in Dania. Argentorat. in 4to. *Almageſtrum Botanicum*, by Dr. *Plukenet.* Lond. 1696. Fol. *Dr.* Sloan's *Catalogus Plantar. quæ in Inſula Jamaica Sponte proveniunt.* Lond, 1696. 8vo. *Icones & Deſcriptiones Rarior. Plantar. Siciliæ*, &c. *per* Paulum Boccone. 1674.

Leon Thurnsiſſeri Hiſt.ria Plantar. Berlini. 1578. Fol.

Johnſon's *Herbal.* Fol.

Parkinſon's *Herbal* Fol.

Rivinus de Re Herbacca. 2 Vol. Fol.

Theophraſti Hiſtoria Plantar.

Jac. Breynei Exotic. & minus Cognitar. Plantar. Centuria.

Fabius Columna de Stirp. Rarior. Cognitione. 2 Vol. 4to.

Hortus Indicus Malabaricus.

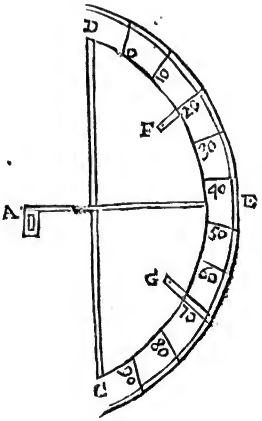
1. *Boccone Icones & Deſcriptiones Plantar. Italiæ Galliæ*, &c.

BOTTOMRY is borrowing or lending Money on the Credit of a Ship or Veſſel's ſafe Voyage.

BOULTINE in Architecture is the Workmens Term for a Convex Moulding, whoſe Convexity is juſt $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Circle: 'Tis plac'd next below the *Plinth*, in the *Tuſcan* and *Doric* Capital.

BOW is an Inſtrumeut which hath been ſometimes uſed at Sea, conſiſting of only one large Arch of 90 Degrees, well and truly graduated, Three Vanes, and a Shank or Staff, as you ſee in the Figure annexed:

Where D E C is the Arch, A E the Staff or Shank paſſing the Arch at 45 Degrees inmoſt, but in ſome in 50° or 55°. F is the Shade Vane, G the Sight Vane, and A B the Horizon Vane.



To take the Sun's Altitude *by it.*

By the Handle C hold the Bow upright, and move the Sight Vane G up and down, ſtill looking through the Sight till you ſee the Shade of the upper Part of the Shade Vane upon the Slit of the Horizon Vane; and that at the ſame Time you ſee alſo the Horizon through the Slit of the Horizon Vane: In doing of which, if you ſee the Sky and not the Horizon, then draw the Sight Vane a little lower down towards C, but if you ſee the Sea and not the Horizon, then ſlide it a little upwards.

If it be the Meridian Altitude that is to be obſerved, you muſt wait and make Obſervation as oft as you think fit, till at laſt you begin to ſee the Sea inſtead of the Horizon. Then deſiſt; and the Differences between the Degrees and Minutes cut by the Sight Vane, and thoſe cut by the upper Edge of the Shade Vane, is the Diſtance of the Sun's upper Limb from the Horizon, from which if you ſubſtract 16 Minutes, which is the Sun's Semi-diameter, the Remainder will be the Diſtance of the Sun's Centre from the Horizon, allowing for the Refraction: And you need not ſubſtract above 8 or 10 inſtead of 16 Minutes for the Sun's Semi-diameter, when a Ship-board, ſince you muſt allow for the Height of your Eye above the Level of the Water.

To obſerve the Height of a Star.

Place the Sight Vane at A, and the Horizon Vane at G, and looking through the Sight Vane at A, move the Vane F higher or lower, till you can ſee the Star at the Horizon, through the Horizon Vane at G: So ſhall the Degrees and Minutes between the two Vanes F and G be the Altitude of the Star ſought.

To take the Diſtance between two Stars.

Place the Sight Vane at A, and the Horizon Vane at G, as in the laſt Practice, and look through the Vane at A, moving the Vane F ſtill to and fro, till you can ſee the one Star through the Vane G, and the other by the Vane F, for then will the Diſtance between thoſe 2 Vanes F and G, be the Diſtance in Degrees and Minutes of the 2 Stars required.

BOWGE, or rather *Bouch*, of Court, was formerly an Allowance of Diet or Belly, Proviſion, from the King or Superior Lords to their Knights, Eſquires and other Retinue, that attended them in any Expedition. *Kennet's* Gloſſary.

BOWLING BRIDLES in a Ship, are the Ropes by which the *Bow-lines* are faſtned to the *Leech* of the Sail.

BOW-SPRIT-LADDERS, are Ladders in a Ship made faſt at the Beak Head over the Bowſprit, to get upon it when there is Occaſion.

BRACE in Architecture, is a Piece of Timber framed in with Bevil Joynts, and is uſed to keep the Building from ſwerving either Way: When a Brace is framed into the Kingleſſes or principal Rafters, 'tis called by ſome a *Strut*.

BRACKETS in Gunnery are the Cheeks of the Carriage of a Mortar: They are made of ſtrong Planks of Wood, of near a Semi-circular Form, and bound round with thick Iron Plates; they are fix'd to the *Bed* by four *Bolts*, which are called *Bed bolts*; they riſe up on each Side of the Mortar, and ſerve to keep her at an Elevation, by the Means of ſome ſtrong Iron Bolts (called *Bracket-bolts*) which go through theſe Cheeks or Brackets.

BRADS, are Nails uſed in Building, having no ſpreading Heads as other Nails have: Of theſe ſome are called *Joyners Brads*, and are for hard Wainſcot; others *Batten Brads*, and are for ſoft Wainſcot; aud ſome *Bill Brads* or *Quarter Heads*, which are us'd when a Floor is laid in haſt, or for ſhallow Joyſts which are Subject to warp.

BRAKE in a Ship, is the Term for the Handle of a Pump.

BRASS is a Metal made out of a Mixture of Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris* (which is uſually called *Calamine*). This Stone is dug out of ſeveral Mines in the *Weſt* of *England* (as about *Mendipp*, &c.) about 20 Foot deep. It is burnt or calcined in an Oven or Kiln made red hot, then ground to Powder, and ſifted as fine as Flour; then mix'd with ground Charcoal, becauſe the Calamine is apt to be clammy, to clod, and ſo is not eaſily incorporable. Then they put about 7 ℔ of Calamine into a melting Pot, holding about a Gallon, and uppermoſt about 5 ℔ of Copper. The Calamine muſt be mix'd with as many Coals as will fill the Pot. This is let down with Tongs into a wind Furnace 8 Foot deep, and remains there 11 Hours; for they caſt not off above twice in 24 Hours. One Furnace holds 8 Pots. After melting it is caſt into Plates or Lumps. 45 ℔ of Crude Calamine produces 30 ℔ burnt or calcined. They uſe *Braſs Shruff* ſometimes inſtead of ſo much Copper; but that cannot always be procur'd in Quantities, being only a Collection of Pieces of old Braſs.

The beſt Braſs Guns are made of malleable Metal, and cannot be made of pure Copper or Braſs; but it is neceſſary to put in courſer Metals to make it run cloſe and ſounder, ſuch as Lead and Pot-metal. *Bell-metal* being Copper and Tin, and *Pot-metal* Copper and Lead. About 20 ℔ of Lead is uſually put into 100 ℔ of *Pot-Metal*, but about 6 ℔ is ſufficient to put into a 100 ℔ of *Gun Metal*.

The Calamine Stones were heretofore fetch'd from *Poland*, but are now exported from us by the *Dutch*.

The Manufacture of Braſs was privately kept in *Germany* for many hundreds of Years, wherein many thouſands are employ'd, and all were maintain'd, ſome having thereby rais'd themſelves to great Eſtates. *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 200 and 260.

BRAZING is a Kind of ſoldering of Iron, when the Work is ſo thin that it will not bear *Welding*; they lay ſmall Pieces of Braſs on the Places that are to be brazed, and ſtrew a little Powder of Glaſs upon it to make the Braſs run, and give it an Heat in the Forge till they find that the Braſs is run, and then they take it out and let it cool.

BREASTS, in Women and other Females, are of a Subſtance conſiſting of a great Number of oval Glands, lying in a great Quantity of Fat: Their excretory Ducts approach the Nipple, join and unite together, till at laſt they form ſeven, eight, or more ſmall Pipes call'd *Tubuli Lactiferi*, which have ſeven croſs Canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be ſtopp'd, the Milk which was brought to it might not ſtagnate, but paſs through by the other Pipes, which all terminate in the Extremity of the Nipple.

The Nipple is a ſpongeous Subſtance, made of two Orders of Fibres: the ſmalleſt make a fine Net-work within the largeſt Spaces of the Network of the bigger Fibres. Through it paſs the *Tubuli Lactiferi*, which grow ſmaller and ſmaller to their Extremities, that the Milk might not run out, but when the Breaſts are full, or upon Suction; It has an exquiſite Senſe, and a ſmall Erection when it is handled.

The Arteries and Veins of the Breaſts are Branches of the Subclavian and Intercoſtal. They have Nerves from the Vertebral Pairs, and from the ſixth Pair of the Brain.

The Uſe of the Breaſts is to ſeparate the Milk for the Nouriſhment of the *Fœtus*. The Arteries which terminate in the Glands, which compoſe the Subſtance of the Breaſts, bring the Blood pregnate with a Child which has received its laſt Perfection by its Circulation through the Lungs; this Chyle being ſeparated by the Glands of the Breaſts, runs through the *Tabuli Lactiferi* upon the Suction of the Child.

The Breaſts in Men are very ſmall; they are chiefly for Ornament. I have ſeen ſome Men who have had milk in them. *Keil.*

BREDEWITE was anciently a Fine, Penalty or Amercement in Default in the due Aſſize of Bread: And K. *Henry* II. granted, among other Things, to the Tenants of the Honour of *Wallingford*,

ford, Oxon, That they ſhould be *Quieti de Bredewite.*

BREST is a Term in Architecture, uſed by ſome for that Member or Column which is called the *Thorus* or *Tore.*

BREST *Summers*, in a Timber Building, are the Pieces in the outward Parts of any Building, and in the middle Floors, (not in the Garret, nor in the Ground Floor) into which the *Girders* are framed.

BRICKS. The ſeveral Kinds of Bricks uſed in Architecture are theſe: 1. *Compaſs Bricks*, which are of a Circular Form, and are uſed in ſteyning of Wells. 2. *Concave* or hollow *Bricks*, being on one Side flat like a common Brick, but on the other hallowed: They are uſed to convey Water. 3. *Cogging Bricks* are uſed to make the indented Work under the Coping of Walls built of great Bricks. 4. *Coping Bricks*, which are formed on Purpoſe for coping of Walls. 5. *Dutch* or *Flemiſh Bricks*, uſed to pave Yards and Stables, and for Soap-Boylers Fatts, and for Ciſterns. 6. *Clinkers* are ſuch Bricks which are *glazed* by the Heat of the Fire in the making. 7. *Feather-edg'd Bricks* are like the common Statute Bricks, only they are thinner on one Edge than on the other, and are uſed to pen up the Brick Pannels in Timber Buildings. 8. *Didoron*, was a Brick uſed by the Ancients of 1 ½ Foot, or two Spans long, (whence the Name) and one Foot broad. This was the ſmalleſt Sort of Bricks uſed by the *Greeks* in their private Houſes, for there was a large Sort in Uſe in their publick Edifices, which they called, 9. *Pentadoron*, which was 3 Foot 9 Inches long, and 1 Foot broad. 10. *Samel* or *Sandal Bricks*, are ſuch as lie outmoſt in a Kiln or Clamp, and conſequently are ſoft and uſeleſs, as not being thoroughly burnt. 11. *Great Bricks* are 12 Inches long, 6 broad, and 3 thick. The Weight of one about 15 Pound; ſo that 100 will weigh 1500, and 1000 of them 15000 Pound. Their Uſe is to build Fence Walls, together with, 12. *Pilaſter* or *Buttreſs Bricks*, which are of the ſame Dimenſions with them, only they have a Notch at one End of half the Breadth of the Brick. Their Uſe is to bind the Work at the Pilaſters of Fence Walls, which are built of great Bricks. 13. *Paving Bricks* or *Tiles*, theſe are of ſeveral Sizes in ſeveral Counties or Places. 14. *Place Bricks* are ſuch as are made in a Place made on Purpoſe for them near the Building they are to be uſed in. 15. *Statute* or *ſmall common Bricks:* Theſe ought to be 9 Inches long, 4 ½ broad, and 2 ¼ thick; 100 of theſe uſually weighs about 550 Pound, and conſequently 1000, 5500 Pound, and about 407 in Number are a Tun Weight. Theſe are commonly uſed in paving of Cellars, Hearths, Sinks, *&c.* 30 or 32, if true Meaſure, will pave a Yard Square, and 330 will pave a Square of 100 Foot, laid flat; but if laid edge-wiſe, they muſt be double in Number.

Bricks are burnt either in a *Kiln* or a *Clamp*: Thoſe that are burnt in a *Kiln*, are firſt ſet or placed in it, and then the Kiln being covered with Pieces of Bricks, they firſt put in ſome great or cord Wood to dry the Ware with a gentle Fire, which is continued till the Ware is pretty dry which they know by the Colour of the Smoak turning from a whitiſh dark to a black tranſparent Smoak: then they put in no more Wood, but proceed to *burn the Bricks* with Buſh, Furze Straw, Heath, Brake or Fern Faggots, having firſt damm'd up the Mouth of the Kiln with their *Shinlog* as they call it (which is Pieces of Bricks piled up one on another, and then cloſed up with wet Brick Earth inſtead of Mortar) only leaving juſt Room to put in a Faggot: They then continue to put in more and more Faggots, till they make the Kiln and its Arches look white with Heat, and that the Fire begins to appear at the Top of the Kiln. Then they begin to ſlacken the Fire for about half an Hour or an Hour, and ſo let all cool by Degrees. The Ware will be burnt uſually in about 48 Hours. But now-a-days about *London*, they uſually burn Bricks in *Clamps*, which are built of the Bricks to be burnt, ſomething after the Manner of the Arches in Kilns, *viz.* with a Vacancy between each Brick's Breadth, *&c.* for the Fire to play through; but with this Difference that inſtead of arching, they *truſs* or *ſpan* it over, by making the Bricks project one over another on both Sides the Place for the Wood and Coals to lie in, till they meet, and are bonded by the Bricks at the Top which cloſes all up. The Place for the Fuel is carried up ſtrait on both Sides, till about 3 Foot high, then they fill it almoſt with Wood, and over that lay a Covering of Sea-coal; and then they over-ſpan the Arch: But they ſtrew Sea-coal alſo over at the Clamp, betwixt all the Rows of Bricks, then they fire the Wood, and then the Coal, and when all is burnt out, they conclude the Bricks burnt enough. *Builder's Dictionary.*

BRIDGE *of Communication*, is a Bridge made over a River, by which two Armies or Forts which are ſeparated by that River, have a free Communication one with another.

BRIGADE *Major*, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadeer to aſſiſt him in the Management and Ordering of his Brigade, and he there acts as a Major General does in an Army.

BRINGERS *up*, in a Bartalion, are the whole laſt Rank of Men in it, or the laſt Man in every File.

BUDDLE, is the Word in the Works for dreſſing *Tin Ore*, for a Tye of Boards or Slate about 4 Foot deep, 6 long, and 3 over, wherein ſtands a Man with a Shovel in his Hand (called a *Trambling Shovel*, as this is alſo called the *Trambling Buddle*) bare-footed, to caſt up the Ore about an Inch thick, on a long ſquare Board placed juſt before him, and as high as his Middle, which is called the *Buddle Board:* There are ſeveral of theſe *Buddles* in which the Ore is ſtill trambled over again and again, till it be at laſt ſo well waſh'd, as to become what they call *black Tin*, which is compleatly ready for the *blowing Houſe.*

BUILDING. There are ſome good Rules and Directions about Building which are given in *Moxon's Mechanick Exerciſes*, and other Books of that kind, which 'tis very proper every Gentleman ſhou'd be acquained with, that he may not be cheated or impoſed upon by his Workmen: And thoſe are ſuch as theſe; Firſt with Reſpect to the Foundation, Care ought to be taken, that after the Cellars are dug, if there be any, or if none, after the Trenches are dug, in which the Walls are to ſtand, to try all the Foundations either by a Crow, a Rammer, or which is beſt, with a *Borer*, ſuch as Well Diggers, Miners, *&c.* uſe, whether they are throughly ſound, and are fit to bear the Weight that is to be laid upon them. If the Foundation be not very looſe, it may be cured by ramming in great Stones with an heavy Rammer, the Stones being placed cloſe together, about a Foot wider on each Side of the Trench than the Breadth of the Wall is to be; but if it be ſo looſe that this will not do, you muſt get good Pieces of Oak, whoſe Length muſt be the Breadth of the Trench, or about 2 Foot longer than the Breadth of the Wall, and theſe ſhould be laid a-croſs the Foundation, about a Foot aſunder, and being well ramm'd down, lay long Planks upon them, which muſt be pinn'd down to them: and if this be not ſufficient, Piles of a much greater Length muſt be driven down ſo deep, till they touch good Ground, and then ſtrong Planks pinn'd down to their Tops, *&c.* If the Foundation be faulty only in Patches, there may Arches be turned over the inſufficient Places, which will take off the Weight from bearing upon them. And ſometimes it may be proper to uſe *inverted Arches*.

The Foundation being well ſecured, the next Care is to ſee that the Walls be all made of the ſame Thickneſs as they are in the Deſign; for which Purpoſe there ſhould be Numbers to expreſs their Thickneſs in the Draught.

The Walls alſo muſt be well wrought and *bounded* as they call it: In order to which the Mortar muſt be well made of good well burnt Lime and ſharp Sand; the uſual Proportion is a Load of Sand of 36 Buſhels to a Hundred of Lime of 25 Buſhels, or a Buſhel of Lime to one and an half of Sand; but when the Sand is not very ſharp, there muſt be a greater Proportion of it to the Lime.

In ſlacking of Lime, Care ſhould be taken, that though it be wetted every where a little, yet it be not over-wetted; and every Layer or Bed of Lime ſhould be covered with Sand to keep in the Steam, that it may not fly away, but be forced to mix it ſelf with the Sand; and this will make the Mortar much ſtronger. The Mortar alſo muſt be well *beaten* with a Beater three or four times over before it is uſed, that the Knots of the Lime may be all broken, and the Lime and Sand mingled very well together: And it will be ſtill better, if after the firſt beating, it be let lie three or four Days, and then let it be beat well over again when 'tis uſed.

If the Bricks are laid in very hot dry Weather, and it be ſome ſmall Piece of Work which you would have very ſtrong, it will be worth while to dip every Brick as 'tis laid in a Pan of Water; and it will be of good Uſe in great Work to throw Water on the Walls, after the Bricks are laid, by a *Wirtenburgh* Syphon, or ſome ſuch Way. And the Walls alſo ſhould be covered in Summer Time, to keep them from drying too haſtily, as well as in Winter Time from Rain, Snow, or Froſt, which laſt is a great Enemy to all Kinds of Mortar, eſpecially to that which hath been newly wetted.

Let the Workmen alſo in doing up the Walls, not carry any one above three Foot high, before the next adjoining Wall is brought up equal with it, that ſo they may join together, and make *good Bond* in the Work.

In the middle of Walls, Care ſhould be taken that Joint is not laid on Joint, at leaſt as ſeldom as may be, that *good Bond* may be made there as well as on the Outſides.

When Timber is laid on Brick-Work, as Torſels for Mantle Trees, or Lintels for Windows, Templets for Girders, *&c.* let it be always laid in *Loam*, for that is a great Preſerver of Timber, which Mortar will eat and corrode: The ſame thing ſhould be done with the Ends of Joiſts and Girders, ſome Workmen dawb their End with Pitch, to preſerve them from the Mortar.

BULL, perhaps from Βουλὴ *Conſilium*, is an Inſtrument ſo called, granted by the Biſhop of *Rome*, and ſealed with a Seal of Lead, containing in it his Arbitrary Decrees, Command, or other Actions. By the Statute of 28. *H.*8. *c.* 16. it was enacted, that all Bulls, Briefs, Faculties, and Diſpenſations, of whatever Name or Nature, had or obtained from *Rome*, ſhould be void. *Matt. Paris, A. D.* 1237. deſcribes the Seal of the Bull to be a Croſs in the middle, with St. *Paul* on the Right, and St. *Peter* on the left Hand.

BURNING *Glaſſes*. In *Philoſ. Tranſact. N.* 40. there is an Account of one *S. Setalla* at *Millan* who was cauſing a burning Glaſs to be made of 7 Foot in Diameter, and he pretends to make it burn at the Diſtance of 50 Palm or 33 Foot.

And in *N.* 188. there is mention of a burning Concave which was made at *Luſace* in *Germany* of near 3 *Leipſick* Ells in Diameter, which exceeds the great one at *Paris* by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Ell. This was made of a Copper Plate, ſcarce twice ſo thick as the Back of a common Knife, and ſo may eaſily be moved from Place to Place, and ordered for Uſe; and the Workmanſhip of it may, by the Contrivances I have invented (ſaith the *German*) be eaſily, and in a little Time, performed by one Man. The Poliſh hereof is very good, and repreſents by diſtinct Reflexions, all thoſe Appearances which ariſe from the Concave Figure thereof.

The Force of this Speculum is incredible: For, 1. a Piece of Wood put in the *Focus* (which is 2 Ells off) Flames in a Moment, ſo as a freſh Wind can hardly put it out. Water applied in an Earthen Veſſel preſently boils. 3. A Piece of Lead or Tin 3 Inches thick melts away in Drops, and in 2 or 3 Minutes time will be melted quite through. 4. A Plate of Iron or Steel is preſently red hot, and ſoon after hath a Hole burnt through it. I have made 3 ſuch Holes in a Plate in 6 Minutes time. 5. Copper and Silver, and the like, applied to the *Focus* melt; I tried with a Rix-Dollar: And the Iron aforeſaid will run in 5 or 6 Minutes. 6. Slate at firſt is red hot, but in a few Minutes turns into a fine ſort of black Glaſs, of which, if any Part be taken in the Tongs, and drawn out, it runs into Glaſs Threads. 7. Tiles and Earthen Pot-ſhreads, in a little time melt into Glaſs, as alſo doth Pumice Stone into a very white one: A Piece of a very ſtrong Crucible runs into Glaſs in 8 Minutes. I have ſeen Bones turn into Glaſs of an Opaque Kind, and a Clod of Earth into Greeniſh Glaſs. Theſe Experiments were made in *Auguſt* and *September*.

Dr. *Hook* propoſed to the Society, that one might be made after this Manner, of many Feet in Diameter for a ſmall Price; being hammered out of a Copper Plate, and tinn'd over with a Mixture of Tin, Lead, and Tin-glaſs, which is found to bear a very good Poliſh.

The Uſes of ſuch a Speculum would be very many, and perhaps its Effects wonderful, there being no other Heat in the World any thing like that of the Sun's Rays, whoſe Weight and Fineneſs are not poſſible to be equalled by any common Fire; yet the Moon's Rays, though the Light was augmented by the Glaſs, gave no Manner of Heat.

Mr. *Tſchirnhaus* is ſaid to have made Convex Burning Glaſſes of 3 or 4 Foot Diameter, and whoſe *Focus* is 12 Feet diſtant, and of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch in Diameter; and to make this *Focus* yet ſtronger, he contracts it by a ſecond *Lens*, placed parallel to, and at a due Diſtance from the firſt, and then the *Focus* is but of 8 Lines in Diameter. This Glaſs in a Moment vitrifies Tiles, Slates, Pumice Stones, *Dutch* Ware, and *Talk*. It melts Sulphur, Pitch, and all Roſins under Water; any Metal expoſed to it in little Lumps upon a Coal, melts in a Moment, and Iron ſparkles as in a Smith's Forge. All Metals vitrify on a Piece of *China* Plate, if it be not ſo thin as to melt it ſelf; and Gold in vitrifying *receives a Purple Colour: Hiſtoire de l' Academie des Sciences, Anne* 1699.

The *Linum Vivum* or *Asbeſtos* would be vitrified by this Glaſs, even in *January*, in about 10 Minutes Time: *Vid. Act. Erud. Leipſ. April.* 1688.

The Incomparable Sir *Iſaac Newton* preſented a Burning Glaſs to the Royal Society of *London*, whereof he is the moſt worthy Preſident, conſiſting of ſeven Concave Glaſſes, and ſo placed, as that all their Foci join in one Phyſical Point. Each Glaſs is about 11 ½ Inches in Diameter; ſix of them are placed round the ſeventh, to which they are all contiguous, and they compoſe a kind of Segment of a Sphere, whoſe Subtenſe is about 34 ½ Inches. The Central Glaſs lies about an Inch lower or farther in than the reſt. The common Focus is about 22 ½ Inches diſtant, and of about ½ an Inch in Diameter. It vitrifies Brick or Tile in a Moment, and in about half a Minute melts Gold.

If another round of Concaves were added about theſe ſeven, perhaps it would outdo any thing we have an Account of.

BUTMENTS, in Architecture, are the Maſon and Bricklayer's Term for thoſe Supports or Props, on or againſt which the Feet of Arches reſt. Alſo little Places taken out of the Yard of the *Ground-Plot* of a Houſe, for a Buttery, Scullery, &c. are ſometimes called *Butments*.

CADE, in the Book of Rates is us'd for a certain determinate Number of ſome kinds of Fiſh; as a *Cade* of *Herrings* is 500, of *Sprats* is 1000.

CALCAGE, *Calcagium*, was a Tax or Contribution formerly paid by the neighbouring Inhabitants, towards the making and repairing of common High-ways, Cauſe-ways and Roads; as

CALCEARUM *Operationes*, were the Work and Labour of this Kind done by the inferior ſervile Tenants; and from this it was a Privilege to be free.

CALCULUS *differentialis*; *J. Barnoulli* in the *Leipſick* Acts for *Jan.* 1691. owns that our famous Dr. *Barrow* had given ſome Specimens of this Method above 10 Years before that Date in his *Geometrical Lectures*, and of which, all his Apparatus of Propoſitions there contain'd are ſo many Examples. He acknowledges alſo, that Mr. *Leibnitz*'s Method of this *Calculus differentialis* is founded on Dr. *Barrow*'s, and differs from it only in Notation and ſome compendious Abridgments. And in this Diſcourſe Mr. *Bernoulli* gives ſome *Specimens* of the Uſe of this *Calculus*, in the Dimenſion of the Parabolick Spiral, and of the Flexures and Evolutions of Curves in general.

See on this Subject Mr. *L' Hoſpital*, Mr. *Neiwintis*'s *Analyſis Infinitor.*

CAMBER *Beam*, in Architecture, is a Beam or Piece of Timber cut hollow or arching in the Middle: They are us'd in Plat-forms, Church Leads, &c. and are very proper where-ever is occaſion for long Beams, being much ſtronger than flat Beams of the ſame ſize; for being laid with the hollow Side downwards, and having good Butments at the Ends, they ſerve for a kind of Arch.

CANON, in the Eccleſiaſtical Law, was originally a Book wherein the Religious of every Convent had a fair Tranſcript of the Rules of their Order: Theſe were often read over to them as their *Local Statutes*, and therefrom were called *Regula*, and *Canon* their Rule.

CANON in Muſick; *Ptolemy* rejecting the Ariſtoxenian Way of meaſuring the *Intervals* in Muſick by the Magnitude of a *Tone* (which they ſuppoſe to be formed by the Difference between a *Diapente* and *Diateſſaron*) thought that Muſical Intervals ſhould be diſtinguiſh'd according to the Ratio's or Proportions which the *Sounds terminating thoſe Intervals* bare one to another, when conſider'd according to their Degree of being *Acute* or *Grave*, which was alſo before *Ariſtoxenus*, the old *Pythagorick* Way. *Ptolemy* therefore made the *Diapaſon* to conſiſt in a double Ratio, the *Diapente* in a *Seſquialteral*, the *Diateſſaron* in a *Sequitertion*, and the *Tone* it ſelf (by which the *Diapente* and *Diateſſaron* differ) in a *Seſquioctavs*; and all the other Intervals according to the Proportion of the Sounds that terminate them. Wherefore taking as *Canon* (as 'tis call'd) a determinate Line of any Length, he ſhews how this *Canon* is to be cut accordingly, ſo that it may repreſent the reſpective Intervals; and this Method anſwers exactly to Experiment in the different Lengths of Muſical Chords. And from this *Canon*, *Ptolemy* and his Followers have been called *Canonici*, as thoſe of *Ariſtoxenus* were called *Muſici*.

There is a Tract call'd *Sectio Canonis* attributed, but falſly, to *Euclid*; and which you will find at the End of his Works, in the *Oxford* Edition. *G. L.*

CANTALIVERS, in Architecture, are a Kind of *Modilions*, only thoſe are plain, but theſe are carved. They are much the ſame with *Cartouzes*, and are ſet as *Modilions* are, under the *Corona* of the Corniſh of a Building.

CAPIAS *Conductos ad Proficiſcendum*, is a Writ that lies for taking up ſuch Men as having receiv'd *Preſs-money* to ſerve the King, ſlink away, and come not in time. 'Tis an original Writ directed to the *Serjeant at Arms*, having included a Clauſe of Aſſiſtance.

CARACT is not any certain Weight or Quantity, but the $\frac{1}{24}$ Part of any Quantity of Weight. And the *Minters* and *Goldſmiths* divide it into 4 Parts, which they call *Grains of a Caract*; and one of theſe they ſubdivide in Halves and Quarters.

CARKE ſeems formerly to have been the Word for a certain Quantity of Wool, whereof Thirty made a *Sarpler*, 27. *H.* 8. *c.* 2.

CAPSULATE *Plants* are ſuch as have a *Tetrapetalous regular Flower* conſiſting of four diſtinct *Petala* in each Flower, and which bear their Seeds in ſhort *Capſulæ*; by which they are diſtinguiſh'd from the *Siliquoſæ*, which bear their Seed in *long Caſes* or *Capſulæ Seminales*, and are the other Branch of this Genus of Plants.

CAPSQUARES, in Gunnery, are thoſe ſtrong Plates of Iron which come over the Trunnions of a Gun, and keep her in the Carriage. They are faſtned by Hinges to the Prize Plate, that it may lift up and down; it forms a Part of an Arch in the Middle, to receive a third Part of the Thickneſs of the Trunnions, for $\frac{2}{3}$ of them are let into the Carriage, and the other End is faſtened by two Iron Wedges, which are called the *Fore-locks* and *Keys*.

CAPTION, when a Commiſſion is executed, the Commiſſioners Names ſubſcribed and return'd, that is called a *Caption*.

CARCASE of a Houſe, in Architecture, are the Partitions, Floors, Rafters, &c. made by the Carpenter.

CARTESIAN *Syſtem* of the World.

Mr. *Des Cartes*, in order to account for the Celeſtial Appearances, ſuppoſes the Matter of the World to have been at firſt divided by Almighty God, into *innumerable little equal Parts*, each endow'd with an equal Degree of Motion, both about its own Centre and ſeparately, ſo as that this Matter conſtituted a *Fluid*. He ſuppos'd alſo that ſeveral Collections of this Matter, were endow'd with a Motion about different Points, as common Centres, which Points were placed at equal Diſtances: ſo as that the Matter round them compos'd different *Vortices*, as he calls them. He ſuppoſes alſo, that the firſt Particles of Matter by thoſe inteſtine Motions were rendred or ground of a ſpherical Figure, and ſo did compoſe *Globules* of ſeveral Magnitudes: And theſe he calls the *Matter* of his *ſecond Element*.

But the very ſmall Particles which, by the aforeſaid Motions, were ground and rubb'd off from the firſt Particles of Matter, and driven violently many different Ways, made up a new Matter, which he calls his *firſt Element*. And ſeeing that there would be more of this firſt Element, than was ſufficient to fill the Vacuities between the *Globules* of the *ſecond Element*, he ſuppoſes that the remaining Part would be driven towards the Centre by the circular Motion of theſe Globules, which did for that Reaſon recede from it; and this Matter being there amaſſed into a Sphere, would in the Centre of every Vortex produce a Body like the Sun: which Sun being thus form'd, and moving about its own Axis with the common Matter of the *Vortex*, would neceſſarily throw out ſome Parts of its Matter, through the Vacuities of the Globules of the ſecond Element conſtituting the *Vortex*, and this eſpecially at ſuch Places as are fartheſt from its Poles, receiving at the ſame Time in by theſe Poles as much as it loſes in its Equatorial Parts, or about the Equator: And by this Means it would be able to carry round with it thoſe Globules that are neareſt, with the greater Velocity, and the remoter with leſs. And by this Means thoſe Globules which are neareſt the Centre of the Sun muſt be leaſt; becauſe were they greater or equal, they would by Reaſon of their Velocity have a greater centrifugal Force and recede from the Centre. And if it ſhould happen that any of theſe *Sun-like* Bodies in the Centres of the ſeveral *Vortices*, ſhould be ſo incruſtated and weakened, as to be carried about in the Vortex of the *true Sun*; if it were of leſs Solidity, or leſs Motion than the Globules towards the Extremity of the Solar *Vortex*, then it would deſcend towards the Sun, till it met with Globules of the ſame Solidity, and capable of the ſame Degree of Motion with it ſelf; and then being fix'd there, it would be for ever after carried about by the Motion of the *Vortex*, without either approaching any nearer to, or receding from the Sun, and ſo become a Planet.

Suppoſing then all this, we are next to imagine that our *Syſtem* was at firſt divided into ſeveral *Vortices*, in the Centre of each of which was a lucid Spherical Body; and that ſome of theſe being gradually incruſtated, were ſwallowed up by others which were larger and more powerful, till at laſt they were all deſtroyed and ſwallowed up by the biggeſt *Solar Vortex*, except ſome few which were thrown off in right Lines from one *Vortex* to another, and ſo became *Comets*. And from hence it appears, that thoſe *Planets* which are neareſt the Sun are leſs ſolid: That is alſo *Des Cartes*'s Reaſon why we ſee always the ſame Face of the Moon; becauſe the Hemiſphere which is oppoſite to the Sun and the Earth is ſomewhat more ſolid than the other: Becauſe alſo the Matter of the *firſt Element* which makes up the Body of the Sun, moves with greater Velocity the Parts of the *Vortex*, and the Bodies ſwimming in it, than thoſe that are remoter: Therefore thoſe Planets which are nearer to the Sun, muſt finiſh their Periods ſooner than thoſe which are more remote from him. And the Reaſon why the Planets revolve round their Axis, is, becauſe according to this Hypotheſis, they were lucid, Sun-like, and revolving Bodies before.

But notwithſtanding all this fine Romance, it is (*Firſt*,) certain that a *Vortex* produced by the Revolution of a Sphere about its Axis, muſt be propagated *in infinitum*, if nothing hinder it: And therefore, ſince there muſt be as many *Vortices* as there are *fix'd Stars*, one Vortex would certainly run into another, and every Particle would be acted by a Motion compounded of the Motion of all the central Spheres; which is abſurd and contrary to that Conſtancy, Limitation and Uniformity which is obſerved in the *Phænomena* of the Heavenly Bodies.

2. Since the Motion and Parts of the *Vortices* neareſt the Centre, is ſwifter than that of the more remote, they muſt preſs upon the exterior Parts, and thereby perpetually impart ſome Part of their Motion to them; and therefore thoſe interior Parts of the *Vortex* will be continually leſſening ſome Part of their Motion, which never being reſtored, theſe Parts muſt ſtill move ſlower and ſlower by Degrees, till at laſt all the Motion will be quite deſtroyed.

3. According to this Hypotheſis, each Planet is of the ſame Denſity with the Parts of the *Vortex* in which it ſwims, being govern'd by the ſame Laws of Motions, and is, as it were, only ſome concreted Parts of the *Vortex*. But the Times of the Periodical Motion of Bodies carried about by a Vortex, are in a duplicate Ratio of their Diſtances from their Centre; as the incomparable Sir *Iſaac Newton* hath demonſtrated in *Sect.* IX. of his *Princip.* Whereas the Squares of the Times of the Periodical Revolutions of the Planets are as the Cubes of their mean Diſtance from the Centre, or from the Sun: Wherefore the Planets cannot be carried about by a *Vortex*.

4. If a *Vortex* run out *in Infinitum*, then would a Body carried round by it certainly deſcribe a perfect Circle, unleſs ſomething ſolid did hinder it; and therefore the greater Diſtance there were between thoſe ſolid Bounds, or the larger the Baſon be which contains the *Vortex*, in reſpect of the Orbit of the Body carried about in it, the nearer would this Orbit be to a Circle; that is, the Excentricity of the Planets neareſt the Sun, would be leſs than *that* of thoſe which are more remote: But the direct contrary to this is true in Fact, the Eccentricity of *Mercury* being greater than that of *Saturn*.

5. A Body carried about in a *Vortex* of the ſame Denſity with it, would neceſſarily deſcribe a Circle, to whoſe Plane the Axis of the central Body producing the Circulation of the Fluid, would be perpendicular: And yet there is not one Planet to the Plane of whoſe Orbit the Sun's Axis is perpendicular.

6. The Comets have their Orbits, not only oblique to, but ſometimes at right Angles, with the Plane of the Ecliptick; ſometimes the Courſe of theſe Comets is diametrically oppoſite to that of the Sun: They perſevere in their Motion without any Change: By Lines drawn from them to the Sun, they deſcribe equal Areas in equal Times; and ſometimes they enter into the Vortex of the Sun. All which is impoſſible, if the *Solar Vortex* moved round forcibly enough to carry theſe vaſt Bodies of the Planets along with it.

Mr. *Leibnitz* hath indeed a little altered and mended this Hypotheſis of *Des Cartes*; he hath accommodated it better to the Celeſtial Phænomena, and made it more agreeable to the Rules of Geometry.

And *Firſt* he ſhews, That all Bodies, which in a Fluid deſcribe a *Curve-line*, are moved by that Fluid, for of themſelves they would deſcribe

ſcribe right Lines, and nothing (he ſaith) but the Fluid concurs to turn them out of the Way.

Secondly, He endeavours to ſhew, that every Planet is carried about by a Motion compounded of two other Motions; *viz.* the Harmonical Circulation of the deferent Fluid, and the Paracentrical Motion of Acceſs to, or Receſs from the Sun.

The Planets by a Radius from the Sun deſcribe Areas proportional to their Times; now the Fluid that carries the Planets, muſt of Neceſſity circulate ſo as to produce this Effect; which cannot be done otherwiſe than by ſuppoſing innumerable concentrical Orbits of exceeding Thinneſs to make up the Vortex; every one of which, hath its own proper Way of Circulation, *viz.* Thoſe Orbs which are neareſt the Sun move faſteſt, and the Velocities of the Circulations are every where reciprocally proportional to the Diſtances of the reſpective Orbs from the Sun, which will neceſſarily make the Planet to deſcribe equal Areas in equal Times, let it be in any Part of the *Vortex:* For theſe Areas are in a compounded Ratio of their Radii or Diſtances from the Sun, and in a reciprocal one of the Arches or Lengths of the Circulation, which in this Caſe will make a Proportion of Equality: And this Law of Circulation of the Vortex, he calls *Harmonical.*

The *Paracentrick* Motion is compounded of two others, that is, the *Excuſſory* Impreſſion of the Harmonick Circulation, whereby all Bodies moving in a Curve, endeavour to recede from the Centre by the Tangent; and the Attraction of the Sun, or the Planets Gravitation towards him. And this, Mr. *Leibnitz* is of Opinion, ariſes from an Impulſe communicated by the circulating Fluid. Now ſince the Planets move in *Ellipſes*, in one of whoſe *Foci* the Sun is placed, and by Lines drawn from him do deſcribe equal Areas in equal Times, which no other Law of a circulating Fluid, but the *Harmonick* Circulation can account for, we muſt find out a Law for the *Paracentrick* Motion that may make the Orbits elliptical. The excuſſory Impreſſion of the circulating Fluid, would throw off the Planet from the Centre by the Tangent, wherefore the Attraction of the Sun or the Gravitation of the Planets towards it, muſt be ſufficient to deſtroy that Effect; and beſides, to make them move in elliptick Orbits, which cannot be brought about, unleſs this Attraction or Gravitation be reciprocally as the Squares of the Diſtances from the *Focus:* And this is the Sum of Mr. *Leibnitz*'s Improvement of this Hypotheſis.

But this Account muſt be falſe for theſe Reaſons; *Firſt*, Becauſe the *Comets*, as hath been ſaid before, have their Orbits, ſome of them very oblique too; nay, ſometimes at right Angles with the Plane or the Ecliptick, and their Courſes are ſometimes quite contrary to thoſe of the Planets. Now theſe Comets deſcribing about the Sun Areas proportionable to the Times, muſt alſo according to their Motion be carried about by an harmonically circulating Fluid: But then we ſhall have *Vortices* moving contrary to *Vortices*, which is very abſurd.

2. In equable Motions, the Times are always *directly* as the Spaces, and *reciprocally* as the Velocities, but in a circular Motion, the Spaces in one Revolution are as the Radii; and in an harmonical Circulation, the Velocities are reciprocally as the *Radii*, and therefore the Periodical Times of a Fluid circulating harmonically are in a duplicate Proportion of the *Radii:* whereas the Periodical Times of the Planets are in ſeſquiplate Proportion of their Diſtances from the Centre, or of their *Radii*, and conſequently the Planets cannot be carried by an *harmonically circulating Fluid.*

It may, perhaps, be alledged here, that this harmonical Circulation is not continued from *Mercury* to *Saturn*, but is interrupted, and reaches only from the *Perihelion* of *Mercury* to his *Aphelion*, and is there again interrupted, and ſo on through the whole Syſtem of the Planets; but this would produce a Deformity, which is very unlike the ſimple uniform Meaſures of Nature every where elſe. And beſides, the Comets moving forward in the Zodiack, paſs through all theſe imaginary Chaſms and Interſtices, and yet move in the ſame Manner as if they were carried by a Fluid circulating harmonically, according to ſome uniform Law; neither do their Appearances give any Ground to ſuſpect ſuch Interruptions as theſe. *Vid Dr.* Cheyne *Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion.*

CARTILAGO *Scutiformis*, is one of the 5 Cartilages of the *Larynx*; 'tis called in *Greek* θυρεοειδὴς because of its Figure. It makes that Protuberance in the fore-part of the *Larynx* called *Pomum Adami.* It is about one Inch broad, but not ſo long, being Concave within, and Convex without. Its four Angles have each a ſmall Production; the two upper, which are longer, are tied to the Horns of the *Os Hyoides*; and the two lower to the ſecond Cartilage, which is called *Cricoides* or *Annularis*, from its being like a Ring.

CARTONS, in Painting, are the moſt perfect Sort of Drawings on Paper, which are ſubſervient to great Works, that muſt be throughly finiſhed; all Sketches, Drawings, Models, and all other Works being Preparatory only, and to be reduced to *Cartons*. This Way was practiſed by *Michael Angelo* and *Raphael Urbin*, *&c.* the *Cartons* at *Hampton Court* being the Work of *Raphael*.

They are ſometimes made by meaſuring the Heighth and Breadth of the Place where the Painting is deſign'd to ſtand; and then by dividing that *Space* into Squares, and *one* afterwards of the ſame Dimenſions on Paper; they draw on the *latter* the Subject of their Story or Deſign, transferring it afterward from the *Carton* to the Wall, by painting it there in Oil, *&c.*

But ſome great and experienc'd Maſters will be able to do all this without the Help of the *Grate*, as they call it; that is, the Diviſion of the Space or Table into Squares, tho', after all, 'tis a good ſecure Way.

CARTOUCH, is a Caſe of Wood about 3 Inches thick at the Bottom, girt round about with Marlin, and holding about 48 Musket Balls, beſides 6 or 8 Iron Balls of a Pound Weight. 'Tis fired out of a *Hobit*, as they call it, that is, a ſmall Mortar; and is very proper for defending a Paſs.

CARTOUZES, in Architecture, are much the ſame with *Modilions*, only theſe are ſet under the Corniſh in Wainſcotting, and thoſe under the Corniſh at the Eves of a Houſe. Some Workmen call them *Dentils* or Teeth.

CARUCATE, from *Caruca*, and the *French Carui*, a Plough, was the Ancient *Plough Land*; and ſignified as much Arable Land as could be tilled with one Plough in a Year. This in *Rich.* 1. Reign, was computed at 60 Acres, but 'twas afterwards varied; and the Meaſure of a *Carucate* was different according to Time and Place.

CASE HARDENING, is a Way of making the Outſide of Iron hard. And 'tis uſed ſometimes by File-Cutters, when they make Courſe Files for Cheapneſs; and formerly moſt *Raſps* were *Caſe-hardened*. Gunſmiths alſo uſe it to harden the Barrels of Guns; and for Tobacco Boxes, Cane Heads, Buttons, *&c.* 'Tis done thus: They take Hoofs or Horns of Kine, dry them in an Oven, and powder them, then put an equal Quantity of Bay Salt to it, and mingle both together with ſtale Urine or Whitewine Vinegar. Some of this Mixture they lay upon Loam, and wrap it about the Iron, putting alſo more Loam over all. Then lay it upon the Hearth of the Forge to dry and harden; and when 'tis dry and hard they put it into the Fire, and blow till they give the whole Lump a *blood red Heat*, but no greater. Then 'tis taken out and quenched, and at laſt the *Caſe-hardened* Iron is taken out of the Caſe.

CASEMENT, the ſame with *Cavetto*, in Architecture, is a hollow Moulding; ſome ſay $\frac{1}{4}$, ſome $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Circle in Compaſs.

CASSINE, in the Military Language, is a Farm Houſe, where a Number of Soldiers have poſted themſelves, in order to make a Stand againſt the Approaches of an Enemy.

CASTELLORUM *Operatio*, was formerly Service of Work and Labour to be done by inferior Tenants for the Repair or Building of Caſtles. To this ſome came in Perſon, and others contributed, and it was one of the three neceſſary Taxes from which few Perſons were exempted. Dr. *Kennet*.

CASTING *of Drapery*, is a Term in Painting, ſignifying a free, eaſy, genteel, negligent way of cloathing any Figure: and when the Drapery is ſo managed, they ſay 'tis *well Caſt*.

CAVAZON, in Architecture, is the digging or hallowing away of the Earth from the Foundation of a Building. *Palladio* ſaith it ought to be $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole Height of the whole Building.

CAVETTO, in Architecture, is a hollow Moulding of about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Circle in Compaſs.

CAUKING, in Architecture, ſignifies Dovetailing acroſs.

CAULICOLI are, in Architecture, the little carved Scrolls which are under the *Abacus* in the Corinthian Capital.

CASUALTY, is the Tin-miner's Words for the Earth, a Stony Matter which is by waſhing in the Stomping Mills, *&c.* ſeparated from the Tin Ore, before 'tis dried and goes to the Crazing Mill.

CAZERN: See *Caſern*.

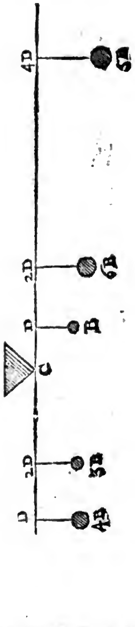
CEMENT, in Architecture, is a ſtrong binding Mortar. 'Tis uſed to cement Bricks together for ſome Kinds of Moulding; to make a *Block of Bricks* for the carving of *Scrolls*, *Capitals*, *&c.* 'Tis of two Sorts: The *hot Cement*, which is common, is made by putting to a Pound of Rozin and a Quarter of a Pound of Bees Wax, half an Ounce of fine Brick-Duſt, and as much Powder of Chalk; and boiling all together in a Pipkin, *&c.* for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour, ſtirring it all the while; then let it ſtand 4 or 5 Minutes, and 'tis fit for Uſe.

The Brick to be *cemented* muſt be heated in or by the Fire, and rubb'd one upon another like Boards in glewing. The *cold Cement* is leſs common, and is thus made.

Grate half a Pound of old Cheſhire Cheeſe, well pared, very ſmall, and to it in a Pot put half a Pint of Milk, and ſo let it ſtand all Night; the next Morning put it into a *Tray*, *&c.* With the Cheeſe and Milk, put half a Pound of very fine powdered and ſifted quick Lime, and ſtir all well together with a Trowel, breaking the Knots of the Cheeſe if any remain; and then add the Whites of 12 or 14 Eggs, which incorporate well with the Mixture, and then it will be fit for Uſe: If you would have it reddiſh, colour it with a little very fine Powder of Bricks.

CENTRE *of Attraction*, in the New Aſtronomy, is that Point to which the revolving Planet or Comet is impelled or attracted by the Force or Impetus of Gravity. Thus the Sun is ſuch a Centre of Attraction with regard to all the Primary Planets, and as they themſelves are toward their Secondary ones, or Satellites, if they have any.

CENTRE *of Gravity*. The Conſideration of the *Centre of Gravity* is one of the Nobleſt Speculations in Geometry; and ſince the *New Methods* have been in Uſe, ſuch Advancements in it have been made, that hardly much more is to be expected: For the whole Buſineſs of the *Inveſtigation of Centres of Gravity* is now reduced to one *General Propoſition*, which depends on a few ſimple *Mechanical Principles*, ſuch as theſe:



Balance, as that their Maſſes be reciprocally Proportional to their Diſtances from *C* the Point of

Suſpenſion, then they will be in Æquilibrio, as is the known Caſe of the *Libra*, (ſee *Libra:*) That is, if D repreſent the Diſtance of the Weight B, and $3\,D$ that of $4\,B$, and $2\,D$ that of $6\,B$, all from the Point of Suſpenſion C; then will the Weights $4\,B$ and $6\,B$ be in *Æquilibrio*, becauſe $3\,B : 6\,B :: 2\,D : 3\,D$.

2. The *Moment* of any Weight is = to the Rectangle under its Velocity, and the Quantity of Matter in the ſame. *V. gr.* The Moment of $6\,B$ is $= 6\,B \times 2\,D$ ($2\,D$ I ſay, for the Velocities are as the Diſtances from C) $= 12\,B\,D$.

3. And if the Moment and Weight (or Quantity of Matter) be given, the Diſtance of the Point of Application from C the Point of Suſpenſion will be found, by dividing the Moment by the Weight. Thus, if the Moment of the Weight $6\,B$ be $12\,B\,D$, (as in *Principle* 2.) then the Diſtance of the Point of Application from C will be $\frac{12\,B\,D}{6\,B} = 2\,D$.

4. If ſeveral Bodies be ſuſpended on each Side the Point C, then multiply every Weight by its reſpective Diſtance from the Center of Suſpenſion C: And then if the Sum of all the Rectangles on one Side, be equal to the Sum of all thoſe on the other, the Weights or Bodies will be in Æquilibrio; if they are not equal, that Side will preponderate, whoſe Sum is the greater. Thus, *v. gr.* the Sum of all the Rectangles on the Right Hand C is $18\,B\,D$: I ſay, $+\,18\,B\,D$ (ſuppoſing $+$ to ſignify towards the Right Hand, and $-$ towards the Left; and the Sum of all the Rectangles on the Left of C, will be $-\,33\,B\,D$: Whence it is evident, that the Preponderancy is toward the Left Hand, and is equal to $-\,15\,B\,D$, which therefore is the Moment of all the Weights.

5. The Moment then of all the Weights being in this Caſe $-\,15\,B\,D$, and the Sum of all the Weights $19\,B\,D$; 'tis plain, if you divide the former by the latter, the Quotient $\frac{15}{19}\,D$ will be (by *Princip.* 3.) equal to the Diſtance of the *Common Centre of Gravity* of all the Weights from the Point C.

6. When the Weights, B, $6\,B$, and $5\,B$, hang all on the ſame Side of C, the Sum of their Moments is $= 33\,B\,D$, as the Sum of the Weights is $12\,B$. Wherefore one Weight $= 12\,B$, and hung at $\frac{33}{12}\,D$ diſtant from C, will gravitate in the ſame Manner as the ſeparate Weights did before at their reſpective Diſtances: That is, the ſaid Point is the *Common Centre of Gravity* of thoſe Weights, ſince it is that Point in which all their Forces unite; and whereat, if they were all *jointly* ſuſpended, they would produce the ſame Effect as before they did *ſeparately*.

7. Let the Line $A\,B$ be ſuſpended at A, and ſuppoſe it divided into an infinite Number of heavy Points; 'tis then plain, that the farther any Point is from A, the more it will gravitate; and the *Moment* of each Point will be a Rectangle under its Diſtance from A, multiplied by its ſelf or Unity: Wherefore the Moment of all the Points muſt be equal to the Sum of all the ſaid Rectangles; and therefore if the *whole Moment* be divided by the *whole Gravity* of all the Points, or by the Gravity of the whole Line $A\,B$, the Quotient (by *Princip.* 3. and 6.) will be equal to the Diſtance of a certain Point from A, at which, if all the Points be ſuſpended, their *Moment* will be the ſame as it is now; that is, that Point ſhall be the *Common Centre of Gravity* of the Line $A\,B$.

8. If a *Line*, *Plane*, or *Solid*, be biſſected ſo by a *Line* or *Plane*, as that all the Parts in one Segment be equal to the reſpective Parts in the other, and alſo equi-diſtant from the ſaid Line or Plane; 'tis then clear, that the Center of Gravity of all ſuch Figures, muſt be in that Line or Plane. And from hence it naturally follows,

> *Prop. General*, That to find the *Centre of Gravity* of any *Line*, *Plane* or *Solid*, you muſt imagine Lines to conſiſt of an infinite Number of Points, Planes of an infinite Number of Lines, and Solids of an infinite Number of Planes or Surfaces; and then that all theſe are ſuſpended to the ſame Arm of a Balance common to them all: And let the Point of Suſpenſion be as in A, at the End or Extreme of the ſaid Line in the Edge of the Surface, or in the Surface of the Solid; and then find the Sum of the Moments of all thoſe Points; which Sum divide by the Sum of the Weights, or the Weight of all the Parts, and the Quotient will be the Diſtance of the *Center of Gravity*, or the Line, Plane or Solid, from the Point or Axis of Suſpenſion. *The Practice of all which in particular Inſtances, ſee in* Hayes's Fluxions, *p.* 261, &c.

CENTRES *of Gravity.* 'Tis plain that the Centre of Gravity of a Circle, and of a Sphere or Globe (ſuppoſing the Matter truly Homogeneous all over them) will be their Centre of Magnitude; the Centre of Gravity of all Parallelograms will be in the Point of Interſection of the two Diagonals; and the Centre of Gravity of all ſolid Parallelograms or Parallelopipeds will be in the ſame Point of the *Plane of Gravity*, *i. e.* in the Point found to be the common Interſection of the two Diagonals of that Plane which cuts the Solid into two Triangular Priſms, and conſequently is eaſily found. The Centre of Gravity of all Planes of Triangles, is in the Point of Interſection of two Right Lines biſſecting any two of their Angles; and of all ſolid Triangles or Triangular Priſms it will be in the middle Point of the *Diameter of Gravity*: And that *Diameter* is found by the common Interſection of two Planes, each of which biſſects one Angle of the Top and Baſe, and conſequently of all the Triangles of which the Priſm may be conceived to be compoſed.

If the Priſm be of a Quadrilateral, or any other more compounded Form, the thing will be more difficult, becauſe the Centre of Gravity will lie at a proportionable Diſtance from the Centre of Gravity of all the Triangular Priſms, that the Multiangular Solid can be divided into. But tho' this be a little more troubleſome, 'tis by no Means impoſſible, any more than to find the Centres of

Gravity of *Cones*, *Pyramids*, *&c.* for which you have Rules enough in *Stephinus*, *Lib.* 2. *Elem. Stat.* and in many other Authors.

CENTRE *of an Hyperbola*, or an *Ellipſis*. In theſe Curves, and in the oppoſite Sections of Hyperbola's, all the Diameters terminated in the Section (or in the oppoſite Sections) do naturally biſſect one another in one and the ſame Point, which Point is called the *Centre*. And this Point in the Ellipſes is within the Figure, but in the *Hyperbola* without, being there the Middle of the *Latus Tranſverſum*.

CENTRE *of Oſcillation*. That Point of any Figure where all the Forces are united, is but one, (ſuppoſing the Figure to revolve round a Point or Axis) and conſequently only one ſingle Pendulum can be made, whoſe Vibrations (the Forces in both being equal) ſhall be *Iſochronical* to thoſe of the whole Solid; and becauſe that Point in the Figure wherein all the Forces are ſo united, determines the Length of the ſimple Iſochronical Pendulum, and is that wherein all the Figure is ſuppoſed to be contracted with all the Forces, while it vibrates, therefore 'tis called the *Centre of Oſcillation*; and ſince the *Centres of Percuſſion and Oſcillation* in every Figure are the ſame, the way of Inveſtigation of both muſt be the ſame: See *Centre of Percuſſion*.

CENTRE *of Percuſſion* of a Body in Motion, is that Point wherein all the Forces of that Body are conſidered as united in one; ſo that the *Force of Percuſſion* in that Point, is greater than any where elſe; ſo that the *Centre of Percuſſion* is the ſame with reſpect to the *Forces*, as that of Gravity is in reſpect of the *Weights*.

In calculating the *Centres of Gravity*, we ſuppoſe the Figures to be *ſimply ſuſpended* to a Point or Axis: But in order to calculate the *Centres of Percuſſion*, the Figures are ſuppoſed to be actually *revolving* about a Point or Axis; and as *there* the *ſimple Momenta* are conſidered, *here* they are conſidered alſo with the Velocity ſuper-added. And as the Sum of all the *ſimple Momenta* on each ſide the *Centre of Gravity* are equal, ſo here the Sum of all the *Forces* on every ſide the *Centre of Percuſſion* muſt be equal; and therefore, as the *Centre of Gravity* is found by dividing the Sum of all the *Moments*, by the Sum of all the *Weights*; ſo to find the *Centre of Percuſſion*, you muſt divide the Sum of all the Rectangles under all the *Momenta*, and their reſpective Velocities, by the Sum of all the Moments: *See more of this in* Hayes's Fluxions, *P.* 281.

CENTRIFUGAL *Force*. All moving Bodies endeavour after a rectilinear Motion, becauſe that is the eaſieſt, ſhorteſt, and moſt ſimple. Whenever therefore they move in any Curve, there muſt be ſomething that draws them from their rectilinear Motion, and detains them in the *Orbit*. Whenever this Force, which is called *Centripetal*, ceaſes, which attracts them towards a Centre, the moving Body wou'd ſtrait go off in a Tangent to the Curve in that very Point, and ſo wou'd get ſtill farther and farther from the Centre or Focus of its former curvilinear Motion: And that Endeavour to fly off in the Tangent, is the *Centrifugal Force*. The Effect of this Force is ſuch, that if a moving Body were to deſcribe a Circle, it wou'd cauſe it to deſcribe the largeſt poſſible, becauſe a great Circle is leſs curved, and differs leſs from a right Line than a ſmall one: A moving Body therefore will ſuffer more Violence of Attraction, and conſequently will exert more of its *Centrifugal Force* when it deſcribes a leſs Circle, than in a greater. It is much the ſame in other Curves as in the Circle; for every Curve may be conſidered as compoſed of an Infinity of Arks of infinitely ſmall Circles, all deſcribed by different Radii; and ſo, that where the Curve hath the greateſt Curvature, there it is compoſed of ſuch Arks as are Portions of the leaſt Circles, or which are deſcribed by the ſhorteſt Radii. A Body therefore moving in a Curve, doth every Moment endeavour by the *Centrifugal Force* to get off from a Point which is the Centre of the Ark of an infinitely ſmall Circle then deſcribed. And this Endeavour is ſo much the greater, by how much the Ark of the infinitely ſmall Circle is the Portion of a leſſer Circle; ſo that in one and the ſame Curve, the *Centrifugal Force* of the revolving Body may vary according to the different Points of the Curve in which it may at any time be. It may be therefore, that in a Curve where the Force of Gravity in the deſcribing Body is continually variable, the *Centrifugal Force* may alſo continually vary in the ſame manner, and ſo, that one may alſo ſupply the Defect, or abate for the Exceſs of the other, and conſequently the Effect be every where equal to the abſolute Gravity of the revolving Body. And this as a Problem, *viz. To find ſuch a Curve in a vertical Plane*, hath been propoſed by Mr. *Bernoulli* of *Groningen. Vid. Hiſt. de l' Academ. Royal*, *P.* 80. for the Year 1700.

CENTRUM *Phonicum*,
CENTRUM *Phonacampticum* } See *Echo*.

CENTRY-BOX, the ſame with the *Guerite*; only the former is of Wood, and the latter of Stone. It is made to ſave the *Centry* from Injuries of Weather. In a Fortification they are uſually placed on the Flank'd Angles of the Baſtions, on thoſe of the Shoulder, and ſometimes in the Middle of the Curtin.

CERT *Money*, *quaſi Certa Moneta*, was the *Head-Money* or common Fine paid by the Reſiants and Tenants of ſeveral Mannors to their Lords. In ſome ancient Records this is call'd *Certum Leta*.

CERUSSE. In *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 137. there is this Account of the way of making *Ceruſſe*. Pigs of clean and ſoft Lead are caſt into thin Plates, a Yard long and ſix Inches broad; theſe are rolled round ſo as the Surfaces no where meet to touch, for where they do no *Ceruſſe* grows. Each of theſe is put into a Pot juſt capable of holding one, and upheld by a little Bar from the Bottom, that it come not to touch the Vinegar which is put into each Pot to effect the Converſion. Twenty of theſe abreaſt are put into a ſquare Bed of new Horſe-Dung; and each Pot is covered with a Plate of Lead, and then over that with Boards as cloſe as can well be. This repeated four times makes one *Heap* as 'tis called, containing 1600 Pots.

After three Weeks the Pots are taken up, the Plates unrolled, laid on Boards, and beaten with a Battledore, till all the Flakes come off, which, if good, are thick, hard, and weighty. Theſe Flakes are ground with Water betwen Milſtones to almoſt an impalpable Fineneſs; after which 'tis moulded into ſeveral Parcels, and expoſed to the Sun to dry, till it become hard and fit for uſe.

'Tis obſerved that ſome Pots will yield thick and good Flakes, while others alike ordered and ſet by them, without any poſſible Diſtinction of Diſadvantage, yield few, ſmall, or none at all. Sometimes the Pots are taken up all dry, and ſometimes

times they prove beſt; ſometimes they are taken up wet. The Plates that cover the Pots yield better and thicker Flakes than do the Rolls within; and the Outſides next to the Planks bigger and better than the Inſides next to the Rolls, and to the Spirits which firſt riſe from the Vinegar.

CESSION, is one manner of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefices becoming void. By the Canon Law, if a Clerk have one Living, though under 8 Pound *per Annum* Value, and takes a Second of what Value ſoever, the former is void without a Diſpenſation; that is, 'tis void *de Jure, ſed non de Facto.* But by Statute, if a Clerk have one Benefice of 8 Pound *per Annum*, or upwards, and takes another of any Value whatſoever with Cure of Souls, and without Diſpenſation, the former Living is *ipſo facto*, void: And this kind of Voidance of a Living is called *Ceſſion.* And what is called *Ceſſion* in other Benefices, is called *Creation* in relation to a Biſhoprick; for if an Incumbent be made a Biſhop, his Benefice is ſaid to be void by *Creation.*

CESSION, in the Civil Law, is putting another Perſon, who therefore is called the

CESSIONARY, into the Place and Right of the true and proper Creditor, in any Caſe. This is called alſo *Subrogation.*

CESSOR, in Law, is one that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform ſome Duty belonging to him, as that by this his *Ceſſe* or *Ceaſing*, he incurs the Danger of the Law, and hath, or may have, the Writ *Ceſſavit* (ſee *Vol.* I.) brought againſt him. And where it is ſaid in their Terms, the Tenant *Ceſſeth* without any more Words, it is to be underſtood, the Tenant ceaſeth to do by his Lands or Tenement.

CHAFERY, is the Term for one of the *Forges* in an Iron-work, (ſee *Iron.*) The other is called the Finery.

CHAFE-WAX, is an Officer belonging to the Lord High Chancellor, who fits the Wax for the Sealing of Writs, and ſuch other Inſtruments as are by his Order made to be ſent out.

CHALCOGRAPHY, is the Art of Engraving, Sculpture, *&c.*

CHAMBERLAIN, from the *French Chambellan*, i. e. *Cubicularius vel Praefectus Cubiculi*, is uſed in divers Senſes in our Chronicles, and old Books of Laws and Statutes: As the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſe, the King's Chamberlain, 13 *E.* 1. *c.* 41. 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 16. To whoſe Office it appertaineth to look to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and to govern the Under-Servants and Officers there. There is alſo a Chamberlain of any of the King's Courts; as *Chamberlain of the Exchequer*, 51 *H.* 3. *Stat.* 5. 13 *E.* 3. 11. 14 *E.* 3. 14. 26 *H.* 8. 2. There is a *Chamberlain of* North Wales, *of* Cheſter, *of the City of* London: This Officer is commonly the Receiver of all Rents and Revenues belonging to the City whereof he is Chamberlain. When there is no Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Cheſter*, the Chamberlain of *Cheſter* hath the Receipt and Return of all Writs coming thither out of any of the King's Courts.

In the *Exchequer* there be two Officers of this Name, who were wont to keep a Controulment of the *Pells of Receipt* and *Exitus*; and kept certain Keys of the Treaſury and Records. They kept alſo the Keys of that Treaſury where the Leagues of the King's Predeceſſors, and divers ancient Books, as Dooms-day Book, and the black Book of the *Exchequer*, remain.

CHAMPION, in the Common Law, is uſed not leſs for him that trieth a Combat in his own Cauſe, than for him that fighteth in the Quarrel or Place of another: And according to *Bracton* and ſome others, it is uſed for one that holdeth by *Serjeantry*, or ſome ſuch Service, of another. There is alſo an Officer now called,

CHAMPION *of the King*, who is at a Coronation, while the King is at Dinner, to ride armed, *Cap-a-pee*, into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and by a Herald make a Challenge, That if any Perſon ſhall deny the King's Title to the Crown, he is thereby ready to defend it: Which done, the Kings drinks to him, and ſends him a gilt Cup with a Cover, full of Wine, which he hath for his Fee.

CHANCELLOR, is a Title given in our Kingdom, to him that is the chief Man for matter of Juſtice (in private Cauſes eſpecially) next to the Prince: For whereas all other Juſtices are tied by the Law, and may not ſwerve from it in Judgment; the Chancellor hath in this the King's abſolute Power to moderate and temper the written Law, ſubjecting himſelf only to the Law of Nature and Conſcience, and ordering all things *juxta Æquum & Bonum.* And therefore *Stamford*, in his *Prerogative*, *c.* 20. *p.* 65. ſaith, that the Chancellor hath two Powers, one Abſolute and the other Ordinary; meaning, that though by his ordinary Power, in ſome Caſes he muſt obſerve the Form of Proceeding, as the other ordinary Judges do; yet that in his abſolute Power he is not limited by the written Law, but by Conſcience and Equity, according to the Circumſtances of the Matter in queſtion. This high Officer now bears the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of* Great-Britain. But there are others that bear this Name of Chancellor, as the

CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer*; who ſits in the Court and *Exchequer* Chamber, and with the reſt of the Court ordereth things to the King's beſt Benefit. He is always in Commiſſion with the Lord Treaſurer for the letting of Crown Lands, *&c.* and hath by the Privy Seal from the King. Power with others, to compound for Forfeitures of Bonds upon penal Statutes; and his Power extends to the Firſt-Fruits Office, *&c.*

CHANCELLOR *of the Dutchy of* Lancaſter, is an Officer in that Court principally to judge and determine all Controverſies between the King and his Tenants about the *Dutchy Land*, and otherwiſe to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to that Court.

CHANCERY, is a Court of Equity and Conſcience, moderating the Rigors of other Courts, and is not tied ſtrictly to the Letter of the Law. The Officers in it are, The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal: Twelve Maſters of Chancery, whereof ſome are always Sitting in their turn on the Bench, as Aſſiſtants. The ſix Clerks, who have under them about 90 Clerks, in the Nature of Attorneys in the Court; two chief Examiners, who have each of them ſeveral Clerks. One chief Regiſter, who uſually hath four or five Deputies. The Clerk of the Crown. The Warden of the Fleet, the Uſher, Serjeant at Arms, and Cryer of the Court. The Curſitors and their Clerks of the Petty Bag. The Clerk of the Appeals, of the Faculties, Patents, Preſentations, Diſmiſſion, Licenſes to alienate, Injunctions,

ctions, Enrollments, Protections, *Subpœnas*, and of the Affidavits, &c. The Sealer, Chafe-wax, &c.

CHAPEL, is of two ſorts; either *adjoining* to a Church, as a Parcel of the ſame, which Men of Worth hold; *ut ibidem Familiaria Sepulchra ſibi conſtituant*; or elſe *ſeparate* from the Mother Church, where the Pariſh is wide; and is uſually called a *Chapel of Eaſe*, becauſe built for the Eaſe of ſuch Pariſhioners as dwell too far from the Church. Sometimes this is ſerved by a Curate, provided at the Charge of the Rector, and ſometimes at *Theirs* that have Benefit by it, according to Cuſtom or Compoſition. And ſome of theſe latter Chapels which have a Maintenance perpetual by ſome Lands charitably beſtowed on them, or otherwiſe, without the Charge of the Rector of the Church, are called *Free-Chapels*.

CHAPTER, *Capitulum*; in the Canon and Common Law, is either *Congregatio Clericorum in Eccleſia Cathedrali, regulari vel Collegiata*; or *Locus in quo fiunt communes tractatus Collegiatorum. Cowel.* Theſe Chapters aroſe thus; in ancient Times the Biſhops had their Clergy reſiding with them in their Cathedrals, to aſſiſt them in the Performance of ſacred Offices, and in the Government and Diſcipline of the Church. And even after Parochial Settlements were made, there were ſtill a Body of Clergymen, which continued with the Biſhop at his Church; and were indeed his Family, and maintained out of his Income. After the Monaſtic Life grew into Requeſt and Reputation, many Biſhops choſe to have *Monks* rather than Seculars to reſide with them and attend them in their Cathedrals. And theſe Bodies of either *Monaſticks* or *Seculars*, had the ſame Privilege of chuſing the Biſhop and being his Council, which the whole Clergy of the Dioceſe had before. But by degrees, their Dependance upon the Biſhop and Relation to him grew leſs and leſs; and when they had diſtinct Parcels of the Biſhop's Eſtate aſſigned for their Maintenance, at laſt the Biſhop had little more left than the Power of viſiting them. And on the other hand, theſe *capitular* Bodies did by degrees alſo loſe their Privileges; particularly that of chuſing the Biſhop, for which the Kings of *England* had a long Struggle with the Pope, but at laſt *Henry* 8. got this Power veſted in the Crown, and now the Dean and Chapter have only the Shadow of it.

The ſame Prince did alſo eject the Monks out of theſe Cathedrals, and placed Secular Canons in their Room. And thoſe whom he thus regulated are called *Deans and Chapters of the new Foundation:* As are *Canterbury*, *Wincheſter*, *Worceſter*, *Ely*, *Carliſle*, *Durham*, *Rocheſter* and *Norwich*; and of ſuch ſort are the Chapters of the five new Sees of *Peterburgh*, *Oxford*, *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*, to which may be added *Weſtminſter*; tho' this laſt Biſhoprick is now ſunk, and the Monaſtery turned into a Collegiate Church by Queen *Elizabeth*.

CHAPTRELS, in Architecture, are the ſame with *Impoſts*, and ſignify thoſe Parts on which the Feet of Arches ſtand. Their height or thickneſs ought to be equal to the breadth of the lower Part of the Key Stone.

CHARGED CYLINDER is that Part of the *Chace* of a great Gun where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHARGE of Lead is 36 Pigs, and each Pig contains ſix Stone, wanting two Pound; *i. e.* every Stone (here) is twelve Pound.

CHARTER, in Law, is a written Evidence of any Thing done between Man and Man: And ſometimes Charters are called *Charters of the King*, and when the King paſſeth any Grant to any Perſon, Body Politick, &c. to excuſe a Man from being impanelled on a Jury: *Charters of Pardon*, whereby Men are forgiven Felonies, &c.

CHARTER-LAND is ſuch Land as a Man holds by *Charter*, *i. e.* by Deed or Evidence in Writing; and this is otherwiſe called *Free-hold*.

CHARTS uſed at Sea, are either the *Plain* or *Mercator's Charts*, as 'tis uſually called, though it ſhould indeed be rather called *Wright's Chart*. See the Word *Plain Chart* and *Mercator*, in *Vol.* I.

CHATTELS, *Catalla*, is a Word which came to us from the *Normans*, who called all moveable Goods by this Name, the contrary was called *Fief*, or as we now call it *Fee*: But now, in our Law, *Chattels* are all Sorts of Goods moveable and immoveable, except ſuch as are in the Nature of Free-hold or Parcel thereof. They reckon *Chattels* alſo to be either *perſonal* or *real*. The Former are ſuch as either do belong immediately to the Perſon of a Man, as his Horſe, Sword, &c. or ſuch Things as being injuriouſly withheld from him, a Man hath no way to recover but by perſonal Action. But *Chattels real* do not appertain to the Perſon, but to ſome other thing by way of Dependance, as a Box with Charters of Land, Apples upon a Tree, &c. Such things alſo as neceſſarily iſſue out of ſome immoveable Thing to a Perſon, as a Leaſe or Rent for Years, they call a *Chattel real.* Alſo to hold at Will, is a *Chattel real.*

CHAUNTRY is a Church or Chapel endowed with Lands or other yearly Revenue, for the Maintenance (formerly) of one or more Prieſts daily ſaying or ſinging Maſs for the Souls of the Donors, and ſuch others as they ſhall appoint.

CHEMICE, the Art of caſting Figures in Metals.

CHEST-ROPE in a Ship, is the ſame with the *Gueſt* or *Gift-Rope*, and is added to the Boat-Rope, when the Boat is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from *Shearing*; *i. e.* from ſwinging to and fro.

CHILIADS are the *Tables of Logarithms*, and ſo called becauſe they were at firſt divided into Thouſands. Thus in the Year 1624. Mr. *Briggs* publiſh'd a Table of *Logarithms* for 20 *Chiliads* of abſolute Numbers, and again for 10 *Chiliads* more, and then for one more, that is, for 31 *Chiliads*. The Book is called *Arithmetica Logarithmica*.

A. D. 1628. *Adrian Vlacq* publiſh'd this again with a Supplement (according to Mr. *Briggs*'s Direction) of the *Chiliads* before admitted; in all making up 101 *Chiliads*.

CHINALRY, in our Law, ſignifies a Tenure of Land by Knight's Service, or by Obligation to perform ſome Martial or Military Office to the Lord.

CHISSELS uſed in Joynery and Carpentry are of ſeveral Kinds; as 1. The *Former*, which is uſed firſt of all before the *Paring Chiſſel*, and juſt after the Work is ſcrib'd, and a little without the ſcribed Strokes, and with its Baſil outwards.

2. The *Paring Chiſſel* hath a very fine and ſmooth Edge, and 'tis uſed to pare off, or ſmooth the Irregularities which the *Former* makes. This is not ſtruck with the Mallet as the *Former* is, but preſſed with the Shoulder of the Workman, who

holds the *Chiſſel* between the Fore and Little Finger of his right Hand, and with the two middle Fingers clutched upon it.

3. The *Skew Former*, which is a *Chiſſel* uſed for cleanſing acute Angles by the Point or Corner of its narrow Edge, and where the Angles of other *Chiſſels* cannot come.

4. The *Morteſs Chiſſel* is narrow, but very thick and ſtrong to endure hard Blows with the Mallet, and 'tis ground to a very broad Baſil; its Uſe is to cut deep ſquare Holes in the Wood, which are called *Morteſſes*: Theſe are of ſeveral Sizes, according as the Breadth of the *Morteſſes* require.

5. The *Gough* is a *Chiſſel* with a round Edge, one ſize of which ſerves to prepare the way for an Augre; and others to cut ſuch Wood as is to be rounded or hollowed, *&c.*

6. *Socket Chiſſels* are ſuch as are chiefly uſed by Carpenters, and have their Shank made with a hollow *Socket* at the top, to receive a ſtrong wooden Sprig made to fit into that *Socket*, with a ſquare Shoulder above it; which makes them very ſtrong to bear the heavy Blows of the Mallet. They diſtinguiſh theſe *Socket Chiſſels* according to the Breadth of the Blade, and call them half Inch, three quarter Inch *Chiſſels*, Inch and half, two Inch, and three Inch *Chiſſels*.

7. The *Ripping Chiſſel* is a *Socket Chiſſel* about an Inch broad, and having a blunt Edge with no Baſil to it; its Uſe is to rip and tear two Pieces of Wood faſtned together from one another, by forcing in the blunt Edge between the two Pieces.

CHORDS. On all plain Scales, and particularly on the Sector, there is a Line drawn called the *Line of Chords*, whoſe Uſes are very numerous; as,

1. *To meaſure the Quantity of an Angle plain given.*

With 60 of the Chords, and one Foot of the Compaſſes in the Vertex of the Angle, ſtrike an Arch between the Legs of the Angle, and then taking that Arch in the Compaſſes, and applying the Length of the Chord which ſubtends it to the ſame Lines of Chords, you will find the Quantity of the Angle by the Numbers there placed.

2. *By the Chords on the Sector to divide any Circle into its proper Degrees, and to meaſure the Quantity of an Arch of a given Circle.*

Apply over the Radius of the Circle between 60 and 60 in the Lines of Chords, and then if you take out the parallel Chords of one Degree, *&c.* and apply them to the Circumference of the Circle given, they ſhall divide it into its proper Degrees: And the Degrees of any Arch ſhall be known by entering the Diſtance between its Extremities in the Sector, parallel to the Radius between 60 and 60; or by ſo applying it into the Sector, that it fall on the ſame Numbers on each Leg.

3. *To divide the Circumference of a Circle into any Number of equal Parts, or to inſcribe any regular Figure in a Circle.*

Divide 360 by the Number of equal Parts requir'd, or by the Number of the Sides of the regular Polygon, and the Quotient will be a Number of Degrees, whoſe Chord apply'd round the Circumference will divide it as requir'd. As if you would divide any Circle into 32 equal Parts; ſet the Sector to the Radius, and then dividing 360 by 32, the Quotient is 11°, 15′: The Chord of which taken off parallelly, will divide the Circle into 32 equal Parts; or into the Points of the Mariner's Compaſs.

CHOREPISCOPI were anciently *Rural* Biſhops delegated by the prime Dioceſan; but their Authority became reſtrained by ſome Councils, and this very Office by Degrees aboliſh'd; after whom the *Rural* Deans were ſo commiſſioned to exerciſe Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, till inhibited by Pope *Alexander* III. and the Council of *Tours*.

CHRISM was anciently (in times of Popery) a Confection of Oil and ſweet Balſam, which was conſecrated by the Biſhop, and uſed in Baptiſm, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, *&c.*

CHRISOM, *Chriſmale*, was the Face-cloth or Piece of Linen laid over the Child's Head when it was baptized: Whence in our Weekly Bills of *Mortality*, ſuch Children as die in the Month are called *Chriſoms*.

CHOROIDES is the fourth Coat of the Eye, lying under the *Selerotick*; it hath many little Glands which ſeparate a black Liquor, which tinges the Inſide thereof; otherwiſe of a white Colour, in order to hinder the reflected Light from diſturbing or confounding the Pictures of Objects from being truly repreſented on the *Retina*. This Coat hath a hole before, which is called the *Pupilla*, which ſerves to admit Light and Colours into the Eye.

CHRONOLOGY, Authors on this Subject are *J. Bap. Riccioli Chronologia Reformata*. 2 Tom. Bonon. 1669.
Guil. Beveregii Inſtitutiones Chronologicæ.
Mar. Boxhornii Chronologia.
Sethi Calviſii Opus Chronologicum.
Alſtedii Theſaurus Chronologicus.
Meſlini Chronolog. Theſes & Tabulæ.
Helvici Chronologia.
Joſ. Scaliger de Emendatione Temporum.
Stranchii Chronolog.

CHRYSALIS, a Term uſed by the modern Writers of the natural Hiſtory of Inſects, for the ſame with *Nympha*, which ſee. Indeed the Word, as well as *Aurelia* uſed in the ſame Senſe, ſeems to imply a peculiar Yellow or golden Colour in the *Nympha*; but this is purely accidental, and is by no means found in all *Nymphæ*: Though ſome confine this Word *Chryſalis* to the *Nymphæ* of *Butterflies* and *Moths* only. See *Swammerdam Hiſt. Inſect general.* Sect. 2.

CHURCH-SCOT, Payment or Contribution; by the *Latin* Writers was frequently called *Primitiæ Seminum*, becauſe it was at firſt a Quantity of Corn paid to the Prieſt on St. *Martin*'s Day as the firſt Fruits of Harveſt: This was enjoyn'd by the Laws of King *Ina*, *c.* 4. and by *Canute*, *c.* 10. but after this, it came to ſignify a Reſerve of Corn Rent paid to the Secular Prieſts, or to the Religious; and ſometimes was taken in ſo general a Senſe, as to include Poultry or any other Proviſion that was paid in kind to the Religious.

CHYROGRAPHUM, in the *Saxon* Times, ſignified any publick Inſtrument of Conveyance atteſted by Witneſſes: This the *Normans* called *Charta*.

To prevent Frauds and Concealments, they made their Deeds of mutual Covenant in a *Script* and *Reſcript*, or in a *Part* and *Counter-Part*, upon the ſame Sheet of Paper or Parchment; and in the middle, between the two Copies, they draw the Capital Letters of the Alphabet, or ſometimes the Word *Syngraphies* in the like great Letters; and then *talliated* or cut the ſaid Sheet aſunder in an indented Manner, which being deliver'd to the two Parties concerned, were proved Authentick by matching with or anſwering to one another, like our preſent Indentures, or like Tallies in Wood. And when this prudent Cuſtom had for ſome time prevail'd, the Word *Chirographum* was appropriated to ſuch *bipartite Writings*.

CIMA, in Architecture, is a moulding ſomewhat reſembling an *S*. *Vitruvius* makes it of two Quarter Circles join'd together. Our Workmen call it an *O*---*G*---.

CIMATIUM, CIMATUM, in Architecture, is what our Workmen call an *O* - *G*-- with the Hollow downwards, 'tis part of the Ornament of the Dorick Capital; it ſtands juſt above the Square, and hath a *Fillet* over it.

CIRCLE. Its Quadrature, or the ſquaring of the Circle. This according to Mr. *Leibnitz*'s 7. *Philoſ. Collect.* may be underſtood as twofold; *viz.* either by *Calculation*, or by *Linear Conſtruction*: And each of theſe may be either perfectly exact, or elſe almoſt ſo, or pretty near. Of theſe, that which is done by accurate or exact Calculation may be called the *Analytical Way*, as that which is done by exact Linear Conſtruction is the *Geometrical Way*; that which is done by pretty near but not exact Calculation, may be called the *Approach*; and that by a Conſtruction, only pretty near, may be called the *Mechanical Way*.

The Approaches have been further carried on by *Ceulen*, *Vieta* and *Hugenius*; and others have given ſeveral Mechanical Ways.

The accurate Geometrical Conſtruction may be had, by which not only an entire Circle may be meaſured or ſquared, but any Section or Arch of it alſo: Indeed this is by an exact and ordinate Motion, but it is in thoſe that they call tranſcendental Curves; which, ſaith *Leibnitz*, are erroneouſly accounted Mechanical, for they are as Geometrical as thoſe which are commonly ſo eſteem'd. Though indeed they are not all Algebraical, nor can they be reduc'd to Algebraick Equations of certain Degrees, becauſe they have Degrees proper to themſelves; and though not Algebraical, are yet Analytical.

The *Analytick Quadrature* may be again ſubdivided into three Kinds, the *Analytical Tranſcendent*, the *Algebraical*, and the *Arithmetical*.

The *Analytical Tranſcendent* is to be obtain'd, amongſt others, by Equations of Degrees Indefinite, hitherto conſider'd by; as if $Xx + X$ be $=$ 30, and X be ſought, it will be found to be 3, becauſe $3 + 3 + 3 = 27 + 3 = 30$.

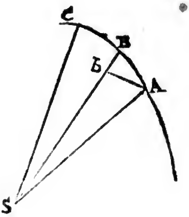
The Algebraical is done by Vulgar, though irrational Vulgar, or by the Roots of common Equations; which for the general Quadrature of the Circle, or its *Sectors*, is indeed impoſſible.

There remains therefore the Arithmetical Way, which is perform'd by certain Series exhibiting the Quantity of the Circle exact, by a Progreſſion of Terms (firſt) Rational; ſuch as I ſhall here propound.

I have found (ſaith he) that if the Square of the Diameter be put *1*, *i. e.* one, the Area of the Circle will be $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{17}$, &c. that is, diminiſhing the entire Square of the Diameter by a third Part (that it may not be too big); and then again, becauſe hereby too much is taken away, augment it one fifth, and then diminiſh it by one ſeventh: and ſo on continually in that alternate Order of the Signs, and the natural Order of the odd Numbers.

CIRCULAR-LINES, in Mathematicks, are ſuch ſtraight *Lines* as are divided from the Diviſions made in the Arch of a Circle; ſuch as *Sines*, *Tangents*, *Secants*, &c. an Account of the Conſtruction of which you have under the Word *Scale* in *Vol.* I.

CIRCULAR-VELOCITY is a Term in the new Aſtronomy, ſignifying that Velocity of any Planet or revolving Body which is meaſured by the Arch of a Circle; as ſuppoſe by *A b* deſcribed on the Centre of Attraction *S*: and the circular Velocity of a Body moving from *B* to *C*, is meaſur'd by the Ark *B C*.



CIRCUMSCRIBED *Hyperbola* is one that cuts its own *Aſymptotes*, and contains the Parts cut off within its own proper Space. See *Curves*.

CIRCUMSTANCES are ſuch Things, which tho' they are not eſſential to any Action, do yet ſome Way affect it. And they reckon that ſome Circumſtances are purely *Phyſical*, which don't connect any moral Good or Evil with an Action; ſuch as killing a Man with a *Right* or *Left Hand*, &c. And others, they account properly *Moral*, becauſe they do really influence our Actions, and render them more Good or Evil than they would be without ſuch Circumſtances. And the Writers of Ethicks ſum *them* all up in this one Verſe;

Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxilis, cur, quomodo, quando. Vid. *Whitley*'s Ethicks, p. 13.

CIVIL *Law*. The Civil Law is not received at this Day in any one Nation without ſome Addition or Alteration, for ſometimes the *Feudal Law* is mixt with it, or *general* or *particular Cuſtoms*; and often Ordinances and Statutes cut off a great Part of it.

In *Turkey* the *Juſtinian Greek Code* is only uſed. In *Italy* the Canon Law and Cuſtoms have excluded a good Part of it. In *Venice*, Cuſtom hath almoſt an abſolute Government. In the *Milaneſe*, the *Feudal Law* and particular Cuſtoms bear ſway. In *Naples* and *Sicily* the Conſtitutions and Laws of the *Lombards* are ſaid to prevail. In *Germany* and *Holland* the Civil Law is eſteemed to be the Municipal Law; but yet *many Parts* of it are there grown obſolete; and *others* are alter'd either by the Canon Law, or a different Uſage. In *Friezeland* it is obſerv'd with more ſtrictneſs. But in the *Northen* Parts of *Germany*, the *Jus Saxonicum*, *Lubecenſe* or *Culmenſe* is preferred before it. In *Denmark* and *Sweden* it hath ſcarce any Authority at all. In *France* only a Part of it is received, and that Part is in ſome Places as a cuſtomary Law; and in thoſe Provinces neareſt to *Italy* the Municipal written Law. In criminal Cauſes the Civil Law is more regarded in *France*, but the manner of Trial is regulated by Ordinances and Edicts. The Civil Law in *Spain* and *Portugal* is corrected by the *Jus Regium* and Cuſtom. In *Scotland* the Statutes of the *Sederunt*, Part of the *Regiæ Majeſtatis*, and their Cuſtoms, controul the Civil Law.

CLAMP-NAILS, are ſuch Nails as are uſed to faſten on Clamps in building and repairing of Ships.

CLAMP'D. When a piece of Board is fitted with the Grain to the End of another piece of Board acroſs the Grain, the former Board is ſaid to be *clamp'd*. And thus are the Ends of Tables uſually *clamp'd*, to keep them from *warping* or *caſting*.

CLARO-OBSCURO, is a Term in Painting; and ſignifies the Art of diſtributing Lights and Shadows advantageouſly, as well on particular Objects as on a Picture in general. On particular Objects 'tis neceſſary to give them an agreeable Roundneſs, and a particular Relieve; and in the Picture in general, to expoſe the Objects with Pleaſure to the View of the Spectators, by giving the Eye an Occaſion to reſt; which is beſt done by an happy Diſtribution of great Lights and Shadows, which by their Oppoſition ſet off one another.

CLASP-NAILS, are ſuch whoſe Heads are brought into a little Compaſs, ſo that they will ſink into the Wood, and when drove home, let a Smoothing Plane go over them.

CLENCH-NAILS, are ſuch as will drive without ſplitting the Boards, and draw without breaking. They are uſed by Boat and Barge Builders; and are proper for any Building with Boards that muſt be taken down again: For fine Work they are made with Claſp-heads.

CLEPSYDRA. In the Memoirs of the *French Royal Academy* for *April* 1699. there is an Account by Mr. *Varignon*, of a General and Geometrick Method to make *Clepſydræ* or *Water-Clocks* with any kind of given Veſſels, and with any given Orifices for the Water to iſſue out at, and according to any given Velocity of the Water's Deſcent.

CLERK. This Word did anciently ſignify a Secular Prieſt, in Contradiſtinction to a Religious or a Regular. But by Degrees it came to be in general attributed to every Scholar, and at laſt was common to every Scribe and Notary; and hence ſo many of our Law Officers have the Title of *Clerk*.

CLINCH-BOLTS in a Ship, are ſuch as are clinched with a riveting Hammer at thoſe Ends which come through.

CLOSE-FIGHTS, are, aboard a Ship, ſuch Bulk-heads as are in a cloſe Fight put up fore and aft in the Ship, for the Men to ſtand behind them ſecure, and fire upon the Enemy; and if the Ship is boarded, to ſcour or clear the Decks.

CLOVE, is a Weight of Cheeſe containing the 32d Part of the Weight; and ſo is 8 Pound by 9 *H. 6. c.* 8.

CLOUTS, are thin Plates of Iron nailed on that Part of the Axle-Tree of a Gun-Carriage which comes through the *Nave*, through which the *Lins-pin* goes.

CLOUT-NAILS, are ſuch as are commonly uſed for nailing on of *Clouts* (or Plates of Iron) to the Axle-Trees of Carriages; and are proper to faſten any Iron to Wood.

COCCYGÆUS, is a Muſcle of the *Os Coccygis*, ariſing *Tendino Carnous* from the acute Proceſs of the *Os Iſchium*, between the Ligament that reaches from thence to the *Os Sacrum*, and one of the Heads of the *Gemini*; from a narrow Beginning it gradually dilates its ſelf into a thin fleſhy Belly, interſperſed with ſome tendinous Fibres. It is inſerted into the whole Length of the *Os Coccygis*, laterally.

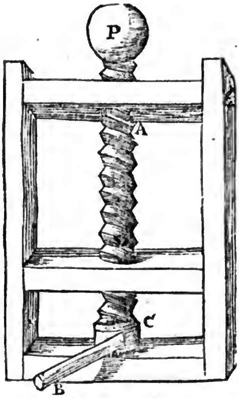
Its uſe is to draw that inwards or forwards after the Excretion of hardned *Faces*, &c. This Muſcle was firſt diſcover'd by Dr. *Douglis*; See his *Myogr. Comp. Specim.*

COCKET, is a Seal appertaining to the King's Cuſtom-Houſe: And alſo a Scroll of Parchment ſealed and delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Merchandize be Cuſtomed. This Word is uſed alſo in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made 15 *H.* 3. where there is mentioned *Cocket Bread*, among ſeveral other kinds: And it ſeems to have been hard Sea-Biſket, which perhaps had then ſome *Cocket Mark* or *Seal*; or elſe was ſo called from its being deſigned for the uſe of the *Cock-ſwains* or Seamen.

COCKS, aboard a Ship, are little ſquare Pieces of Braſs with Holes in them, and put into Wooden Shivers, to keep them from ſplitting and galling by the Pins of the Blocks in which they move.

COCK-WATER, is a Stream of Water brought in a Trough through a long Pole, in order to waſh out the Sand of the Tin-Ore into the *Launder*, while it is bruiſing in the *Coffer* of a *Stamping-Mill*: See *Tin*.

COCHLEA, is one of the Mechanical Powers, conſiſting of a Cylinder ſulcated or hollowed in a Spiral manner, and moving or turning in a Box or Nut, cut ſo as to anſwer to it exactly. Now the Power or Force of this Engine may be thus eſtimated: Suppoſe in the Figure annexed the Weight *P* to be raiſed by the Turn of the Male Screw *C A*, by means of the Handle or Lever *B C*. 'Tis plain that in one Revolution of the Cylinder *A C*, the Weight can be raiſed no more than is the Diſtance between any of the two adjoining Leaves of the Screw; and that the Power moves as far as is the Compaſs of one Revolution: That is, the way of the Power to that of the Weight in the ſame time, is as the Ambit of the Power in one Revolution of the Cylinder, to the Diſtance between any two contiguous Leaves of the Screw. Wherefore the Celerity of the Power to that of the Weight will be in the ſame Ratio. And conſequently, if you apply a Power, which ſhall be to the Weight to be raiſed, as the way of that Power in each Revolution, ſhall be to the aforeſaid Diſtance between any two next adjoining Leaves of the Screw; the Power ſhall be in *æquilibrio* with the Weight, and therefore being increaſed never ſo little more ſhall raiſe it. This Power is plainly a Combination of the Lever and the *Axis in Peritrochio* together.



CODICIL, is a Schedule or Supplement to a Will or other Writing. 'Tis uſed as an Addition to a Teſtament, when any thing is omitted which the Teſtator would add, explain, alter, or retract; and is of the ſame Nature with a Teſtament, but that it is without an Executor: So that a *Codicil* is a leſs ſolemn Will of one that dies either Teſtate or Inteſtate, without the Appointment of an Heir. *Teſtate*, when he that made his *Codicil*, hath either before or afterwards made his Teſtament, on which that *Codicil* depends, as to which it refers. *Inteſtate*, when one leaves behind him only a *Codicil* without a Teſtament, wherein he gives Legacies only to be paid by the *Heir at Law*, and not by any Heir inſtituted by a Will or Teſtament. *Codicils* firſt came in uſe in the time of *Auguſtus*. A *Codicil* as well as a Will may be either *written* or *nuncupative*. *Inſtitute of Imp. or Civil Law.*

COFFER is a long ſquare Box of the firmeſt Timber, about 3 Foot long, and 1 ½ Foot broad, wherein Tin Ore is broken to Pieces in a ſtamping Mill. See *Tin*.

COFFERER of the King or Queen's Houſehold, is a principal Officer in the Court, next under the *Comptroller*; that in the Counting-Houſe and elſewhere at other Times, hath a ſpecial Charge and Overſight of other Officers of the Houſe for their good Demeanor and Carriage in their Offices, to all which he pays their Wages. *Vid.* 39. *Eliz. c.* 7.

COHÆSION of the Parts of Matter. Sir *Iſaac Newton* at the end of the *Latin* Edition of his admirable Opticks, concludes from the Coherence of the Parts of hard and ſolid Bodies, that their Particles do attract one another by a certain Force, which acts moſt intenſely when the Particles touch one another. At ſome little Diſtance it produces thoſe *Chymical Effects or Operations*, which you will find an account of under the Word *Attraction*, and which doth not extend to *remoter Diſtances*, as far at leaſt as Senſe can determine; and indeed 'tis hardly poſſible to account for the Firmneſs and Solidity of many Bodies, which have either a vaſt number of Pores, or *Meatus* in them, and conſequently whoſe Particles cannot touch one another with their whole Surfaces, without ſuppoſing that thoſe Particles be either ſtrongly compreſt together, or do ſtrongly attract one another. But it doth not ſeem reaſonable to attribute this Cohæſion of the Parts of Matter to any *Preſſure* of the *Æther*, as ſome have imagined; becauſe there is no certain Experiment of the Exiſtence of any ſuch thing as their *Æther*, nor if there were, would it be effectual to ſolve this Phænomenon, any more than it is for many others, which they account for only by this means. But this mutual Attraction of the Particles of Matter within ſuch very narrow Bounds and Limits, which ſeem to be as much the Law of Nature, as Gravity, *&c.* will fairly account for this hitherto Inexplicable *Phænomenon*. Dr. *Cheyne* takes into Conſideration the plainneſs of the Surfaces of the cohering Parts of Matter, in order to account for this Property; which indeed ſeems a neceſſary requiſite. He thinks we may ſuppoſe ſome of the primary Atoms of Matter of which Bodies are conſtituted, to be terminated with plain Surfaces on all Sides. And *ſuch* produce Bodies of the ſtricteſt and firmeſt Cohesion; others may be terminated partly with Curve, as well as partly with plain Surfaces, and theſe combined may produce Bodies of a middle Degree of Cohesion; and ſuch as have Surfaces *entirely Curve* may produce Fluids, *&c.* But this will not do alone, for though it will bring Bodies to immediate Contact, it will not keep them there, nor hinder them from being ſeparated by any Force, how ſmall ſoever: And the Fluids which ſurround our Globe, as the Particles of Light and Air, will get in between the Surfaces of Bodies when they are at any Diſtance greater than the Diameters of the conſtituent Particles of thoſe Fluids, and ſo by their lateral Preſſure will deſtroy the Efficacy of that attractive Force by which Bodies cohere. For ſince Light and Bodies act mutually one upon another; and that the Particles of Air endeavour to recede one from another (*ſee Air and Light*) they will render that part of Attraction whereby Bodies cohere, altogether inſenſible at any Diſtance greater than the length of the Diameters of the Particles of theſe Fluids: So that the Force by which Bodies cohere, cannot act but at very ſmall Diſtances, and certainly is much greater in immediate Contact, than at any Diſtance how ſmall ſoever.

COLAPTICE, is the Art of Carving or Cutting the Reſemblances and Figures of Natural Things in Stone. The Term for the Artiſt here is *Lithoxos*.

COLD. It hath been obſerv'd by Mr. *Geoffroy* (in a Diſcourſe which he read before the *French* Royal Academy of Sciences, and which is mentioned in *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 274.) that a Mixture of the greateſt Part of all the ſeveral Kinds of Salts, in many Liquors is accompanied with a *ſenſible degree of Coldneſs*, notwithſtanding the violent Fermentations which ſuch Mixtures do ſometimes produce. As indeed the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Slare* had before Experimented (ſee *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 150.) in a Mixture of an Acid Menſtruum, and the Volatile Spirit of human Blood. Mr. *Geoffroy* found that pouring but half an Ounce of *Sal Armoniac* into three Ounces of Spirit of Vitriol, though a very violent Fermentation enſued, yet the Spirit of Wine in the included Thermometer deſcended three Inches and a half.

COLDSHIRE *Iron*, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold. See *Iron*.

COLLATION, is the beſtowing of a Living on a Clerk by an Archbiſhop or Biſhop, when that Living is the Biſhop's or Archbiſhop's own Gift: But when the Living is in the Gift of another, the Biſhop is ſaid to give the Clerk *Inſtitution* into it on the Patrons Preſentation, and the Arch-deacon gives him *Induction* into it on the Biſhops Mandate, as well from the Collation as Inſtitution.

COLLATIONE *Heremitagii*, is a Writ whereby the King confers the keeping of a Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLEGIATE Churches, are Churches built and endowed for a Body Corporate, of a Dean or other Preſident and Secular Prieſts; as Canons or Prebendaries in the ſaid Church. Such as are with us, *Weſtminſter*, *Windſor*, *Rippon*, *Wolverhampton*, *Southwel*, *Mancheſter*, &c. None of theſe Collegiate Churches are Epiſcopal Sees or Cathedrals.

COLLUM *Minus Uteri*, is the Cavity of the Womb next its internal Orifice, where it is more contracted than it is at the Bottom.

COLONNADE, in Architecture, is a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and ſtanding within the Walls of it.

COLOUR, in a Law Senſe, is a Plea that is probable, though in truth falſe; and hath this End, to draw the Trial of the Cauſe from the Jury to the Judge.

COLOUR of *Office*, is always uſed in the Law in an ill Senſe, ſignifying ſome ill Act done under Countenance of an Office; and ſo 'tis oppoſed to *Virtute Officii*, which is always taken in the beſt Senſe; and implies a Man's doing a right and juſt Thing under the Execution of his Office.

COLOUR. It hath been obſerv'd, that tranſparent Subſtances, as Glaſs, Water, Air, *&c.* when made very *thin* by being blown into Bubbles, or otherwiſe formed into Plates, do exhibit various Colours according to their various Thinneſs, although at a greater Thickneſs they appear very clear and colourleſs. About theſe Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his *Opticks*, *Book* 2. made many excellent Obſervations ſerving to illuſtrate and demonſtrate the Theory of Colours.

As, 1. By compreſſing two Priſms hard together, ſo that their Sides, which by chance were a little Convex, might ſomewhere touch; he found the place where they touch'd to become *abſolutely tranſparent*, as if they had been there but one continued piece of Glaſs: For when the Light fell ſo obliquely on the Air, between them in other Places as to be *all reflected*, it ſeemed in the place of Contact to be all *tranſmitted*, inſomuch that when look'd *upon*, it appear'd like a little dark Spot, and when look'd *through*, it ſeem'd like a hole in that Air which was formed into a thin Plate by being compreſſed between the Glaſſes; and through that hole all Objects that were beyond it might be ſeen diſtinctly, which could not be ſeen at all through other Parts of the Glaſſes where the Air was interjacent. By preſſing the Priſms hard together, this Spot would become conſiderably broader.

2. When the Plate of Air, by turning the Priſms about their common Axis, became ſo little inclined to the incident Rays, that ſome of them began to be *tranſmitted*, there aroſe many ſlender Arks of Colours in it, which increaſed by continuing the Motion of thoſe Priſms, and bended more and more about the ſaid tranſparent Spot, till they were compleated into Circles or Rings encompaſſing it, and afterwards continually grew more and more contracted. Theſe Arks at their firſt Appearance were of a *Violet* and *Blue*, and between were *White* Arks of Circles, which preſently, by continuing the Motion of the Priſms, became a little tinged in their inner Limbs with *Red* and *Yellow*, and to their outward Limbs the *Blue* was adjacent. The Motion of the Priſms round their Axis being continued, theſe Colours contracted more and more, ſhrinking towards the *Whiteneſs* on either Side of it, till at laſt they totally vaniſhed into it, and then the Circles in thoſe Parts appeared black and white, without any other Colours intermixed; but by farther moving the Priſms, the Colours would emerge out of the *Whiteneſs* again.

In his 4th Obſervation he conſidered more nicely the *Order* of the Colours ariſing out of the white Circles, according as the Rays became leſs and leſs inclined to the Plate of Air; and by uſing two Object Glaſſes of pretty long Teleſcopes, he obſerved the Succeſſion and Quantity of the Colours to be thus: Next to the Pellucid Central Spot ſucceeded blue, white, yellow and red; the blue was ſo ſmall that he could not diſcern it in the Circles made by the Priſms, nor could he well diſtinguiſh any violet in it; but the yellow and red were pretty copious, and ſeem'd about as much in extent as the white, and four or five times more than the blue. The next Circuit or Order of Colours ſucceeding and compaſſing theſe, were violet, blue, green, yellow and red; and theſe were all copious and vivid, except the green, which was very little in Quantity, and very faint and dilate. Of the other four the Violet was the leaſt in extent, and the blue leſs than the yellow and red. The third Circuit or Order was purple, blue, green, yellow and red; in which the purple ſeemed more reddiſh than the

Violet in the former Circuit; and the Green much more conſpicuous, and as vivid and copious as any Colour there but the Yellow; but the Red began to look faded, and very much inclining to Purple. After this ſucceeded a fourth Circuit or Order of Green and Red: The Green was very copious and lively, inclining on one Side to Blue, on the other to Yellow. But here was neither Violet, Blue, nor Yellow, and the Red was imperfect and dirty. Alſo the ſucceeding Colours became more and more imperfect and dilute, till after three or four Revolutious they ended in perfect Whiteneſs.

In Obſervation the 5th and 6th he determines the Thickneſs of the Air lying between the Glaſſes, by which each Colour was produced: And in the 7th gives a Table of it in all the Obliquities of the Angle of Incidence: (See *Air.*) In the 9th he ſhews, that the Air between the two Object Glaſſes exhibited Rings of Colours, as well by *tranſmitting* Light, as by reflecting it; which he found by looking through the Glaſſes. But the Central Spot was now *White*, and the Colours oppoſite to thoſe made by Reflexion in the former Caſes; *i. e.* thoſe Parts of the Glaſs, were now Black, which before were White, *&* *vice verſa*; and thoſe which were then Red were now Blue; which were then Yellow, were now Violet, *&c.*

In the Tenth he found, that by wetting the Object Glaſſes a little at the Edges, the Water crept ſlowly in between them, whereby the Circles became leſs, and the Colours more faint; and he found the Diameters of the coloured Circles made now by Water to thoſe before made by Air, to be about ſeven to eight; and that if any other Medium, more or leſs denſe than Water, be compreſſed between the Glaſſes, their *Intervals* at the Rings cauſed thereby, will be to thoſe made by Air, as the Sines meaſuring the Refraction made out of that Medium into Air.

In the 12th he found, that by viewing theſe Rings in a darkened Room, they became more viſible and diſtinct, and appear'd in a greater Number.

In the 13th Obſervation he found, that when the Priſm was made to turn round its Axis, ſo that all the Colours might ſucceſſively fall on that Part of the Paper which he ſaw by Reflection from that Part of the Glaſſes where the Circles appeared, ſo that all the Colours might be ſucceſſively reflected from the Circles to the Eye, while it was held immoveable; he found, I ſay, that the Circles which the *Red* Light made, were manifeſtly bigger than thoſe made by the *Blue* and *Violet*; and it was pleaſant to ſee them gradually ſwell and contract, according as the Colour of the Light was changed: And in the 14th *Obſervation*, he found then the Contraction or Dilatation of the Colours was ſwifteſt in the Red, and ſloweſt in the Violet, and in the intermediate Colours had intermediate Degrees of Celerity: and he gives you the Proportions in Numbers; and he ſhews alſo, that the Thickneſs of the Air between the Glaſſes there where the Ring is ſucceſſively made by the Limits of the five principal Colours (Red, Yellow, Green, Blue, Violet) in order, are to one another very nearly, as the ſix Lengths of a Chord which ſound the Notes in a ſixth Major *ſol*, *la*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*. But that it agrees better with Obſervation to ſay, that the Thickneſs of the Air between the Glaſſes there where the Rings are ſucceſſively made by the Limits of the ſeven Colours, Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indico, and Violet in order, are to one another as the Cube Roots of the Squares of the eight Lengths of a Chord, which ſound the Notes in an Eighth, as *ſol*, *la*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*; that is, as the Cube Roots of the Squares of the Numbers 1, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Then in *Obſervation* 15. he manifeſtly ſhews the *Origin of theſe Rings*; for he found that theſe Rings in the preceding Obſervation, were not of various Colours like thoſe made in the open Air, but appeared all over of that Priſmatick Colour only with which they were illuminated; and by projecting the Priſmatick Colours immediately upon the Glaſſes, he found that the Light which fell on the dark Spaces which were between the coloured Rings, was tranſmitted through the Glaſſes without any Variation of Colour; for on a white Paper placed behind, it would paint Rings of the ſame Colour with thoſe which were reflected, and of the Bigneſs of their immediate Spaces: ſo that 'tis plain, *That the Air between the Glaſſes, according to its various Thickneſs, is diſpoſed in ſome Places to reflect, and in others to tranſmit the Light of any one Colour; and in the ſame Place to reflect that of one Colour, where it tranſmits that of another.*

In *Obſervation* 16. he found, that the Squares of the Diameters of theſe Rings were in Arithmetical Progreſſion. In *Obſervation* 17 and 18, he conſiders the Phænomena ariſing from the Colours ſeen in Bubbles of Water, made tenacious by a little Soap; and in the 19th he collects the *Thickneſs* of the Water requiſite to exhibit one and the ſame Colour at ſeveral Obliquities, and expreſſes their Proportions in a Table: And in the 21ſt *Obſervation* he ſhews, by Help of *Obſervation* 10. and 16. the *Thickneſs* which Plates of *Muſcovy* Glaſs, Water, or any other Subſtances, *have*, at at any Colour exhibited by them.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the 22d *Obſervation* of his Second Book of *Opticks*, found, that a thin tranſparent Body, which is *denſer* than its ambient Medium, exhibits more briſk and vivid Colours than that which is ſo much rarer: as he particularly obſerved in the Air and Glaſs: for blowing Glaſs very thin at a Lamp Furnace, thoſe Plates encompaſſed with Air, did exhibit much more vivid Colours than thoſe of Air made thin between two Glaſſes: *Vid. Obſerv.* 1. and 4.

And he ſhews farther, that ſince by his 10th Obſervation, *the Thickneſs of Air to the Thickneſs of Water*, which between the ſame Glaſſes exhibited the ſame Colour, *was as 4 to 3*; and ſince it appears (by the 21ſt *Obſervation*) that the Colours of thin Bodies are not varied by varying the Ambient Medium; therefore *the Thickneſs of a Bubble of Water exhibiting any Colour, will be $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Thickneſs of Air producing the ſame Colour.* And ſo according to Obſervation 21. the Thickneſs of a Plate of Glaſs, whoſe Refraction of the mean Refrangible Ray is meaſured by the Proportion of the Sines of 31 to 20, may be $\frac{20}{31}$ of the Thickneſs of Air producing the ſame Colours, and the like of other Mediums. And on theſe Grounds the excellent Author gives a Table, wherein the Thickneſs of Air, Water and Glaſs, at which each Colour is moſt intenſe and ſpecifick, is expreſſed in Parts of an Inch, divided into 100,000 equal Parts. And by means of this Table, he ſhews how to conjecture at the Bigneſs of the Parts of Natural Bodies by their Colours.

In the 24th *Obſervation* he takes Notice of ſomething very odd and ſurprizing; and that is, that Bubbles of Water, or of Glaſs, and Plates of *Muſcovy* Glaſs, which are not quite thin enough to repreſent the various Colours above-mentioned, yet when look'd on through a Priſm, ſhould appear adorn'd with *Rings* or *Wavings*; whereas a Priſm uſually makes Objects appear coloured only where they are terminated with Shadows, or have Parts unequally luminous: And the Reaſon of this he explains largely at p. 42, 43, &c. of Book the 2d, Part the 2d. And from the whole he effectually proves thoſe Properties of Light above diſcovered to be connate with the Rays and immutable; and conſequently that all the Productions and Appearances of Colours in the World, are derived not from any Phyſical Change cauſed in the Light by Refraction or Reflexion, but only from the various Mixtures or Separations of Rays by virtue of their different Refrangibility or Reflexibility. And in this Reſpect the Science of Colours becomes a Speculation as truly Mathematical as any other Part of Opticks, ſo far as they depend upon the Nature of Light, and are not produced or altered by the Power of Imagination, or by ſtriking or preſſing the Edges.

Then in the following Part of the Second Book he conſiders the Phænomena of the permanent Colours of Natural Bodies; and the Analogy between them, and the Colours of thin tranſparent Plates: And having before ſhewn, *That Bodies appear of divers Colours, according as they are diſpoſed to reflect moſt copiouſly the Rays originally endued with theſe Colours*; he proceeds to examine their Conſtitutions, and to ſhew the Reaſon of their thus reflecting ſome Rays more copiouſly than others; which he doth in the following Propoſitions.

PROP. I.

Thoſe Superficies of tranſparent Bodies reflect *the greateſt Quantity of Light, which have the greateſt* refracting *Power:* That is, which intercede Mediums which differ moſt in their refractive Denſities. And in the Confines of equally refracting Mediums there is no Reflexion.

PROP. II.

The leaſt Particles of almoſt all Natural Bodies are in ſome Meaſure tranſparent; and the Opacity of thoſe Bodies ariſeth from the Multitude of Reflexions cauſed in their internal Parts.

PROP. III.

Between the Parts of opake and coloured Bodies are many Spaces, either empty, or repleniſh'd with Mediums of other Denſities; as Water between the tinging Corpuſcles with which any Liquor is impregnated; Air between the Aqueous Globules that conſtitute Clouds or Miſts: And for the moſt part Spaces void of both Air and Water, but yet perhaps not void of all Subſtance, between the Parts of hard Bodies.

PROP. IV.

The Parts of Bodies and their Interſtices, muſt not be leſs than of ſome definite Bigneſs, to render them coloured and opake.

PROP. V.

The tranſparent Parts of Bodies, according to their ſeveral ſizes, muſt reflect Rays of one Colour, and tranſmit thoſe of another, on the ſame Grounds that thin Plates or Bubbles do reflect or tranſmit thoſe Rays. And this I take to be the Ground of all Colours.

For if a thinn'd or plated Body, which being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of an uniform Colour, ſhould be ſlit into Threads, or broken into Fragments of the ſame thickneſs with the Plate; I ſee no Reaſon why every Thread or Fragment ſhould not keep its Colour, and conſequently, why an heap of thoſe Threads or Fragments ſhould not conſtitute a Maſs of Powder of the ſame Colour which the Plate exhibited before it was broken.

And the Parts of all natural Bodies being like ſo many Fragments of a Plate, muſt on the ſame Grounds exhibit the ſame Colours; and that they do ſo, will appear by the Affinity of their Properties. The finely coloured Feathers of ſome Birds, and particularly thoſe of Peacocks Tails, do in the very ſame Part of the Feather appear of ſeveral Colours in ſeveral Poſitions of the Eye, after the very ſame manner that thin Plates were found to do in the 7th and 19th Obſervations; and therefore ariſe from the thinneſs of the tranſparent Parts of the Feathers; that is, from the Slenderneſs of the very fine Hairs, or *Capillamenta*, which grow out of the ſides of the groſſer lateral Branches or Fibres of thoſe Feathers. And to the ſame Purpoſe it is, that the Webs of ſome Spiders, by being ſpun very fine, have appeared coloured, as ſome have obſerved; and that the coloured Fibres of ſome Silks, by varying the Poſition of the Eye, do vary their Colour: Alſo the Colours of Silks, Cloaths, and other Subſtances which Water or Oyl can intimately penetrate, become more faint and obſcure by being immerged in theſe Liquors, and recover their Vigor again by drying, much after the manner of the thin Bodies mentioned in the 10th and 12th Obſervations. Leaf Gold, ſome ſorts of painted Glaſs, the Infuſion of *Lignum Nephriticum*, and ſome other Subſtances, reflect one Colour and tranſmit another, like thin Bodies in the 9th and 20th Obſervations: And ſome of thoſe coloured Powders which Painters uſe, may have their Colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground. Where I ſee not what can be juſtly pretended for thoſe Changes, beſides the breaking of their Parts into leſs Parts by that contrition, after the ſame manner that the Colour of a thin Plate is changed by varying its thickneſs. For which Reaſon alſo it is, that the coloured Flowers of Plants and Vegetables, by being bruiſed, uſually become more tranſparent than before, or at leaſt in ſome Degree or other change their Colours. Nor is it much leſs to this Purpoſe, that by mixing divers Liquors, very odd and remarkable Productions of Colours may be effected; of which no Cauſe can be more obvious and rational, than that the ſaline Corpuſcles of one Liquor, do variouſly act upon or unite with the tinging Corpuſcles of another, ſo as to make them ſwell or ſhrink, (whereby not only their *Bulk*, but their *Denſity* alſo may be changed;) or to divide them into ſmaller Corpuſcles, (whereby a coloured Liquor may become tranſparent;) or to make many of them aſſociate into one Cluſter, whereby two tranſparent Liquors may compoſe a colour'd one. For we ſee how apt thoſe ſaline Menſtruums are to penetrate and diſſolve Subſtances to which they are applied, and ſome of them precipitate what others diſſolve.

In like manner if we conſider the various Phænomena of the Atmoſphere, we may obſerve, that when Vapours are raiſed, they hinder not the Tranſparency of the Air, being divided into Parts too ſmall to cauſe any Reflexion in their Superficies. But when, in order to compoſe Drops of Rain, they begin to coaleſce, and to conſtitute Globules of all intermediate Sizes, thoſe Globules, when they become of a convenient Size to reflect ſome Colours and tranſmit others, may conſtitute Clouds of various Colours according to their Sizes. And I ſee not what can be rationally conceived in ſo tranſparent a Subſtance as Water for the Production of theſe Colours, beſides the various Sizes of its Fluid and Globular Particles.

PROP. VI.

The Parts of Bodies on which their Colours depend, are denſer than the Medium which pervades their Interſtices.

This appears by conſidering that the Colour of a Body depends not only on the Rays which are incident perpendicularly on its Parts, but on thoſe alſo which are incident at all other Angles: And that according to the 7th Obſervation, a very little Variation of Obliquity will change the reflected Colour, where the thin Body or ſmall Particle is rarer than the ambient Medium, inſomuch that ſuch a ſmall Particle will at diverſely oblique Incidences reflect all ſorts of Colours in ſo great a Variety, that the Colour reſulting from them all, confuſedly reflected from a heap of ſuch Particles, muſt rather be white or grey than any other Colour, or at beſt it muſt be but a very imperfect and dirty Colour: Whereas if the thin Body or ſmall Particle be much denſer than the ambient Medium, the Colours, according to the 19th Obſervation, are ſo little changed by the Variation of Obliquity, that Rays which are reflected leaſt obliquely, may predominate over the reſt ſo much, as to cauſe a heap of Particles to appear very intenſely of their Colour. It conduces alſo ſomething to confirm this *Prop.* that according to Obſervation 22. the Colours exhibited by the denſer thin Body within the rarer, are more brisk than thoſe exhibited by the rarer within the more denſer.

PROP. VII.

The Bigneſs of the component Parts of Natural Bodies may be conjectured by their Colours.

For ſince the Parts of theſe Bodies, by *Prop.* 5. do moſt properly exhibit the ſame Colours with a Plate of equal thickneſs, provided they have the ſame refractive denſity; and ſince their Parts ſeem for the moſt part to have much the ſame denſity with Water or Glaſs, as by many Circumſtances is obvious to collect; to determine the Sizes of theſe Parts, you need only have recourſe to the preceding Table where the thickneſs of Water or Glaſs exhibiting any Colour is expreſs'd. Thus, if it were deſired to know the Diameter of a Corpuſcle, which being of equal denſity with Glaſs, ſhall reflect green of the third Order; (and what the meaning of theſe Orders are, I have explained above under Sir *Iſaac*'s 4th Obſervation:) The Number in the Table will be 16$\frac{1}{4}$, which ſhews it to be $\frac{16\frac{1}{4}}{100000}$ Parts of an Inch. And from that 4th and his 18th Obſervation, he gathers theſe Particulars.

1. That *Scarlets*, and other *Reds*, *Oranges* and *Yellows*, if they be pure and intenſe, are moſt probably of the ſecond Order: Thoſe of the firſt and third alſo may be pretty good, only the yellow of the firſt Order is faint, and the orange and red of the third Order have a great Mixture of blue and violet.

2. There may be good *Greens* of the fourth Order, but the pureſt are of the third. And of this Order the green of all Vegetables ſeems to be, partly becauſe of the Intenſeneſs of their Colours; and alſo that when they wither, ſome of them turn to a greeniſh yellow, others to a more perfect yellow or orange, or perhaps to red, paſſing firſt through all the aforeſaid intermediate Colours. Which Changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the Moiſture, which may leave the tinging Corpuſcles more *denſe*, and ſomething alſo augmented by the Accretion of the oily and earthy Part of that Moiſture. Now the green is without doubt of the ſame Order with thoſe Colours into which it changes, becauſe the Changes are gradual; and theſe Colours, though uſually not very full, yet are often too full and lively to be of the fourth Order.

3. *Blues* and *Purples* may be either of the ſecond or third Order, but the beſt are of the third. Thus the Colour of Violets ſeems to be of that Order, becauſe their Syrup by Acid Liquors turns red, and by Urinous and Alkalizate turns green. For ſince 'tis the Nature of Acids to diſſolve and attenuate, and of Alkalies to precipitate and incraſſate; if the purple Colour of the Syrup was of the ſecond Order; an Acid Liquor, by attenuating its tinging Corpuſcles, would change it to a red of the firſt Order, and an Alkali, by incraſſating them, would change it to a green of the ſecond Order: Which red and green, eſpecially the green, ſeem too imperfect to be the Colours produced by theſe Changes. But if the ſaid purple be ſuppoſed to be of the third Order, its change to red of the ſecond, and green of the third, may without any Inconveniency be allowed.

'If there be any Body of a deeper and leſs reddiſh purple than that of Violets, 'tis probable its Colour is that of the ſecond Order.'

The *Blue* of the firſt Order, though very faint and little, may poſſibly be the Colour of ſome Subſtances; and particularly the Azure Colour of the Sky ſeems to be of this Order. For all Vapours, when they begin to condenſe and coaleſce into ſmall Parcels, become firſt of that bigneſs whereby ſuch an Azure muſt be reflected, before they can conſtitute Clouds of others Colours. And ſo this being the firſt Colour which Vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the Colour of the fineſt and moſt tranſparent Skies in which Vapours are not arrived to that Groſſneſs requiſite to reflect other Colours, as we find it by Experience.

4. *Whiteneſs*, if moſt intenſe and luminous, is that of the firſt Order; if leſs ſtrong and luminous, 'tis a Mixture of the Colours of ſeveral Orders. Of this laſt kind he takes the Whiteneſs of Froth, Paper, Linen, and moſt white Subſtances to be; and of the former that of white Metals. For ſince the denſeſt of Metals (Gold) if foliated, is tranſparent, and that all Metals become tranſparent by being diſſolved in Menſtruums, or by being vitrified, the Opacity of white Metals ariſeth not from this Denſity alone: They being leſs denſe than Gold, would be more tranſparent than it, did not ſome other Cauſe concur with their Denſity to make them Opake. And this Cauſe he takes to be ſuch a Bigneſs of their Particles as fits them to reflect the white of the firſt Order: For if they be of other Thickneſſes, they muſt reflect other Colours, as is manifeſt by the Colours which appear upon hot Steel in tempering it, and ſometimes upon the Surface of melted Metals in the Skin or Scoria which ariſes upon them in their cooling. And as the white of the firſt Order is ſtrongeſt which can be made by Plates of tranſparent Subſtances, ſo it ought to be ſtronger in the denſer Subſtances of Metals than in the rarer of Air, Water and Glaſs. Nor doth he ſee but that Metallick Subſtances of *ſuch a Thickneſs* as may fit them to reflect the white of the firſt Order, may by reaſon of their great Denſity (according to *Prop.* 1.) reflect all the Light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and ſplendent as 'tis poſſible for any Body to be. Gold or Copper mix'd with leſs than half their Weight of Silver, Tin or Regulus of Antimony, either in Fuſion or amalgamated with a very little Mercury, become *white*; which ſhews both that the Particles of white Metals have much more Superficies, and ſo are *ſmaller* than thoſe of Gold and Copper; and alſo that they are ſo opake as not to ſuffer the Particles of Gold or Copper to ſhine through them: Nor is it to be doubted but that the Colours of Gold and Copper are of the ſecond Order, or of the third, and therefore the Particles of white Metals cannot be much bigger than is requiſite to make them reflect the white of the firſt Order. The Volatility of Mercury argues that they are not much *bigger*, nor may they be much *leſs*, leſt they loſe their Opacity, and become either *tranſparent* as they do when attenuated by Vitrification, or by Solution in Menſtruums; or *black* as they do when ground ſmaller, by rubbing Silver, Tin, or Lead on other Subſtances to draw black Lines. The firſt and only Colour which white Metals take by grinding their Particles ſmaller is *black*; and therefore their *white* ought to be that which borders upon the black Spot in the Centre of the Rings of Colours mentioned in the preceding Obſervation; that is, the white of the firſt Order: But if you would hence gather the Bigneſs of Metallick Particles, you muſt allow for their *Denſity*. For were Mercury tranſparent, its Denſity is ſuch, that the Sine of Incidence upon it (by Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Computation) would be to the Sine of its Refracting, as 71 to 30, or as 7 to 2. And therefore the Thickneſs of its Particles, that they may exhibit the ſame Colours with thoſe of Bubbles of Water, ought to be leſs than the thickneſs of the Skin of thoſe Bubbles in the Ratio of 2 to 7.

Whence 'tis poſſible, that the Particles may be as little as the Particles of ſome tranſparent and volatile Fluids, and yet reflect the white of the firſt Order.

5. For the Production of *Blackneſs* (he ſhews) that the Corpuſcles muſt be leſs than any of thoſe which exhibit any other Colours, becauſe at all greater ſizes of Particles there is too much Light reflected to conſtitute this Colour: But if they be ſuppoſed a little leſs than is requiſite to reflect the white and very faint blue of the firſt Order, they will, according to Obſervation 4, 8, 17, and 18, reflect ſo very little as to appear intenſely black; and yet may perhaps variouſly refract it to and fro within themſelves ſo long, until it happen to be ſtifled and loſt, by which means they will appear black in all Poſitions of the Eye without any Tranſparence. And from hence may be underſtood why *Fire*, and that more ſubtle Diſſolver *Putrefaction*, by dividing the Particles of Subſtances, turn them to black: Why ſmall Quantities of black Subſtances impart their Colour very freely and intenſely to other Subſtances to which they are applied, the minute Particles of theſe, by reaſon of their very great Number, eaſily overſpreading the groſs Particles of others: Why Glaſs, ground very elaborately with Sand on a Copper Plate till it be well poliſhed, makes the Sand, together with what is worn off from the Glaſs and Copper, become very black: Why black Subſtances do ſooneſt of all others become hot in the Sun's Light, and burn; (which Effect may proceed partly from the Multitude of Refractions in a little Room, and partly from the eaſy Commotion of ſo very ſmall Particles:) And why Blacks are uſually inclined a little to a bluiſh Colour; for that they are ſo, may be ſeen by illuminating white Paper by Light reflected from black Subſtances, when the Paper will uſually appear of a bluiſh white: And the reaſon is, becauſe black borders on the obſcure blue of the firſt Order in the 18th Obſervation, and therefore reflects more Rays of that Colour than any other.

The *Senſations* of *different Colours* ſeem to ariſe from hence, That ſeveral ſorts of Rays do make Vibrations of ſeveral Bigneſſes, which, according to their Magnitudes, do excite Senſations of ſeveral Colours; much after the manner that the Vibrations of the Air, according to their ſeveral Bigneſſes, do excite Senſations of different Sounds. And in particular 'tis probable, that the *moſt refrangible Rays* excite the *ſhorteſt* Vibrations, and ſo produce the Senſation of a *deep violet Colour*; and that the *leaſt refrangible Rays* excite the *largeſt* Vibrations, and ſo produce the Senſation of a *deep Red:* And that the ſeveral intermediate Sorts of Rays do excite Vibrations of ſeveral intermediate Bigneſſes, and thereby produce the Senſations of the ſeveral intermediate Colours.

And 'tis probable alſo, that the *Harmony* and *Diſcord* of Colours (for ſome Colours, as that of Gold, Yellow, and Indico, are agreeable to the Eyes, and ſome not) ariſe from the *Proportions* of theſe Vibrations propagated through the Fibres of the Optick Nerves into the Brain, juſt as the *Harmony* and *Diſcord* of Sounds ariſes from the Vibrations of the Air: *See* Newton's Opticks, *at the End.*

He ſhews alſo there at the 21ſt Query, That to the Production of all the *Varieties of Colours*, and the *various Degrees of Refrangibility* of the Rays of Light, there is nothing more neceſſary than that the Rays of Light be ſmall Bodies or Particles of different Magnitudes. The *leaſt* Size of which conſtitute a deep *Violet Colour*; as being the moſt dark and languid of all others, and as being moſt turned out of their way by the Action of refracting Surfaces upon them. And the other Sizes of the Rays of Light, according as they *increaſe in Magnitude*, do exhibit ſtronger and brighter *Colours*, as *Blue*, *Green*, *Yellow* and *Red*; and are, in Proportion to their Bigneſs, leſs and leſs capable of being refracted, or turned out of their Way.

COLOURS. Dr. *Hook*, in his *Oper. Poſt.* p. 54. from the Apparition of Colours in the Triangular or Hexangular *Striæ* of Cryſtal, where a lovely Variety of Colours is produc'd, in a way different quite from that which Nature takes in the Generation of Colours in other Bodies, as in Flowers, Blood, Metals, *&c.* he concludes, that all other *Hypotheſes* of Colours are overthrown, and that nothing beſides a *Refraction*, which *is conſiderable enough to obliquate the Pulſe of* Light, is neceſſary for the Production of Colours.

COMBARONS are the *Fellow-Barons* or *Commonalty* of the Cinque-Ports, of the two ancient Towns, and their Members. The Members that repreſent them in the Houſe of Commons, are called Barons of the *Cinque-Ports.*

COMBINATION of Quantities is defined by Mr. *Strode*, in his Treatiſe on this Subject, printed, *London*, 1678. to be the many ſeveral Ways one may take any Number of Quantities, without having any reſpect to their Places.

Col. Thornycroft's *Treatiſe of* Combinations *from* Phil. Tranſ. N. 299. *in which the whole Affair of* Combinations *and* Alternations *is improved and compleated.*

And *Firſt*, He premiſes,

That as in the Notation of Powers, *a a a a b b b c c* is deſign'd by $a^4 b^3 c^2$, and univerſally *p* times the Poſition of *c*, by a^p, *&c.* ſo in things expos'd likewiſe, (unleſs where 'tis propos'd they ſhould be all different) which Indices, as they have here no relation to Powers, but expreſs only the Occurrences of thoſe Things to which they reſpectively belong, I therefore call Indices of Occurrences.

2*dly*, That as often as I ſhall hereafter mention the *Combination* and *Alternations* of the p^s q^s r^s or s^s, (which conſider'd by themſelves are capable of no Variation) I mean, of thoſe things whoſe Indices they are.

3*dly*, That *m* is generally put for the whole Number of things expos'd, whether all different or not, *i. e.* equal to the Sum of their Indices; and *n* for ſuch a Number of them as each *Combination* and *Alternation* muſt conſiſt of, (unleſs preſuppos'd equal); which explains what is hereafter meant by the *Combinations* and *Alternations* of *m* things taken *n* and *n*, or of *m* things taken *m* and *m*; and the like Expreſſion, by whatever Symbols the Number of things out of which the *Combinations* and *Alternations* are to be made, or of which they are to conſiſt, may be deſign'd.

Lemma I.

If in a right Line, at any Diſtances, be plac'd any number of Things, *a b c d*, *&c.* the Number of the Intervals, *a b*, *b c*, *c d*, *&c.* terminated each by two adjacent Things, is one leſs than the Number of Things.

For whereas every Interval is terminated by two adjacent Things, if to any Number of Things be added one Thing more, one Interval only is thereby added. Q. E. D.

Lemma II.

The Number of the *Alternations* of *m* Things *a b c d*, *&c.* different each from other, taken *m* and *m*, is *m* times the Number of the *Alternations* of $m-1$ Things *a b c*, taken $m-1$ and $m-1$.

For (by *Lemma* I.) the laſt Letter *d*, beſides the Poſition it hath, may have $m-2$ Poſitions, *viz.* in the Intervals which are between $m-1$ Things *a b c*; but it may alſo have one more, for it may be put firſt of all, it may therefore have *m* Poſitions; and thoſe in all the different Orders, whereof $m-1$ Things are capable, which being all the poſſible Poſitions of *d*, in all the Varieties of *a b c*, is all the Variety whereof the whole Number of things expoſed *a b c d*, *&c.* is capable. *Q. E. D.*

Lemma III.

The Number of the Alternations of *m* things *a b c d*, *&c.* different each from other, taken *m* and *m*, is equal to $m \times m-1 \times m\ m-2 \times m-3 \times m-4$, *&c.* continu'd to *m* places.

For let $m\,O$ expreſs the Number of the Alternations of *m* things different each from other; $\overline{m-1}\,O$, of $m-1$ things, and the like.

'Tis evident, that if $m=1$, it will be $m\,O = m$; for there can be but one Order of one thing.

And if *m* be greater than Unity, then it will be (by *Lem.* 2.) $m\,O = m \times \overline{m-1}\,O = m \times m-1 \times \overline{m-2}\,O = m \times m-1 \times m-2 \times \overline{m-3}\,O =$, *&c.* till we have an Equation conſiſting of *m* places; *i. e.* $= m \times m-1 \times m-2 \times m-3 \times$, *&c.* continu'd to *m* places. *Q. E. D.*

Lemma IV.

If $m\,\omega$ expreſs the Number of the Alternations of *m* things a^p, b^p, c^p, d^p, e^q, f^r, *&c.* taken *m* and *m*; and α the Number of p^s, β the Number of q^s, γ the Number of r^s, it will be,

$$m\,\omega = \frac{m - \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3} \times \overline{m-4} \times m \times 5 \times, \&c. \text{ continu'd to } m \text{ places.}}{p \times \overline{p-1} \times \overline{p-2} \times, \&c.\ \alpha \times q \times \overline{q-1} \times, \&c.\ \beta \times r \times \overline{r-1} \times, \&c.\ \gamma}$$

each Series continued to p, q, r, &c. places reſpectively.

For the Number of the Alternations of any Number of things, however divided into Parts, is produc'd by a continual Multiplication of the Alternations of thoſe things amongſt themſelves reſpectively, which compoſe each Part, into the Number of their Alternations one amongſt the other; *i. e.* in the preſent Caſe (the ſeveral Occurrences being ſuppoſed to compoſe the ſeveral Parts, and conſequently the Number of the Alternations of the things compoſing each Part equal to Unity) $m\,\omega =$ to the Number of the Alternations of the things compoſing the Parts one amongſt the other; but the Number of their Alternations one amongſt the other, is the ſame in this Caſe, as if the things expos'd, being all different, were divided into the ſame Parts; for the things which compoſe each Part in both Caſes, are different from the reſt of the things expos'd; *i. e.* by *Lem.* 3.

$$m\,\omega = \frac{m \times \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3} \times \overline{m-4} \times \overline{m-5} \times, \&c. \text{ continued to } m \text{ places.}}{\overline{p \times \overline{p-1} \times \overline{p-2} \times, \&c.}\,|\,\alpha \times \overline{q \times \overline{q-1} \times, \&c.}\,|\,\beta \times \overline{r \times \overline{r-1} \times, \&c.}\,|\,\gamma}$$

each Series continued to p, q, r places reſpectively. *Q. E. D.*

Lemma V.

The Number of the Combinations of m things *a b c d*, &c. different each from other, taken n and n, is equal to $\frac{m \times \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3} \times, \&c.}{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3} \times, \&c.}$ each Series continued to n places.

For if the things expos'd be divided in two Parts, *viz.* in the *Ratio* of n and $m-n$, 'tis evident that their different Combinations taken n and n, are produc'd by the Alternations of the compoſing the Parts one amongſt the other: And therefore the Number of thoſe = to the Number of theſe = to the Number of the Alternations of m things taken m and m, the Indices of whoſe Occurrences are n and $m-n$ =

$$\frac{m \times \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3} \times, \&c. \text{ continu'd to } m \text{ places.}}{n \times \overline{n-1} \times, \&c. \times \overline{m-n} \times \overline{m-n-1} \times, \&c.}$$

each Series continued to n and $m-n$ places reſpectively, (by *Lem.* 4th;) *i. e.* becauſe $n + m - n = m$ $= \frac{m \times \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3}, \&c.}{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3}, \&c.}$ each Series continued to n places, by *Lem.* 3. Therefore,

Lemma VI.

The Number of the Alternations of m things *a b c d*, &c. different each from other, taken n and n, is $= m \times \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3} \times, \&c.$ continu'd to n places. *Q. E. D.*

Scholium.

Since in the things expos'd the ſame things may occur more than once, and alſo n be leſs than m, the Indices of the Occurrences which are in ſome of the Combinations of m things taken n and n, may differ from thoſe which are in others; but thoſe Combinations, the Indices of whoſe Occurrences are the ſame, are ſaid to be in the ſame Form: Therefore whereas n is equal to the Sum of the Indices which are in each Combination taken n and n, if n be expreſs'd by all the different Combinations of ſuch Indices only (being integer Numbers) whereof no one may exceed the higheſt Index of the things expos'd, and being more than one in a Combination, are each of them, which are in the ſame Combination, comprehended in a diſtinct Index thereof; theſe Expreſſions of n will neceſſarily be the ſeveral Forms of the Combinations taken n and n, whereof m things are capable: Whence is deriv'd a General Theorem for finding the Combinations and Alternations of m things taken n and n univerſally; *i. e.* Whether m conſiſt of things all different or not; and whether n be equal to, or leſs than m.

Theorem.

If n be expreſs'd, according to all the different Forms of Combination which the things expos'd are capable of, and

$$\left.\begin{array}{l|l} p = \text{the higheſt Index} & \alpha = \text{the number of } p\text{'s} \\ q = \text{the next higheſt} & \beta = \text{the number of } q\text{'s} \\ r = \text{the next higheſt} & \gamma = \text{the number of } r\text{'s} \\ ſ = \text{the next higheſt} & \delta = \text{the number of } ſ\text{'s} \end{array}\right\}\text{in ev'ry form of Combination.}$$

&c.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{array}\right\} = \text{the Number of all Indices not leſs than} \left\{\begin{array}{l} p. \\ q. \\ r. \\ ſ. \end{array}\right\} \text{Which are in the things expos'd.}$$

&c.

And $b = \alpha + \beta$, $c = b + \gamma$, $d = c + \delta$, &c.

I ſay the Number of the Combinations of m things taken n and n, in any one Form of Combination, ſhall be $\frac{A \times \overline{A-1} \times \overline{A-2}}{\alpha \times \overline{\alpha-1} \times \overline{\alpha-2}} \times, \&c. \times \frac{\overline{B-\alpha} \times \overline{B-\alpha-1}}{\beta \times \overline{\beta-1}} \times, \&c. \times \frac{\overline{C-b} \times \overline{C-b-1}}{\gamma \times \overline{\gamma-1}} \times, \&c. \times \frac{\overline{D-c} \times \overline{D-c-1}}{\delta \times \overline{\delta-1}}$, &c. continu'd to ſo many Terms as there are different Indices in the Form of Combination, and each Term to α, β, γ, δ, &c. places reſpectively, and this Number multiply'd into

$$\frac{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3} \times \overline{n-4} \times \overline{n-4} \times \overline{n-5} \times \overline{n-6}, \&c. \text{ continu'd to } n \text{ places.}}{\overline{p \times \overline{p-1} \times \overline{p-2} \times, \&c.}\,|\,\alpha \times \overline{q \times \overline{q-1} \times, \&c.}\,|\,\beta \times \overline{1 \times \overline{1-1} \times, \&c.}\,|\,\gamma \times, \&c.}$$

each Series continued to p, q, r, &c. places reſpectively, ſhall be the Number of their Alternations.

But the Sum of all the Combinations and Alternations which are in every Form of n, ſhall be the whole Number of Combinations and Alternations of m things taken n and n.

Demonſtration.

Firſt then 'tis evident, that thoſe Combinations, which are in different Forms, differ from each other.

Again, 'Tis evident that the Combinations of m things, as $a^p, b^p, c^p, d^p, e^q, f^q, g^q, h^r, i^r$, &c. (the Indices ſimply conſider'd) taken n and n, in a Form wherein are p', q', r', ſhall be equal to the Number of the Combinations of the p', which are in the things expos'd, taken α and α, multiplied into the Number of the Combinations of the q' taken β and β, multiply'd into the Number of the Combinations of the r' taken γ and γ.

But becauſe p, and all leſſer Indices, are comprehended in every Index which is greater than themſelves, therefore is $A =$ to the Number of p, which are in the things expos'd; and for the ſame Reaſon would $B =$ the Number of the q', and C the Number of r': But the Number of the p', which are in every Form of Combination, is $= \alpha$; therefore is $B - \alpha =$ to the Number of q': Alſo becauſe the Number of ps and q' together, which are in every Form of Combination, wherein there are q', is $= \alpha + \beta = b$; therefore is $C - b =$ to the Number of r', and ſo on, how many ſoever were the different Indices in any Form of Combination.

But (by *Lem.* 5.) the Number of the Combinations of the p', which are in the things expos'd, whoſe Number is A, taken α and α, is $= \frac{A \times A-1 \times A-2}{\alpha \times \alpha-1 \times \alpha-2}$, &c. continu'd to α places; and the Number of the Combinations of the q', whoſe Number is $B-\alpha$, taken β and β, is $= \frac{B-\alpha \times B-\alpha-1 \times B-\alpha-2}{\beta \times \beta-1 \times \beta-2}$, &c. continu'd to β places; and the Number of the Combinations of the r', whoſe Number is $C-b$, taken γ and γ, is $= \frac{C-b \times C-b-1}{\gamma \times \gamma-1}$, &c. continu'd to γ places. *Q. E. D.*

But every Combination in one and the ſame Form, affords the ſame Number of Alternations: Therefore the Number of Alternations in any one Form, is ſo many times the Number of Combinations, as is the Number of Alternations in any one of theſe Combinations.

But (by *Lem.* 4.) the Number of Alternatious in any of thoſe Combinations ſhall be

$$\frac{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3} \times \overline{n-4} \times \overline{n-5} \times \overline{n-6} \times, \ \&c. \ \text{continu'd to } n \text{ places.}}{\overline{p \times p-1 \times p-2 \times, \&c.}\,|^{\alpha} \times \overline{q \times q - \times, \&c.}\,|^{\beta} \times \overline{t \times r-1 \times, \&c.}\,|^{\gamma} \times}$$

each Series continued to p, q, r, &c. places reſpectively. *Q. E. D.*

Now to make an Application of this General Rule to thoſe particular Caſes which have already been conſider'd by others, and which are contain'd in our 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th *Lemma's*, and by us more generally demonſtrated; I ſay,

If $n=m$, there can be but one Form of Combination, and but one Combination in that Form; and therefore the Number of Alternations

$$= \frac{m \times \overline{m-1} \times \overline{m-2} \times \overline{m-3} \times \overline{m-4} \times, \ \&c. \ \text{continu'd to } m \text{ places.}}{\overline{p \times p-1 \times, \&c.}\,|^{\alpha} \times \overline{q \times q-1 \times, \&c.}\,|^{\beta} \ \overline{\times r \times, \&c.}\,|^{\gamma} \times, \&c.}$$

each Series to p, q, r, &c. places reſpectively; *i. e.* (If $p=1$) $= m \times m-1 \times m-2 \times m-3 \times m-4 \times$, &c. continu'd to m places, which are the Caſes of the 4th and 3d *Lemma's*.

But if the things expos'd are all different, and n be leſs than m, which is the Caſe of the 5th and 6th *Lemma's*, then alſo can there be but one Form of Combination, and it will be $A = m$ and $\alpha = n$, and the whole Number of Combinations $= \frac{A \times A-1 \times A-2 \times, \&c.}{\alpha \times \alpha-1 \times \alpha- \times 2, \&c.}$ *i. e.* $= \frac{m \times m-1 \times m-2 \times, \&c.}{n \times n-1 \times n-2 \times, \&c.}$ each Series continued to n places, and therefore the Number of Alternations $= m + m-1 \times m- \times 2$, &c. continued to n places.

But fully to illuſtrate this Theorem, which, as delivered in general, may ſeem ſomewhat too abſtracted to be commonly underſtood, I ſhall ſubjoin one ſhort Example.

Example.

Let the things expos'd be *a a a b b b c c*, or according to our way of Notation, a^3, b^3, c^2; 'tis requir'd to find the Number of their Combinations and Alternations taken 4 and 4.

Then (becauſe in the things expos'd there is no one thing occurs more than thrice, nor more than three things different from each other) will all the Forms of Combination, which the things expos'd are capable of, be theſe,

$$\text{Viz.} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 3 \,.\, 1 \\ 2 \,.\, 2 \\ 2 \,.\, 1 \,.\, 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{Then}$$

In the firſt Form will $p = 3$, $q = 1$, $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 1$, $A = 2$, $B = 3$.

In the 2d Form will $p = 2$, ——, $\alpha = 2$, ——, $A = 3$, ——.

In the 3d Form will $p = 2$, $q = 1$, $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 2$, $A = 3$, $B = 3$.

The Number of Combinations in the Firſt Form $= \frac{A}{\alpha} \times \frac{B-\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{2}{1} \qquad = \quad 4$

The Number of Combinations in the Second Form $= \frac{A \times A-1}{\alpha \times \alpha-1} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 \times 1} \qquad = \quad 3$

The Number of Combinations in the Third Form $= \frac{A}{\alpha} \times \frac{B-\alpha \times B-\alpha-1}{\beta \times \beta-1} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2 \times 1} = \underline{3}$

And the whole Number of Combinations $= 10$

Alſo the Number of Alternations:

$$\text{In the Firſt Form} = 4 \times \frac{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3}}{\overline{p \times \overline{p-1} \times \overline{p-2}}\,|^{\alpha} \times q^{\beta}} = 4 \times \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1\,|\,1 \times} = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$\text{In the Second Form} = 3 \times \frac{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3}}{\overline{p \times \overline{p-1}}^{\alpha}} = 4 \times \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1\,|\;2} = 3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$\text{In the Third Form} = 3 \times \frac{n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3}}{\overline{p \times \overline{p-1}}\,|^{\alpha} \times q^{\beta}} = 3 \times \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1\,|\,1 \times 12} = 3 \times 12 = 36$$

And the whole Number of Alternations = 70

Many are the Properties of this *Theorem*, in common with others; as, To find the *Uncia* of a Multinominal rais'd to any integer Power: To raiſe an infinite Series to an integer Power, though of an interrupted Order, without introducing any thing immaterial, or which muſt afterwards be expung'd; and many others. But then ſo many Terms of the Series muſt be taken in at firſt, as ſhall ſerve to the Purpoſes of the intended Approximation, otherwiſe as often as it ſhall fall ſhort of that, the Operation muſt be began *de novo*.

Many likewiſe are the Properties peculiar to this *Theorem*, and great Variety of Problems might be fram'd; and I ſcruple not to ſay, many may occur in Practice, which are ſolvable by this, and no other Method whatever.

Hence may be found the Number of all Words whereof the 24 Letters are capable, from one Letter in each Word, to any Number of Letters given.

Hence may be found the Number of all Numbers, to any given Number of Places, which may be produced from any Number of Figures given.

Hence alſo the Compaſs of a Muſical Inſtrument being given, the Time and Number of the Bars, whereof each Tune ſhall conſiſt, the Numbers of Tunes may be found, which that Inſtrument is capable of.

To give an Inſtance of the prodigious Variety that there is in Muſick, I have calculated the Number of Tunes in common Time, conſiſting of eight Bars each, which may be play'd on an Inſtrument of one Note Compaſs only; and it is this, *viz.* 27584. 270157. 013570. 368586. 999728. 299176. whereas the Changes on 24 Bells is but 620448. 401733. 239439. 360000. which is but [illegible] of the Number of Tunes: And yet Dr. *Wallis* in his *Algebra* demonſtrates, could not be diſpatch'd in 31557. 600000. 00000 Years.

If then the Inſtrument were of as many Notes Compaſs as any Inſtrument now in Uſe, how prodigiouſly muſt the Number of Tunes be increas'd; the Calculation of which (though much more intricate and operoſe) would be equally attainable by our Theorem.

COMETS. See *Caſſini*'s Diſſertation in the Memoirs of the *French Academy of Sciences*, 1699. In the *Act. Erud. Lipſ.* May 1682. there is a way of finding the Diſtance of a Comet from the Earth, by *P. M. Kavina*, Mathematick Profeſſor of *Faenza*: And another in *December*, 1685. by *G. S. D.* whereby the Comet's Diſtance from the Earth is found, without any Change of Place or Station of the Obſervator, or taking any Altitudes or Azimuths,

Writers on the Subject of Comets.

Lubinietski Theatrum Cometicum. Cum Fig. 2. Vol. Amſt. 1661.

Johan. Hevelii Cometographia. Geduni, 1668.

——*Ejuſdem Prodromus Cometicus*, 1660.

Eraſmus Bartholinus de Cometis.

Staniſlai Theatrum Cometicum.

Gattus de Cometis.

Jac. Bernouilli Conamen Novi Syſtematis Cometarum.

Diſſertation ſur le Nature des Cometes, per M. Petit.

Mr. Edmund Halley, *Savilian Profeſſor of* Geometry *in* Oxon, *and* F. R. S. *his* Synopſis of the Aſtronomy of Comets *is as follows:*

The ancient *Egyptians* and *Chaldeans*, (if we may credit *Diodorus Siculus*) by a long Courſe of Obſervations, were able to predict the *Apparitions* of Comets. But ſince they are alſo ſaid, by the Help of the ſame Arts, to have prognoſticated Earthquakes and Tempeſts; 'tis paſt all doubt, that their Knowledge in theſe Matters was the Reſult rather of mere *Aſtrological Calculation*, than of any *Aſtronomical Theories* of the Cœleſtial Motions. And the *Greeks*, who were the Conquerors of both thoſe People, ſcarce found any other Sort of Learning amongſt them than this; ſo that 'tis to the *Greeks* themſelves as the Inventors (and eſpecially to the great *Hipparchus*) that we owe this *Aſtronomy*, which is now improv'd to ſuch a heighth. But yet amongſt theſe, the Opinion of *Ariſtotle* (who wou'd have Comets to be nothing elſe but ſublunary Vapours, or airy Meteors) prevail'd ſo far, that this moſt difficult Part of the Aſtronomical Science lay altogether neglected; for no body thought it worth while to take notice of, or write about the wandring uncertain Motions of what they eſteemed Vapours floating in the *Æther*; whence it came to paſs, that nothing certain concerning the Motion of Comets can be found tranſmitted from them to us.

But *Seneca* the Philoſopher, having conſider'd the *Phenomena* of two remarkable Comets of his Time, made no Scruple to place them amongſt the Cœleſtial Bodies, believing them to be Stars of equal Duration with the World, though he owns their Motions to be govern'd by Laws, not as then known or found out. And at laſt (which was no untrue or vain Prediction) he foretels, That there ſhould be Ages ſome time hereafter, to whom Time and Diligence ſhou'd unfold all theſe Myſteries; and who ſhou'd wonder that the

Ancients could be ignorant of them, after ſome lucky Interpreter of Nature had ſhewn *in what Parts of the Heavens the Comets wander'd, what and how great they were.* Yet almoſt all the Aſtronomers differ'd from this Opinion of *Seneca*; neither did *Seneca* himſelf think fit to ſet down thoſe *Phænomena* of the Motion, by which he was enabled to maintain his Opinion, nor the *Times* of thoſe Appearances which might be of uſe to Poſterity, in order to the Determining theſe Things. And indeed, upon the turning over very many Hiſtories of Comets, I find nothing at all that can be of Service in this Affair, before *A. D.* 1337. at which Time *Nicephorus Gregoras*, a *Conſtantinopolitan* Hiſtorian and Aſtronomer, did pretty accurately deſcribe the Path of a Comet amongſt the fix'd Stars, but was too lax as to the Account of the Time; ſo that this moſt doubtful and uncertain Comet only deſerves to be inſerted in our Catalogue for the Sake of its appearing near 400 Years ago.

Then the next of our Comets was in the Year 1472. which being the ſwifteſt of all, and neareſt to the Earth, was obſerv'd by *Regiomontanus*, This Comet (ſo frightful upon the Account both of the Magnitude of its Body and the Tail) mov'd Forty Degrees of a great Circle in the Heavens in the Space of one Day; and was the firſt of which any proper Obſervations are come down to us. But all thoſe that conſider'd Comets until the Time of *Tycho Brahe* (that great Reſtorer of Aſtronomy) believ'd them to be below the Moon, and ſo took but little Notice of them, reckoning them not other than Vapours.

But in the Year 1577, (*Tycho* ſeriouſly purſuing the Study of Stars, and having gotten large Inſtruments for the performing Cæleſtial Menſurations, with far greater Care and Certainty than the Ancients could ever hope for) there appear'd a very remarkable Comet; to the Obſervation of which, *Tycho* vigorouſly apply'd himſelf, and found by many juſt and faithful Trials, that it had not a *Diurnal Parallax* that was at all perceptible; and conſequently was not only no aereal Vapour, but alſo much higher than the Moon; nay, might be plac'd amongſt the Planets for any Thing that appear'd to the contrary: The cavilling Oppoſition made by ſome of the *Schoolmen* in the mean Time being to no purpoſe.

Next to *Tycho* came the Sagacious *Kepler*. He having the Advantage of *Tycho's* Labours and Obſervations, found out the *true Phyſical* Syſtem of the World, and vaſtly improv'd the Aſtronomical Science.

For he demonſtrated that the Planets perform their Revolutions in *Elliptick Orbits whoſe Planes paſs through the Center of the Sun*, obſerving this Law, That the *Areas* (*of the Elliptick Sectors taken at the Centre of the Sun, which he proved to be in the common Focus of theſe Ellipſes*) *are always proportional to the Times in which the correſpondent Elliptical Arches are deſcrib'd.* He diſcover'd alſo, That *the Diſtances of the Planets from the Sun are in the* Seſquialteral Ratio *of the Periodical Times*, *or* (which is all one) *That the Cubes of the Diſtances are as the Squares of the Times.* This great Aſtronomer had the Opportunity of obſerving two Comets, one of which was a very remarkable one. And from the Obſervations of theſe (which afforded ſufficient Indications of an *Annual Parallax*) he concluded, *That the Comets mov'd freely through the Planetary Orbs with a Motion not much different from a Rectilinear one; but of what Kind he cou'd not then preciſely determine.*

Next, *Hevelius* (a noble Emulator of *Tycho Brahe*) following in *Kelper's* Steps, embraced the ſame Hypotheſis of the *Rectilinear Motion of Comets*, himſelf accurately obſerving many of them; yet he complain'd, that his Calculations did not agree to the Matter of Fact in the Heavens: And was aware, *That the Path of a Comet was bent into a Curve Line towards the Sun.* At length came that prodigious Comet of the Year 1680. which deſcending, as it were, from an infinite Diſtance *perpendicularly* towards the Sun, aroſe from him again with as great a Velocity.

This Comet, which was ſeen for four Months continually) by the very remarkable and peculiar Curvity of its Orbit (above all others) gave the fitteſt Occaſion for inveſtigating the *Theory of their Motion.* And the *Royal Obſervatories* of *Paris* and *Greenwich* having been for ſome Time founded and commited to the Care of moſt *excellent Aſtronomers*, the *apparent* Motion of this Comet was moſt accurately (perhaps as far as human Skill could go) obſerv'd by Meſſieurs *Caſſini* and *Flamſteed*.

Not long after, that *great Geometrician*, the *illuſtrious* Sir *Iſaac Newton*, writing his *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy*, demonſtrated not only that what *Kepler* had found, did neceſſarily obtain in the *Planetary Syſtem*, but alſo that all the *Phænomena* of Comets would naturally follow from the ſame Principles; which he abundantly illuſtrated by the Example of the aforeſaid Comet of the Year 1680. ſhewing, at the ſame Time, a Method of Delineating the Orbits of Comets Geometrically; wherein he (not without the higheſt Admiration of all Men) ſolv'd a Problem, whoſe Intricacy render'd it worthy of himſelf. This Comet he prov'd to move round the Sun in a Parabolical Orb, and to deſcribe Area's (taken at the Center of the Sun) proportional to the Times.

Wherefore (following the Steps of ſo *great a Man*) I have attempted to bring the ſame Method to *Arithmetical Calculation*; and that with deſired Succeſs. For having Collected all the Obſervations of Comets I could, I fram'd this Table, the Reſult of a prodgious deal of Calculation; which, though but ſmall in Bulk, will be no unacceptable Preſent to Aſtronomers. For theſe Numbers are capable of repreſenting all that has been yet obſerv'd about the Motion of Comets by the Help of the following *general Table*; in the making of which I ſpar'd no Labour, that it might come forth perfect, as a Thing conſecrated to Poſterity, and to laſt as long as *Aſtronomy* itſelf.

The Aſtronomical Elements of the Motions in a Parabolick Orb of all the Comets that have been hitherto duly obſerv'd

Comt. An.	Nodus Aſcend.	Inclin. Orbitæ.	Perihelion	Diſtan. Perihel. a Sole.	Log. Diſt. Perihelii a Sol.	Temp. equat. Perihelii.	Perihelion a Node.	
	gr. ′ ″	gr. ′ ″	gr. ′			d. h. ′	gr. ′ ″	
1337	♊ 24.21. 0	32.11. 0	♉ 7.59. 0	40666	9.609230	*June* 2. 6.25	46.22. 0	Retrog.
1472	♑ 11.46.20	5.20. 0	♉ 15.33.30	54273	9.734584	*Feb.* 28.22.23	123.47.10	Retrog.
1531	♉ 19.25. 0	17.56. 0	♒ 1.39. 0	56700	9.753583	*Aug.* 24.21.18½	107.46. 0	Retrog.
1532	♊ 20.27. 0	32.36. 0	♋ 21. 7. 0	50910	9.706803	*Oct.* 19.22.12	30.40. 0	Direct.
1556	♍ 25.42. 0	32. 6.30	♑ 8.50. 0	46390	9.666424	*Apr.* 21.20. 3.	103. 8. 9	Direct.
1577	♈ 25.52. 0	74.32.45	♌ 9.22. 0	18342	9.263447	*Oct.* 26.18.45	103.30. 0	Retrog.
1580	♈ 18.57.20	64.40. 0	♋ 19. 5.50	59628	9.775450	*Nov.* 28.15.00	90. 8.30	Direct.
1585	♉ 7.42.30	6. 4. 0	♈ 8.51. 0	109358	0.038850	*Sept.* 27.19.20	28.51.30	Direct.
1590	♍ 15.30.40	29.40.40	♏ 6.54.30	57661	9.760882	*Jan.* 29. 3.45	51.23.50	Retrog.
1596	♒ 12.12.30	55.12. 0	♏ 18.16. 0	51293	9.710058	*July* 31.19.55	83.50.30	Retrog.
1607	♉ 20.21. 0	17. 2. 0	♒ 2.16. 0	58680	9.768490	*Oct.* 16. 3.50	108.05. 0	Retrog.
1618	♊ 16. 1. 0	37.34. 0	♈ 2.14. 0	37975	9.579498	*Oct.* 29.12.23	73.47. 0	Direct.
1652	♊ 28.10. 0	79.28. 0	♈ 28.18.40	84750	9.928140	*Nov.* 2.15.40	59.51.20	Direct.
1661	♊ 22.30.30	32.35.50	♋ 25.58.40	44851	9.651772	*Jan.* 16.23.41	33.28.10	Direct.
1664	♊ 21.14. 0	21.18.30	♌ 10.41.25	102575	0.011044	*Nov.* 24.11.52	59.27.25	Retrog.
1665	♐ 18.02. 0	76. 5. 0	♊ 11.54.30	10649	9.027309	*Apr.* 14. 5.15½	156. 7.30	Retrog.
1672	♑ 27.30.30	83.22.10	♉ 16.59.30	69739	9.843476	*Feb.* 20. 8.37	109.29. 0	Direct.
1677	♏ 26.49.10	79.03.15	♌ 17.37. 5	28059	9.448072	*Apr.* 26.00.37½	99.12. 5	Retrog.
1680	♑ 2. 2. 0	60.56. 0	♐ 22.39.30	00612	7.787106	*Dec.* 8.00. 6	9.22.30	Direct.
1682	♉ 21.16.30	17.56. 0	♏ 2.52.45	58328	9.765877	*Sep.* 4.07.39	108.23.45	Retrog.
1683	♍ 23.23. 0	83.11. 0	♊ 25.29.30	56020	9.748343	*July* 3. 2.50.	87.53.30	Retrog.
1684	♐ 28.15. 0	65.48.40	♏ 28.58. 0	96015	9.982339	*Mai.* 29.10.16	29.23.00	Direct.
1686	♓ 20.34.40	31.21.40	♊ 17.00.30	32500	9.511883	*Sept.* 6.14.33	86.25.50	Direct.
1698	♐ 27.44.15	11.46. 0	♑ 00.51.15	69129	9.839660	*Oct.* 8.16.57	3. 7. 0	Retrog.

This Table needs little Explication, ſince 'tis plain enough from the Titles what the Numbers mean. Only it may be obſerv'd, that the *Perihelium* Diſtances are eſtimated in ſuch Parts, as the Middle Diſtance of the Earth from the Sun contains 100000.

A General Table for Calculating the Motions of Comets in a Parabolick Orbit.

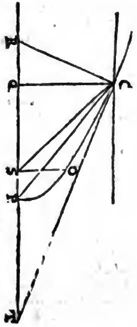
Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro diſt. a Sole.	Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro diſt. a Sole.	Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro diſt. a Sole	M. a mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro diſt. a Sole.
0	gr. ′ ″		0	gr. ′ ″		0	gr. ′ ″		0	gr. ′ ″	
1	1.31.40	0.000077	31	42.55.06	0.062400	61	69.55.58	0.172914	91	86.20.34	0.274 76
2	3. 3.15	0.000309	32	44. 3.20	0.065838	62	70.36.56	0.176557	92	86.46.20	0.277239
3	4.34.43	0.000694	33	45.10.29	0.069319	63	71.17.16	0.180188	93	87.11.43	0.280287
4	6. 6. 0	0.001231	34	46.16.35	0.072839	64	71.56.56	0.183803	94	87.36.45	0.283306
5	7.37. 1	0.001921	35	47.21.36	0.076396	65	72.35.57	0.187404	95	88.01.27	0.286308
6	9. 7.43	0.002759	36	48.25.33	0.079984	66	73.14.15	0.190978	96	88.25.49	0.289293
7	10.38. 2	0.003745	37	49.28.27	0.083600	67	73.51.59	0.194540	67	88.49.48	6.292252
8	12. 7.54	0.004876	38	50.30.19	0.087244	68	74.29. 6	0.198085	98	89.13.32	0.295201
9	13.37.17	0.006151	39	51.31. 8	0.090910	69	75. 5.38	0.201614	99	89.36.54	0.298122
1	15. 6. 7	0.007564	40	52.30.56	0.094596	70	75.41.35	0.205122	100	90.00.00	0.301030
11	16.34.20	0.009115	41	53.29.44	0.098300	71	76.16.56	0.208612	102	90.45.14	0.306782
12	18. 1.54	0.010798	42	54.27.32	0.102019	72	76.51.43	0.212080	104	91.29.18	0.307469
13	19.28.47	0.012609	43	55.24.21	0.105742	73	77.25.57	0.215529	106	92.12.14	0.318060
14	20.54.54	0.014550	44	56.20.12	0.109490	74	77.59.41	0.218963	108	92.54. 4	6.323587
15	22.20.14	0.016607	45	57.15. 6	0.113240	75	78.32.54	0.222378	110	93.34.52	0.329042
16	23.44.44	0.018783	46	58. 9. 0	0.116995	76	79. 5.35	0.225769	112	94.14.40	0.334424
17	25. 8.22	0.021072	47	59. 2. 4	0.120756	77	79.37.45	0.229142	114	94.53.30	0.339736
18	26.31. 8	0.023470	48	59.54.11	0.124518	78	80. 9.23	0.232488	116	95.31.22	0.344979
19	27.52.55	0.025969	49	60.45.25	0.128278	79	80.40.34	0.235809	118	96. 8.22	0.350153
20	29.13.47	0.028570	50	61.35.45	0.132035	80	81.11.16	0.239127	120	96.44.30	0.355262
21	30.33.40	0.031263	51	62.25.14	0.135792	81	81.41.34	0.242416	122	97.19.48	0.360306
22	31.52.32	0.034045	52	63.13.52	0.139544	82	82.11.19	0.245684	124	97.54.17	0.365284
23	33.10.23	0.036916	53	64. 1.40	0.143291	83	82.40.40	0.248933	126	98.28.00	0.370200
24	34.27.12	0.039864	54	64.48.38	0.147029	84	83. 9.34	0.252159	128	99.00.37	0.375052
25	35.42.59	0.042892	55	65.34.50	0.150762	85	83.38. 4	0.255366	130	99.33.11	0.379842
26	36.57.41	0.045982	56	66.20.13	0.154482	86	84. 6. 8	0.258552	132	100. 4.43	0.384576
27	38.11.20	0.049154	57	67.04.50	0.158192	87	84.33.49	0.261720	134	100.35.45	0.389252
8	39.23.54	0.052382	58	67.48.42	0.161890	88	85. 1. 5	0.264865	136	101. 5.48	0.393868
9	40.35.23	0.055668	59	68.31.50	0.165578	89	85.27.58	0.267989	138	101.35.22	0.398428
0	41.45.47	0.059009	60	69.14.16	0.169254	90	85.51.27	0.271002	140	102. 4.19	0.402030

Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro dist. a Sole.	Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro dist. a Sole	Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro dist. a Sole	Med. mot.	Ang. a Perihelio.	Logar. pro dist. a Sole.
o	gr. ' "		o	gr. ' "		o	gr. ' "		o	gr. ' "	
142	102.32.41	0.407380	204	113.37.25	0.523400	360	117.28. 6	0.708104	820	141.49.24	0.970837
144	103.00.31	0.411784	208	114. 9.52	0.529705	370	128. 2.33	0.716976	840	142.10.00	0.978397
146	103.27.47	0.416132	212	114 41.25	0.535686	380	128.35.38	0.725606	860	142.29.56	0.985771
148	103.54.31	0.420430	216	115.12.02	0.541958	390	129. 7.27	0.734006	880	142.49.10	0.992970
150	104.20.43	0.424676	220	115.41.51	0.547922	400	129.38. 4	0.742186	900	143. 7.48	0.100000
152	104.46.22	0.428866	224	116.10.52	0.553782	410	130. 7.34	0.750160	920	143.25.51	1.006871
154	105.11.33	0.433012	228	116.39. 7	0.559538	420	130.36. 2	0.757930	940	143.43.21	1.013586
156	105.36.16	0.437110	232	117. 6.38	0.565199	430	131. 3.30	0.765516	900	144.00.18	1.020155
158	106.00.32	0.441164	336	117.33.27	0.570762	440	131.30. 2	0.772918	980	144.16.46	1.026583
160	106.24.23	0.445178	240	117.59.35	0.576233	450	131.55.41	0.780148	1000	144.32.46	1.032876
162	106.47.47	0.449144	244	118.25. 5	0.581616	460	132.20.30	0.787216	1500	149.26. 8	1.158188
164	107.10.44	0.453060	248	118.49.57	0.586912	470	132.44.32	0.794122	2000	152.26.15	1.246058
166	107.33.17	0.456936	252	119.14.14	0.592122	480	133.37.50	0.800882	2500	154.32.20	1.313703
168	107.55.27	0.460772	256	119.37.56	0.597252	490	133. 0.25	0.807494	3000	156. 7.27	1.368678
170	108.17.14	0.464208	260	120. 1. 6	0.602301	500	133.52.20	0.813969	3500	157.22.19	1.414974
172	108.38.37	0.468318	264	120.23.44	0.607274	520	134.34.18	0.826522	4000	158.24.36	1.454950
174	108.59.39	0.472030	268	120.45.52	0.612174	540	135.14. 0	0.838600	4500	159.16.36	1.490125
176	109.20.20	0.475705	272	121. 7.30	0.616998	560	135.51.28	0.850187	5000	160. 1.12	1.521521
178	109.40.40	0.479340	276	121.28.39	0.621750	580	136.27. 6	0.861369	5500	160.40. 5	1.549864
180	110.00.40	0.482937	280	121.49.22	0.626438	600	137. 0.57	0.872155	6000	161.14.24	1.575718
182	110.20.20	0.486498	284	122. 9.38	0.631056	620	137.33.13	0.882575	6500	161.45.00	1.599460
184	110.39.41	0.490022	288	122.29.28	0.635608	640	138. 3.58	0.892649	7000	162.12.34	1.621417
186	110.58.44	0.493512	292	122.48.54	0.640098	660	138.33.21	0.902401	7500	162.37.34	1.641838
188	111.17.29	0.496965	296	123. 7.57	0.644525	680	139. 1.29	0.911866	8000	163.00.23	1.660922
190	111.35.55	0.500484	300	123.26.36	0.648393	700	120.28.25	0.927012	8500	163.21.20	1.678834
192	111.54.05	0.503769	310	124.11.40	0.659559	720	139.54.16	0.929907	9000	163.40.42	1.695708
194	112.11.58	0.507121	320	124.54.36	0.669880	740	140.19. 5	0.938549	9500	163.58.38	1.711662
196	112.29.34	0.510441	330	125.35.34	0.679876	760	140.42.56	0.946951	10000	164.15.20	1.726784
198	112.46.55	0.513729	340	126.14.44	0.689578	780	141. 5.55	0.955124	50000	170.52. 0	2.197960
200	113. 4.00	0.516984	350	126.52.12	0.698970	800	141.28. 3	0.963082	100000	172.45.44	2.399655

The Conſtruction and Uſe of the General Table.

As the Planets move in *Elliptical* Orbs, ſo do the Comets in *Parabolick* ones, having the Sun in their common *Focus*, and deſcribe equal *Area's* in equal *Times*. But now becauſe all *Parabola's* are *ſimilar* to one another, therefore if any determinate Part of the *Area* of a given *Parabola* be divided into any Number of Parts at Liberty, there will be a *like* Diviſion made in all *Parabola's*, under the ſame Angles, and the Diſtances will be proportional: And conſequently this one Table of ours will ſerve for all Comets. Now, the manner of the Calculation of this Table is thus: In the *Fig.* let *S* be the *Sun*, *P O C* the Orbit of a Comet, *P* the *Perihelion*, *O* the Place where the Comet is 90 *gr.* diſtant from the Sun, *C* any other Place. Draw the Right Lines *C P*, *C S*, and make *S T*, *S R* equal to *C S*; and then having drawn the Right Lines *C R*, *C T*, (whereof the one is a Tangent, and the other a Perpendicular to the Curve) let fall *C Q* perpendicular to the *Axis P S R*.

Now, any *Area*, as *C O P S*, being given, 'tis requir'd to find the Angle *C S P*, and the Diſtance *C S*. From the Nature of the *Parabola R Q* is ever $= \frac{1}{2}$ the Parameter of the *Axis*, and conſequently if the Parameter be put $= 2$, then $R\,Q = 1$. Let $C\,Q = z$; then $P\,Q$ ſhall $= \frac{1}{2}zz$, and the Parabolick Segment $C\,O\,P = \frac{1}{12}zzz$. But the Triangle $C\,S\,P$ will $= \frac{1}{4}z$, and ſo the Mixtilineal *Area* $C\,O\,P\,S = \frac{1}{12}z^3 + \frac{1}{4}z = a$, whence $z^3 + 3z = 12a$. Wherefore reſolving this Cubical Equation, *z* or the Ordinate *C Q* will be known. Now, let the *Area O P S* be propos'd to be divided into 100 Parts; this *Area* is $\frac{1}{12}$ of



the Square of the Parameter, and conſequently $12\,a$ is $=$ that Square $= 4$. If therefore the Roots of theſe Equations $z^3 + 3z = 0{,}04 : 0{,}08 : 0{,}12 : 0{,}16$, *&c.* be ſucceſſively extracted, there will be obtain'd ſo many *z* or Ordinates *C Q* reſpectively, and the *Area S O P* will be divided into 100 Parts. And in like manner is the *Calculus* to be continued beyond the Place *O*. Now the Root of this Equation (ſince *R Q* is equal 1) is the Tabular Tangent of the Angle *C R Q*, or ½ the Angle *C S P*, and ſo the Angle *C S P* is given. And *R C*, the Secant of the ſame Angle *C R Q*, is a mean Proportional between *R Q* or Unity; and *R T*, which is the double of *S C*, as is plain from the *Conicks*. But if *S P* be put = 1, and ſo the *Latus Rectum* = 4, (as in our Table) then *R T* will be the Diſtance ſought, *viz.* the double of *S C* in the former *Parabola*. After this manner therefore I compos'd the foregoing Table, which ſerves to repreſent the Motions of all Comets: For hitherto there has been none obſerv'd, but comes within the Laws of the *Parabola*.

It remains now, that we give the Rules for the Calculation, and ſhew the way of determining the Place of a Comet ſeen, by thoſe Numbers. *The Velocity of a Comet moving in a* Parabola, *is every where to the Velocity of a Planet deſcribing a Circle about the Sun, at the ſame Diſtance from the Sun,* as √2 to 1, as appears from *Cor.* 7. *Prop.* 16. *Lib.* 1. of the *Princip. Phil. Nat. Math.* ¶ If therefore a Comet in its *Perihelium* were ſuppos'd to be as far diſtant from the Sun as the Earth is, then the Diurnal *Area* which the Comet wou'd deſcribe, would be to the Diurnal *Area* of the Earth, as √2 to 1. And conſequently, the Time of the Annual Revolution, is to the Time in which ſuch a Comet wou'd deſcribe a Quadrant of its Orbit from the *Perihelium*, as 314159, *&c.* (that is, the *Area* of the Circle) to $\sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}$. Therefore the Comet would deſcribe that Quadrant in 109 Days, 14 Hours, 46 Minutes, and ſo that Parabolick *Area* (analogous to the *Area P O S*) being divided into 100 Parts, to each Day there would be allotted 0.912280 of thoſe Parts; the Log. of which, *viz.* 9.960128, is to be kept for continual Uſe. *But then the Times in which a Comet, at a greater or leſs Diſtance, would* deſcribe ſimilar Quadrants, *are as the Times of the Revolutions in Circles*, that is, in the *Seſquiplicate Ratio* of the Diſtances: And ſo the *Diurnal Area's*, eſtimated in *Centeſimal* Parts of the Quadrant (which Parts we put for Meaſures of the mean Motion, like Degrees) are in each in the *Subſeſquialteral* Proportion *of the Diſtance from the Sun in the* Perihelion.

Theſe neceſſary things premiſ'd, let it be propos'd to compute the *apparent Place* of any one of the mention'd Comets for any *given Time*. Therefore,

1. *Let the Sun's Place be had, and the Log. of its Diſtance from the Earth.*

2. *Let the Difference between the Time of the* Perihelion, *and the Time given, be gotten in Days and Decimal Parts of Days. To the Log. of this Number let there be added the conſtant Log.* 9.960128, *and the Complement Arithmetical of the* $\frac{3}{2}$ *of the Log. of the Diſtance in the* Perihelium *from the Sun: The Sum will be the Log. of the mean Motion, to be ſought in the firſt Column of the General Table.*

3. *With the mean Motion let there be taken the correſpondent Angle from the* Perihelium, *in the Table, and the Log. for the Diſtance from the Sun: Then in Comets that are direct, add, and in retrograde ones, ſubſtract, if the Time be after the* Perihelium, *the Angle thus found, to or from the Place of the* Perihelium; *or in direct Comets ſubſtract, and in retrograde ones add, if the Time be before the* Perihelium, *the foreſaid Angle to or from the Place of the* Perihelium; *and ſo we ſhall have the Place of the Comets in its Orbit. And to the Log. found for the Diſtance, let there be added the Log. of the Diſtance in the* Perihelium, *and the Sum will be the Log. of the true Diſtance of the Comet from the Sun.*

4. *The Place of the Node, together with the Place of the Comet in its Orbit, being given, let the Diſtance of the Comet from the Node be found; then the Inclination of the Plane being given, there will be given alſo (from the common Rules of Trigonometry) the Comet's Place reduced to the Ecliptick, the Inclination or Heliocentrick Latitude, and the Log. of the* curtate *Diſtance.*

5. *From theſe things given (by the very ſame Rules that we find the Planet's Place from the Sun's Place and Diſtance given) we may obtain the* Apparent *or* Geocentrick *Place of the Comet, together with the Apparent Latitude.* And this it may be worth while to illuſtrate by an Example or two.

Example I.

Let it be required to find the Place of the Comet of the Year 166¾, March *the* 1d, 7h, 00', *P. M.* London. *That is,* 96d, 19h, 8', *after the* Perihelium, *which happened* Novemb. 24°, 11h, 52'.

Log. Diſt. Perihel.	0.011044
Log. Seſquialt.	0.016566
Comp. Arith.	9.983434
	9.960128
Log. Temp.	1.985862
Log. Med. Mot.	1.929424
Medius Motus	85.001
Perihel. ♌	10.41.25
Ang. Correſp.	83.38.05
Comet. in Orb. ♉	17. 3.20
Aſcend. Nod. ♊	21.14.00
Com. a Nodo	34.10.40
Red. ad Eclip.	32.19.05
Com. Helioc. ♉	18.54.55
Incl. Bor.	11.46.50
Log. pro diſt.	0.255369
Log Perihel.	0.011044
Co-ſin. Incl.	9.990754
Log. diſt. Curt.	0.257167
Log. diſt. ☉	9.997918
☉ ♓	21.44.45
Com. Viſus ♈	29.18.30
Lat. Viſa	8.36.15

Example II.

Let it be required to find the Place of the Comet of the Year 168¾, July 23°, 13h, 35', *P. M.* London: *Or* 13h, 40', *Equat. Time. That is,* 21d, 10h, 50' *after the* Perihelium.

Log. diſt. Perihel.	9.748343
Log. Seſquialt.	2.622514
Comp. Arith.	0.377486
	9.960128
Log. Temp.	1.310723
Log. Med. Mot.	1.648337
Medius Motus	44.498
Perihel. ♊	25.29.30
Ang. Correſp.	23.23.20
Comet. in Orb. ♈	28.42.10
Nod. Deſcend. ♓	23.23.00
Com. a Nodo	35.19.10
Red. ad Eclip.	4.48.30
Com. Helioc. ♓	28.11.30
Incl. Bor.	35. 2.00
Log. pro diſt.	0.111336
Log. Perihel.	9.748343
Co-ſin. Incl.	9.913187
Log. diſt, Curt.	9.772866
Log. diſt. ☉	0.006104
☉ Locus ♌	10.41.25
Com. Viſus ♋	5.11.50
Lat. Bor.	28.52.00

At the Inſtant of Time ſpecified in the firſt Example, 'twas obſerved (at *London*) that the Comet applied to the ſecond Star of *Aries*; ſo that it was found to be 9′ more Northerly, and 3′ to the *Eaſt*, according to Mr. *Hook*'s Obſervation. But at that of the Second Example, I my ſelf (near *London*, with the ſame Inſtruments whereby I formerly obſerved the *Southern* Conſtellations) found the Place of the Comet to be ♋, 5°. 11½′. and 28°. 52′. *North* Latitude, which agreed exactly with the Obſervation made at *Greenwich* almoſt the very ſame Moment.

As for the Comet of the Year 1680, which came almoſt to the very *Sun* it ſelf (being in its *Perihelion*, not above $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Semidiameter of the Sun diſtant from the Surface of it) ſince the *Latus Rectum* is ſo very ſmall, could hardly be contained within the Limits of the General Table, becauſe of the exceſſive Velocity of the *Mean Motion*. Therefore in this Comet the beſt way is (after the *mean Motion* is found) to get from thence (by the Help of the foregoing Equation $z^3 + 3z = \frac{4}{100}$ of the *mean Motion*) the Tangent of half the Angle from the Perihelion, together with the Log. for the Diſtance from the Sun. Which things being given, we are to proceed by the ſame Rules as in the reſt.

After this manner therefore the Aſtronomical Reader may examine theſe Numbers, which I have calculated with all imaginable Care from the Obſervations I have met with. And I have not thought fit to make them publick before they have been duly examin'd, and made as accurate as 'twas poſſible, by the Study of many Years. I have publiſhed this Specimen of Cometical Aſtronomy, as a *Prodromus* of a deſigned future Work; leſt happening to die, theſe Papers might be loſt, which every Man is not capable to retrieve, by reaſon of the great Difficulty of the Calculation.

Now it may not be amiſs to put the Reader in mind, That our Five firſt Comets (the Third and Fourth obſerved by *Peter Apian*, the Fifth by *Paulus Fabricius*) as alſo the Tenth ſeen by *Maſtlin*, if I miſtake not, in the Year 1586, are not ſo certain as the reſt; for the Obſervations were made neither with fit Inſtruments, nor due Care, and upon that Account are diſagreeing with themſelves, and can by no means be reconcil'd with a regular Computation. The Comet which appear'd in the Year 1684, was only taken notice of by *Blanchinus*, who obſerved at *Rome:* And the laſt, which appear'd in the Year 1698, was ſeen only by thoſe at *Paris*, who determined its Courſe in a very uncommon way. This Comet was very obſcure; and although it moved ſwift, and came near enough our Earth, yet we, who were wont to be curious enough in theſe Matters, ſaw nothing of it. For want of Obſervations, I have left out of the foregoing Catalogue, thoſe two remarkable Comets which have appear'd in this our Age, one in *November*, in the Year 1689. the other in *February*, in the Year 1702. For they directing their Courſes towards the *Southern* Parts of the World, and being ſcarce conſpicuous here in *Europe*, met with no Obſervers capable of the Buſineſs. But if any one ſhall bring from *India*, or the *Southern* Parts, an accurate Series of requiſite Obſervations, I will willingly fall to work again, and undergo the Fatigue of repreſenting their Orbits in Numbers, as I have done the reſt.

By comparing together the Accounts of the Motions of theſe Comets, 'tis apparent their Orbits are diſpoſed in no manner of Order; nor can they, as the Planets are, be moved indifferently every way, as well retrograde as direct: From whence it is clear, they are not carried about or moved in *Vortices*. Moreover, the Diſtances in their *Periheliums* are ſometimes greater, ſometimes leſs; which makes me ſuſpect there may be a far greater Number of them, which moving in Regions more remote from the Sun, become very obſcure; and wanting Tails, paſs by us unſeen.

Hitherto I have conſidered the Orbits of Comets as exactly *Parabolick*; upon which Suppoſition it would follow, that Comets being impell'd towards the Sun by a Centripetal Force, deſcend as from Spaces infinitely diſtant, and by their Falls acquire ſuch a Velocity, as that they may again run off into the remoteſt Parts of the Univerſe, moving upwards with ſuch a perpetual Tendency, as never to return again to the Sun. But ſince they appear frequently enough, and ſince none of them can be found to move with an Hyperbolick Motion, or a Motion ſwifter than what the Comet might acquire by its Gravity to the Sun, 'tis highly probable they rather move in very Excentrick Orbits, and make their Returns after long Periods of Time: For ſo their Number will be determinate, and perhaps not ſo very great. Beſides, the Space between the Sun and the fix'd Stars is ſo immenſe, that there is room enough for a Comet to revolve, though the Period of its Revolution be vaſtly long. Now the *Latus Rectum* of an *Ellipſis*, is to the *Latus Rectum* of a *Parabola*, which has the ſame Diſtance in its *Perihelium*, as the Diſtance in the *Aphelium* in the *Ellipſis*, is to the whole *Axis* of the *Ellipſis*; and the Velocities are in a ſubduplicate *Ratio* of the ſame: Wherefore in every Excentrick Orbit, this *Ratio* comes very near to a *Ratio* of Equality; and the very ſmall Difference which happens on account of the greater Velocity in the *Pa-*

rabola, is eaſily compenſated in determining the Situation of the Orbit. The principal Uſe therefore of this Table of the Elements of their Motions, and that which induced me to conſtruct it, is, That whenever a new Comet ſhall appear, we may be able to know, by comparing together the Elements, whether it be any of thoſe which has appeared before, and conſequently to determine its Period and the *Axis* of its Orbit, and to foretell its Return. And indeed there are many Things which *Apian* obſerved in the Year 1531. was the ſame with that which *Kepler* and *Longomontanus* took Notice of and deſcribed in the Year 1607. and which I my ſelf have ſeen return, and obſerved in the Year 1682. All the Elements agree, and nothing ſeems to contradict this my Opinion, beſides the Inequality of the Periodick Revolutions: Which Inequality is not ſo great neither, as that it may not be owing to Phyſical Cauſes: For the Motion of *Saturn* is ſo diſturbed by the reſt of the Planets, eſpecially *Jupiter*, that the Periodick Time of that Planet is uncertain for ſome whole Days together. How much more therefore will a Comet be ſubject to ſuch like Errors, which riſes almoſt four times higher than *Saturn*, and whoſe Velocity, though increaſed but a very little, would be ſufficient to change its Orbit from an Elliptical to a Parabolical one. This, moreover, confirms me in my Opinion of its being the ſame; that in the Year 1456. in the Summer Time, a Comet was ſeen paſſing retrograde between the Earth and the Sun, much after the ſame manner: Which, though no Body made Obſervations upon it, yet from its Period, and the Manner of its Tranſit, I cannot think different from thoſe I have juſt now mention'd. Hence I dare venture to foretel, That it will return again in the Year 1758. And, if it ſhould then return, we ſhall have no Reaſon to doubt but the reſt muſt return too: Therefore Aſtronomers have a large Field to exerciſe themſelves in for many Ages, before they will be able to know the Number of theſe many and great Bodies revolving about the common Center of the Sun; and reduce their Motions to certain Rules. I thought indeed that the Comet which appear'd in the Year 1532. might be the ſame with that obſerv'd by *Hevelius* in the Year 1661. But *Apian's* Obſervations, which are the only ones we have concerning the firſt of theſe Comets, are too rude and unſkilfull for any thing of Certainty to be drawn from them in ſo nice a Matter. I deſign to treat of all theſe things in a larger Volume, and contribute my utmoſt for the Promotion of this Part of Aſtronomy, if it ſhall pleaſe God to continue my Life and Health.

In the mean time, thoſe that deſire to know how to conſtruct Geometrically the Orb of a Comet by three accurate Obſervations given, may find it at the End of the Third Book of Sir *Iſacc Newton's* Principles of Natural Philoſophy, entituled *De Syſtemate Mundi*, in the Words of its Renowned Inventor. Which have ſince been more fully explained by my very worthy Collegue Dr. *Gregory*, in his Learned Work of *Aſtronomia Phyſica & Geometrica*.

One thing more perhaps it may not be improper or unpleaſant to advertiſe the Aſtronomical Reader, That ſome of theſe Comets have their Nodes ſo very near the Annual Orb of the Earth, that if it ſhall ſo happen, that the Earth be found in the Parts of her Orb next the Node of a Comet, whilſt the Comet paſſes by; as the apparent Motion of the Comet will be incredibly ſwift, ſo its *Parallax* will become very ſenſible; and the Proportion thereof to that of the Sun will be given. Wherefore ſuch Tranſits of Comets do afford us the very beſt Means, though they ſeldom happen to determine the Diſtance of the Sun and Earth: Which hitherto has only been attempted by *Mars* in his Oppoſition to the Sun, or elſe *Venus* in *Perigæo*; whoſe Parallaxes, though triple to that of the Sun, are ſcarce any ways to be perceived by our Inſtruments; whence we are ſtill in great Uncertainty in that Affair. This Uſe of Comets was the ingenious Thought of that Excellent Geometrician Mr. *Nicolas Facio*. Now the Comet of 1472. had a Parallax above twenty times greater than the Sun's. And if the Comet of 1618. had come down, about the Middle of *March*, to his deſcending Node; or if that of 1618. had arrived a little ſooner at its aſcending Node, they would have been yet much nearer the Earth, and conſequently have had more notable Parallaxes. But hitherto none has threaten'd the Earth with a nearer Appulſe than that of 1680. For by Calculation I find, that *Novemb.* 11°. 1 h. 6'. *P. M.* that Comet was not above the Semidiameter of the Sun to the Northwards of the Way of the Earth. At which Time, had the Earth been there, the Comet would have had a Parallax equal to that of the Moon, as I take it. This is ſpoken to Aſtronomers: But what might be the Conſequences of ſo near an Appulſe, or of a Contact; or laſtly, of a Shock of the Celeſtial Bodies (which is by no means impoſſible to come to paſs) I leave to be diſcuſs'd by the Studious of Phyſical Matters.

COMMENDAM. Before the Reformation, it was common for the Ordinary to grant a Sequeſtration of a Living (eſpecially if in his own Gift, or lapſed to him) for ſix Months Time: And ſuch a Sequeſtration was called *Commenda-Semeſtris*. And this was the only *Commendam* that the Canon Law approved of; tho' *Commendams* for a longer Time, and even for Life, were all along uſed. A Biſhop, *now*, is only capable of holding a Benefice, or other inferior Dignity, by this Title of *Commendam*; which he doth by Licenſe from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or from the King in *Chancery*. But the Biſhop can't hold any Living in *Commendam* without the Patron's Conſent; as *Watſon* ſaith, *c.* 18. *p.* 141. In Caſe of a *Commendam*, no Inſtitution is neceſſary; and a Biſhop may be Licenſed to hold a Living in his own Gift by theſe Words: *Authoritate ſua propria capere, & apprehendere abſquere Inſtitutione, Inductione, Collatione*, &c.

COMMISURA *Craſſioris Nervi annuli*, is a Medullary Proceſs in the Brain, connecting together the *Corpora Striata*, or the Tips of the *Crura Medullæ oblongatæ*.

COMMUNICATION. Lines of Communication in the Art of Fortification, are Trenches made to continue and preſerve a ſafe Correſpondence between two *Forts* or *Poſts*; or at a Siege, between two *Approaches*, that they may relieve one another on Occaſion.

COMPARTITION, in Architecture, is the uſeful and graceful Diſtribution of the whole Ground-plot of an Edifice, into Rooms of Office, of Reception, or Entertainment.

COMPARTMENT, in Architecture, is a particular Square, or other figured Space (for an Inſcription, &c.) mark'd out in ſome ornamental Part of a Building.

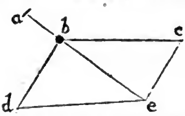
COMPASS: The *Latin* and *Greek* Names uſed for the *Points of the Compaſs*, are as follows:

NORTH.	Septentrio.
N. b. E	Hypaquilo, Hyperboreas.
N. N. E.	Aquilo Gallicus.
N.E.b.N.	Meſaquilo Meſoboreas.
N. E.	Supernas Borrhapeliotes (Vales.)
E. N. E.	Cæcias, Caibas.
E. b. N.	Meſocæcias.
EAST.	Oriens, Subſolanus.
E. b. S.	Hypeurus, Hypereurus.
E. S. E.	Vulturnus.
S.E.b.E.	Meſeurus.
S. E.	Euro auſter, vulg. Notapeliotes.
S.E.b.S.	Hypophænix, Hypereanotus.
S. S. E.	Euronotus, *by* Vegetius, Δαλχόνος.
S. b. E.	Meſophænix, Meſeuronotus.
SOUTH.	Auſter.
S. b. W.	Meſolibonotus.
S. S. W.	Auſtroafricus.
S.W.b.S.	Hypolibonotus, Hyperlibonotus.
S. W.	Notolibycus, Auſtro-Zephyrus.
S.W.b.W.	Meſafricus, Meſolopus.
W.S.W.	Africus, Subveſperus.
W.b.S.	Hypafricus.
WEST.	Favonius, (Veget.) Subveſpertinus Occidens.
WEST.	Occidens.
W.b.N.	Meſocorus, Meſargeſtes.
W.N.W.	Corus, Caurus.
N.W.b.W.	Hypocorus, Hyperargeſtes.
N. W.	Corus Eteſiæ, Zephyroboreas.
N.W.b.W.	Hypocircius, Meſothracias.
N.N.W.	Circius.
N. b. W.	Meſocircius.

[*Metius* Lib. V. Doctrin. Sp.

COMPERTORIUM, is a Judicial Inqueſt in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, to find out and relate the Truth of a Cauſe.

COMPOSITION *of Motion.* If a Body as *b*, be impelled or drawn by three different Forces, in the three different Directions, *b a*, *b c*, and *b d*, ſo that it yield to none of them, but continue in *aquilibro:* Then will thoſe three *Powers* or *Forces* be to one another, as three right Lines drawn parallel to thoſe Lines expreſſing the three different Directions, and terminated by their mutual Concourſes. Let *b e* repreſent the Force by which the Body *b* is impelled from *b* to *a*; then will the ſame right Line *b e* repreſent alſo the contrary equal Force, by which it is impelled from *b* to *e*. But by what hath been ſaid before in Compoſition of Motion, the force *b e* is reſolvable into the two Forces acting according to the two Directions, *b d*, and *b c*, to which the other impelling from *b* to *e*, is as *b e* to *b d*, and *b c* or *d e*, reſpectively. So likewiſe two Forces acting without the Directions *b d*, *b c*, and being equipollent to the Force acting without the Direction *b e*, from *b* to *e*; will be to the Force acting according to the Direction *b e* from *b* to *e*, as *b d*, *b c* to *b d*; and therefore the Forces acting in the Directions *b d*, *b c*, and equipollent to the Force acting in the Direction *b e*, are to the Force acting in the Direction, as *b d*, *b c*, or *d e* to *b e*: That is, if a Body be urged by three different equipollent Powers in the Directions, *b a*, *b d*, and *b c*, theſe three Forces ſhall be to one another, as *b e*, *b d*, and *d e*, reſpectively. *Q. E. D.* And this ſingle Propoſition is the Foundation of all the Mechanicks, as hath been often ſhewn by Geometers.



COMPOSITION *of Quantities*, with reſpect to the Doctrine of *Combinations*, in the joining in any Number of Given Quantities, Letters or Figures, one Row with another Row of the ſame, or with two or three, or more other Rows. See *Combination*.

COMPOSITION *in Painting*, comprehends two Parts, *Invention* and *Diſpoſition*; one of which finds out (by the means of Hiſtory) proper Objects for a Picture; and the other places them aright: the juſt Mixture of which two Things, according to a true Oeconomy, is properly *Compoſition*.

CONATUS *Centrifugus:* This is ſometimes called the *Conatus Excuſſorius*, and is always expreſſed by the verſed Sine of the Angle of Circulation, and theſe *Conatus Centrifugi* of Bodies revolving in equal Circles, with an equable Motion, are in a duplicate *Ratio*, or as the Squares of their Velocities. But if the Bodies revolve in unequal Circles, their *Conatus Centrifugi* will be in a *Ratio*, compounded of the *Ratio* of the Squares of the Velocities *directly*, and the Simple *Ratio* of the *Radii* of thoſe Circles *Inverſly*. If the Body deſcribe equal Areas in equal Times (as is the Caſe of the Planets which revolve in Ellipſes round the Sun) then the *Conatus Centrifugi* will be reciprocally as the Cubes of the *Radii*.

CONATUS *Excuſſorius*. See *Conatus Centrifugus*.

CONGENERES *Muſculi*; are ſuch Muſcles in an Animal Body, as ſerve together to produce the ſame Motion; and they are ſo called, becauſe they aſſiſt one another in their *Action*.

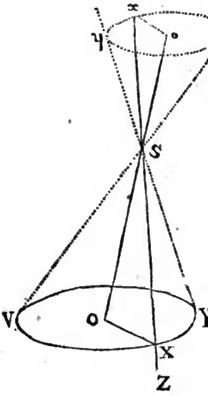
CONGRUITY: That there is ſuch a Property as *Congruity* in the Particles of ſeveral Fluids, is plain from theſe and ſuch like Inſtances: Quickſilver will ſtick to Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, &c. and unite with them; but will roll off from Wood, Stone, Glaſs, &c. and Water that will wet Salt and diſſolve it, will ſlip off from Tallow, &c. without adhering to it; as it will from a duſty Surface, and from the Feathers of Water-Fowls. Two Drops of Water, or of Mercury, will, on Contact, immediately join and coaleſce: But Oil of Tartar poured on Quickſilver, and Spirit of Wine on that Oil, and Oil of Turpentine on that, and Air over all; tho' theſe are ſtopp'd in a Bottle, and ſhaked never ſo long, they will by no means continue mingled, but will ſeparate and keep diſtinct. Whether the Cauſe of this *Incongruity* be not, that the Particles of the Fluids cannot be brought ſo near to one another, as to come within the Sphere of one another's Attraction; and why they cannot be brought to do ſo by ſhaking, are Enquiries worth purſuing. The Ingenious Dr. *Hook* calls *Congruity* both a *Tenacious* and *Attractive Power*, in which he's certainly right; but perhaps what he takes to be the Effects of *Congruity*, is the Cauſe of it.

CONICK SECTIONS. I thought fit to give the Reader here a Tranſlation of *L'Hoſpital*'s Sixth Book of Conicks; wherein he will ſee how the Sections and their primary Properties are deduced from the Cone it ſelf, without the tedious Number of Lemmas, which ſome have premiſed about a Line cut Harmonically; whoſe Demonſtrations alone, are more than all theſe Propoſitions, and not ſo natural nor eaſy neither.

DEFINITIONS.

I. If an Infinite right Line, as *x S Z*, having one Part of it, as *S*, fix'd *there* as in an immoveable Point, plac'd above the Plane of the Circle *V X Y*; be ſuppoſed to move round the Circumference of the ſaid Circle; the Revolution of this Line *x S X Z*, will produce or form what we call a *Conick Surface*; and if the Line be continued each way beyond the immoveable Point *S*, it will generate two *Conick Surfaces*, which are called *Oppoſite*.

Fig. 1.



II. The fix'd Point *S*, is called the *Vertex* of *either Surface*.

III. The ⊙ *V X Y*, is called the Baſe of the *Cone VXYS*; and the ⊙ *u x y S*, the Baſe of the *Oppoſite Cone*.

IV. For the Solid contain'd under the Baſe *V X Y*, and that *Conick Surface* which is generated by the Motion of the Line *S X*, is called a *Cone*.

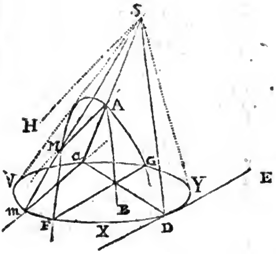
V. The Right Line *S X*, drawn from the *Vertex* to any Point in the Periphery of the Baſe, is called the *Side* (becauſe 'tis one of the *Sides* of the △, which will be formed by cutting the *Cone* thro' the *Vertex*, and by the *Axis*.)

VI. The Line *S O*, drawn from the Centre of the Circle of the Baſe thro' the *Vertex*, is called the *Axis*.

VII. *A Right Cone*, is that whoſe *Axis* is Normal to the Plane of its Baſe; but if it be not ſo, 'tis called a *Scalene Cone*.

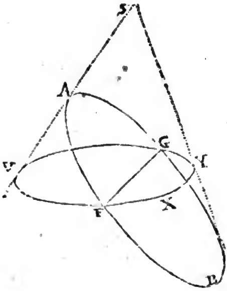
VIII. If a *Conick Surface* be cut by a Plane, which doth not paſs thro' its *Vertex*, as *F A G*; and which alſo is not parallel to the Plane of the Baſe, (for then a Circle will be produced, which though truly a *Conick Section*, is not here conſider'd) the Curve Line formed by the Interſection of the Plane *F A G*, with the *Conick Surface*, is called a *Conick Section*.

Fig. 2.



IX. If thro' the *Vertex S*, a Plane be drawn parallel to any *Conick Section*, the Infinite Right Line *D E*, which is the common *Section* of that Plane, with the Plane of the Baſe, is called the *Directrix*.

Fig. 3.



X. *A Conick Section F A G*, is called a *Parabola*, when the *Directrix D E* touches the Circle of the Baſe of the *Cone* (as in *Fig.* 2.); an *Ellipſis*, when the *Directrix* falls all without the *Cone*; and an *Hyperbola* when the *Directrix* cuts the Circle of Baſe.

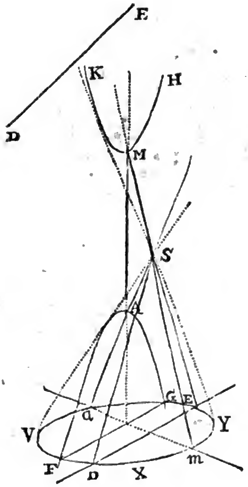
But in this laſt Caſe, if the Plane of the *Conick Section* be produced, it muſt cut the *oppoſite Conick Surface*; and *there* will form another *Conick Section*, which is called *Oppoſite*, and both together are called *Oppoſite Sections*, or *Oppoſite Hyperbola's*, as *F A G* and *K N H*, in *Fig.* 4.

XI. If a Line be drawn in the Plane of any *Conick-Sections*, ſo that it meet it only in one Point, and being produced both ways, enters not at all into the *Section*, but falls all entirely without, that Line is called a *Tangent* in that Point.

CONSECTARIES.

I. In the *Parabola*, all the *Sides of the Cone (vid. Def.* 5.*)* being produced infinitely, muſt neceſſarily cut its Plane, except the *Side S D*, drawn from the Vertex *S* to the Point *D*, where the *Directrix* touches the Baſe; becauſe no other *Side* but that can be in the Plane *D S E*, which is parallel to the Section; and that all the others cut it in the Point *S*: Whence it is plain, that the *Parabola* will be extended infinitely, and can never return into it ſelf.

Fig. 4.



II. In the *Ellipſis*, all the *Sides* of the Cone, when produced, muſt cut the Plane of the Section; becauſe the Plane *S D E*, which is parallel to it, is cut by all of them in the Point *S*, (*Fig.* 3.) Whence this Section muſt include a Space, and return into it ſelf.

III. In the *Hyperbola* and the *Oppoſite Sections*, all the *Sides* of the Cone (but *S D*, *S E*, drawn from the Vertex to the Points *D*, *E*, where the *Directrix* cuts the Baſe) being infinitely produced both ways from the *Vertex S*, muſt cut the Planes of the *Oppoſite Sections*: Becauſe there are no other but thoſe two Sides, which can fall in the Plane *S D E* which is parallel to the Sections; and alſo becauſe all the others cut it in the Point *S*.

The Sides of the Portion *S D V E* form the Points of the Hyperbola *F A G*; and thoſe of the Portion *S D Y E* being produced on the other Side of the Vertex *S*, form the Points of the oppoſite Sections *K M H*.

And from hence 'tis clear, That the *oppoſite Hyperbola's* are extended infinitely, and can no more return into themſelves than the *Parabolick Section*.

Theorem I. PROP. I.

If the *two oppoſite Conick Surfaces* be cut, by a Plane paſſing through the *Vertex*, as *S a m* (in *Fig.* 4.) the Interſection of that Plane, with the two Surfaces, will make two Right Lines *S a*, *S m*, which may be ſuppoſed to be infinitely produced each way from *S*.

For let *a m* be the *Common Section* of this Plane with that of the Baſe: 'Tis plain it will cut the Periphery of the Baſe in the two Points *a* and *m*, becauſe the Plane *S a m* is ſuppoſed to fall *within* the Cone. Wherefore the Sides *S a* and *S m* being produced each way from *S*, muſt be the two common Sections of the interſecting Plane *S a m*, with the oppoſite Conick Surfaces: As appears from the manner of their Generation in *Def.* 1. *Q. E. D.*

CONSECTARIES.

I. As that Part of the Line *a m* joining the two Points *a*, *m*, in the Periphery of the Baſe, falls within the Baſe, and all the reſt of it, if produced, falls without; ſo it follows, that if the Plane *S a m*, be ſuppoſed exfinitely extended all round *S*, that Part of it only which is contained within the Legs of the Angle *a S m*, and its Vertical one beyond *S*, will fall within the two oppoſite Conick Surfaces, and all the reſt of it without them.

II. From whence it follows, That if you join any two Points, as *A M*, in a Conick Section, (*Fig.* 2.) it will be all contained within the Section; and all Parts of it, when produced either way, will fall without it: For drawing from the Vertex *S* two Lines, as *S m*, *S a*, and ſuppoſing them to determine ſuch a Plane as above, 'tis plain the Line *A M* will fall all within the Legs of the Angle *a S m*, *&c.*

III. Wherefore any Line paſſing through the Vertex *S*, and parallel to ſuch a Line as *A M* drawn within the Section, will fall without the *Conick Surface*; and will meet the Plane of the Baſe produced without the Circumference of the Baſe of the Cone.

IV. It follows alſo, (From *Conſect.* I.) That any two Points, one in each of the oppoſite Hyperbola's, (*Fig.* 4.) being joined by a Right Line, as *A M*, that Line will be wholly without and between the oppoſite Sections; but infinitely produced each way, will be ever after entirely within the *Oppoſite Hyperbola's*: For drawing through *S* the Lines *S a*, *S m*, paſſing through the Points *A*, *M*, and ſuppoſing them to determine a Plane, extended every way from *S*, *&c.* it is evident, that *that* Part of the Plane which is contained within the Legs of the Angle *S A*, *S M*, where the Line *A M* falls, is comprehended between thoſe two Surfaces; and *that* Part of the ſame Plane which is contained between the Productions of the Line *A M*, from *A* and *M* each way, will fall all of it within the oppoſite Hyperbola's.

V. From the 2d and 4th *Conſectaries* it will follow, that a Right Line can't cut a Conick Section, or the oppoſite Hyperbola's, in more than two Points.

PROP. II.

If either of the oppoſite Conick Surfaces be cut by a Plane as o u x y, *(ſee* Fig. 1. *) which is parallel to the Baſe* O V X Y, *the Section will be a Circle, whoſe Centre ſhall be in* o, *the Point where that Plane cuts the Axis produced as far as is neceſſary beyond* S.

For in the Baſe, drawing any where a Radius *O X*; and from the Vertex *S* the Side *S X*; which produced, ſhall meet the Plane *o u x y* in *x*; the Lines *O X* and *o x* will be parallel: And the Plane *S O X* being produced into the oppoſite Cone beyond *S*, the Δ's *S O X* and *S o x* will be equal; and therefore 'twill always be that *S O* : *O X* :: *So* : *S x*. But the two firſt Terms being always the ſame, the 4th Term *S x* can't change its Length, let the Point *x* fall where it will: Wherefore the Curve *u x y* is a Circle.

PROP. III.

If in the Plane of a Parabola, as F A G *(*Fig. 2.*) you draw from any Point, as* A, *within the Cone, an infinite Right Line, as* A B, *parallel to the Side* S D: *I ſay, that Line ſhall always be within the Section; and though infinitely produced towards* B, *can never cut the Parabolick Circumference any more.*

For drawing, or ſuppoſing to paſs through the Vertex *S* and the Line *A B*, a Plane, as *S A B*; that will, by its Interſection with the Conick Surface form two Sides; one of which ſhall always be the Line *S D*, (becauſe *A B* is parallel to it) and the other the Line *S a*, which paſſes through the Point *A*. But the Plane *D S a*, contained between the Sides *S D*, *S a*, produced infinitely from *D* and *a*, will all fall within the Surface of the Cone (by *Conſ.* I. *Prop.* I.) Wherefore the Line *A B*, which is always within that Plane, and is parallel to the Side *S D*, will fall all of it within the Parabola, and can cut its Circumference no where but in *B*.

PROP. IV.

A Line drawn in the Parabola F A G, *from any Point, as* A, *within the Cone, and not parallel to the Side* S D, *will, if produced, meet the Parabola in another Point, as* M. *(See* Fig. 2. *)*

For if you ſuppoſe a Plane to paſs along that Line and the Vertex *S*, as *S A M*, that will be all of it within the Conick Surface, and can't paſs by the Side *S D*: Whence it follows, that this Plane will form, by its cutting the Surface of the Cone, the two Sides *S a* and *S m*, (ſee *Prop.* I.) one of which, *S a*, paſſes through the Point *A*; and the other, *S m*, is by no means parallel to the Plane of the Section; (for by the Nature of it, only the Side *S D* is ſo, (ſee *Def.* X.) Wherefore the Side *S m* produced, muſt cut the Plane of the Parabola in the Point *M*; through which the Line *A M* paſſes, which is formed by the Interſection of the Plane *a S m* with that of the Parabola. But 'tis plain, that this Point *M* is one of the Points of the Parabola *F A G*, becauſe 'tis both in the Plane of the Section, and alſo in the Surface of the Cone: Wherefore, &c.

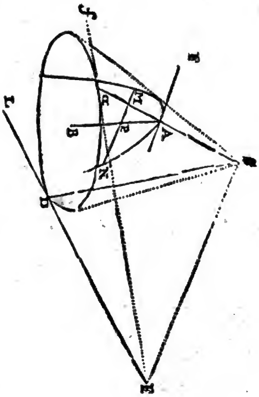
PROP. V. *Probl.* I.

Through a Point given, as A, *in any Conick Section, to draw a Tangent, as* A F, *to the Curve.*

Having drawn through the given Point *A*, and the Vertex of the Cone, as *S*, a Right Line, as *S A*, cutting the Baſe in *a*; and then to the Periphery of the Baſe in the ſame Point *a*, a Tangent, as *E a F*. The Line *F A* made by the common Section of the Plane *S E*, *a f*, (produced, if neceſſary, beyond the Vertex *S*) with the Plane of the Section, ſhall be the Tangent required.

For ſince the Tangent *E a f* is entirely without the Baſe, but only in the Point *a*, it follows, that the Plane *S E a f*, infinitely produced above or below S, can cut the oppoſite Conick Surface no where but in the Line *S a*, produced alſo infinitely either way; and that all the reſt of that Plane will be without thoſe Surfaces. Wherefore the Line *A F*, made by the Interſection of that Plane with that of the Section, can interfere with neither of thoſe Surfaces but only in the Point *A*, where the Line *S a* cuts the Plane of the Section: Wherefore 'tis a true Tangent to the Curve in that Point.

Fig. 5.



CONSECTARIES.

I. As there can be but one Tangent to the Periphery of the Baſe in the Point *a*, ſo there can be but one to the Point *A* drawn in any of the Conick Sections.

II. Whence ariſes the way of drawing a Tangent, as *A F* parallel; a Right Line, as *M N*, given in Poſition in the Plane of any Conick Section; or in the two oppoſite Sections.

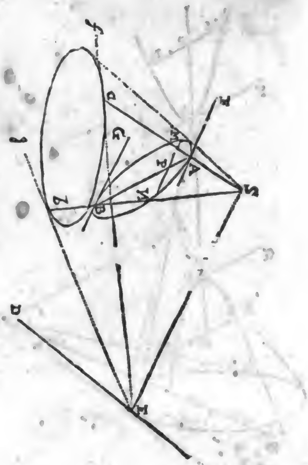
For having drawn through the Vertex *S* a parallel to *M N*, as *S E*, that will either meet with the Directrix in ſome Point, as *E*, or be parallel to it; becauſe that Line *S E* may be parallel to the Plane of the Section, and conſequently may fall in the Plane *S D E*. If it cut it in any Point, as *E*, falling without the Baſe of the Cone; then drawing from the Point *E*, to the Periphery of the Baſe, the Tangent *E a f*; 'tis plain, that the Plane *S E a f* will make, by its Interſection with the Plane of the Section, a Tangent, as *A F*, which ſhall be parallel to the Line *M N*; becauſe the two Sections *A F*, *S E*, of the parallel Planes *M A N*, *S E D*; being cut by the Tangent Plane, *S E a f*, muſt be parallel to one another, as well as *S E* and *M N*.

III. The ſame things being ſuppoſed, as in the preceding Conſectary, and *Fig.* 5. it will follow, 1. That in the Parabola this Problem will be impoſſible, when the Line *M N* is in a parallel Poſition to the Side *S D*; drawing thro' the Point *D* where the Directrix touches the Periphery of the Baſe, for then the Points *E* and *D* will be co-incident; and thro' that Point *D*, no Tangent but *D E* can be drawn: And as the Plane which paſſes the Vertex *S* and the Directrix *E D*, is parallel to the Plane of the Section (by *Def.* 9.) by its Interſection with the Plane of the Parabola, no Tangent can be formed. But when the Line given in Poſition is not parallel to the Side *S D*, a Tangent, as *A F*, may always be drawn parallel to it; for then the Point *E* falling without the Circular Baſe of the Cone, two Tangents, as *E a f* and *E D L*, may always be drawn from that Point to the Circumference of that Circle; of which one, *E D L*, will co-incide with the Directrix; and the other, *E a f*, will find by the Interſection of the Plane *S E a f* with that of the Parabola, a Tangent, as *A F*, which ſhall anſwer the Problem.

'Tis the ſame thing when the Line *S E* is parallel to the Directrix, for then the Tangent *E a f* will always be parallel to the Directrix: And as there is but one Tangent that can be drawn parallel to it, becauſe the Directrix it ſelf touches the Baſe of the Point *D*; it follows, that a Tangent may be drawn, &c.

2. In the Ellipſis, there may always be drawn two Tangents, *A F*, *G B*, parallel to the Right Line *M N*, given in Poſition, and conſequently to one another.

Fig. 6.

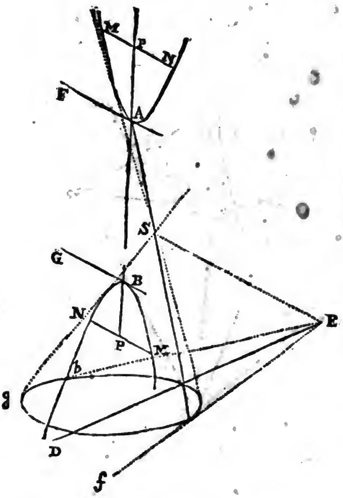


For here all the Points of the Directrix *D E* fall without the Baſe of the Cone; and therefore you may always draw from the Point *E*, two Tangents, *E a f*, and *E b g* to the Circle of the Baſe; and theſe will ſerve, by the Interſection of the Planes *S E a f*, and *S E b g*, with the Plane of the Section on two Tangents, *A F* and *B G*, which will anſwer the Problem.

'Tis the ſame thing when the Line *S E* is parallel to the Directrix, for then inſtead of the Tangents *E a f*, *E b g*, going from the Point *E* in that Directrix, you need only draw two parallel Tangents; which is always poſſible.

In the Hyperbola and oppoſite Sections, the Problem becomes impoſſible, when the Point *E* falls within the Circular Baſe of the Cone; becauſe

Fig. 7.



When no Tangent can be drawn to that Point of the Baſe. But when it falls without, you may always draw two Tangents, *A F* and *A B*, parallel to the Line *M N* given in Poſition: For the Directrix *D E*, cutting the Baſe, you may always draw from the Point *E* two Tangents, as *E a f*, and *E b g* to the Baſe; and which falling on each Side of the Directrix, will make, by the interſection of the Planes *S E a f*, S *E b g*, with the Planes of the Sections, two Tangents *A F* and *B* G, which will anſwer the Problem.

And 'tis the ſame, when the Line *S E* is parallel to the Directrix *D E*: for then inſtead of the two Tangents, *E a f* and *E b o*, you need only draw two Tangents parallel to the Directrix; which is always poſſible.

And here Note, that in this Caſe the two parallel Tangents *A F* and *B* G, will always belong to the oppoſite Sections, and never to the ſame, which is plain; becauſe the two Tangents, *E a f* and *E b g*, drawn to the Baſe, fall on each Side the Directrix.

IV. From the laſt Conſectary, it follows, 1. That in the Parabola or Hyperbola, you cannot draw two Tangents which ſhall be parallel one to another: But in the Ellipſis and in the oppoſite Sections; one Tangent being given in Poſition (as ſuppoſe *A F*); you may always draw another, as G *B* parallel to it: (See *Fig.* 6, 7.)

2. When the Line *M N*, given in Poſition, is terminated by the Section; you may always draw in the Parabola one Tangent, which may be parallel to it; and in the Ellipſis and oppoſite Hyperbola's, two Tangents, as *A F* and *B* G; becauſe the Line S *E* drawn from the Vertex, parallel to *M N*, will cut the Plane of the Baſe produced ſomewhere without the Circle, or elſe be parallel to it.

DEFINITIONS.

XII. In the *Parabola* (*vid. Fig.* 5.) a Line, as *A B* drawn from any Point, as *A* parallel to the Side *S D*, which paſſes through the Point *D*, where the Directrix touches the Baſe, is called a *Diameter*; and the Point *A* its *Orgine*.

XIII. *In the Ellipſis* and *Oppoſite Hyperbola's*, (*Fig.* 6, 7.) a Right Line, as *A B*, conecting the Points of Contact of the two parallel Tangents, *A F* and *B* G, is called a *Diameter*; the Points *A* and *B*, its *Extremities*.

XIV. A Line, as *M D*, drawn thro' any Point, as *P*, of the Diameter *A B* produced, if there be occaſion (*Fig.* 5, 6, 7.) terminated by the Section in the two Points *M N*, and alſo parallel to the Tangent *A F*, which paſſes thro' *A*, the *Orgine* of the *Diameter* in the Parabola, or by one or other of the Extremities of it in the *Ellipſis*, or *Oppoſite Hyperbola's*; that Line is ſaid to be an *entire Ordinate* to the Diameter *A B*, being continued on each Side the Point *P*, tho' its half, as *P M* or *P N*, is uſually called an *Ordinate*.

XV. And when the *Ordinates* are at Right Angles with any *Diameter*, that *Diameter* is then called the *Axis*.

CONSECTARIES.

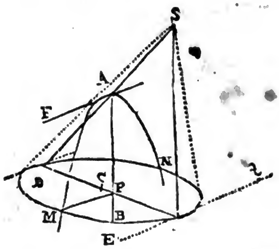
I. From *Def.* 12. it follows, that in the *Parabola* all the *Diameters* muſt be parallel one to another; becauſe they are all ſo to the Side *S D*.

II. And that from one Point in that Section, there can go but one *Diameter*; for thro' one Point, there can be but one parallel drawn to any Line given in Poſition, as *S D* is.

PROP. VII. *Problem* II.

A Diameter, as A B, an Ordinate, P M, in any Conick Section, *to deſcribe the Figure.*

Fig. 8.



Thro' the ordinate *P M*, deſcribe any Plane whatever, ſo it be but different from the Plane, *A P M*, *A P M.* Then from the Point *P,* in that Plane draw to *P M* the infinite Part *P a,* and taking in that Line *P a,* any Point as *C* for a Centre, with the *Radius C M* deſcribe a Circle, and 'tis done.

1. When the Section is to a *Parabola,* draw, from one of the Points, *a* or *D,* where the Circle of the Baſe cuts the Part *P a* (viz. *a*) thro' the Orgine of the Diameter, the Right Line *a A,* which ſhall meet in the Point *S,* another Line, as *S D* drawn parallel to *A B*; and then ſuppoſe a Conick Surface deſcribed, whoſe Vertex is the Point *S,* and its Baſe the Circle *D M a G.* I ſay, that it will form, by its Interſection with the Plane *A P M,* the Parabola *M A N* required.

For having drawn parallel to *M N,* and through the Points *D* and *a*, the Right Lines *E D* and *f a*; 'tis clear, thoſe Lines will be Tangents, becauſe they are parallel to *M P,* which is to *a P.*

But the Place *S D E* paſſing thro' *S,* the Vertex of the Cone, and thro' the Tangent *D E,* is parallel to the Plane *A P M,* becauſe *S D* parallel *A P,* and *D E* parallel *M P*: Wherefore the Section *M A N,* made by the Plane *A P M* in the Conick Surface, will be a Parabola, whoſe Diameter is *A B.*

The Tangent Plane alſo, *S a f,* forms in the Plane *A P M* (by *Prop.* 5.) a Tangent, as *A F,* which is parallel to *M N,* as being the common Section of the two Planes *S a f, A P M,* which paſs by the Parallels *a f, P M,* and conſequently (by *Def.* 14.) the Right Line *P M,* is an Ordinate to the Diameter *A B.*

2. When the Section is to be an *Ellipſis* or *Hyperbola.*

Draw thro' the Point *a b,* where the infinite *P a* cuts the Circle; and through the Extremes of the Diameter *A, B,* the two Right Lines, *a A* and *B b,* they will meet in the Point *S,* from whence a Conick Surface may be deſcribed, whoſe Vertex may be that Point *S,* and its Baſe the Circle *a M b N.* Then, I ſay, that the Plane *A P M* ſhall form, in this Conick Surface, the Section *M A N* required.

Fig. 9.

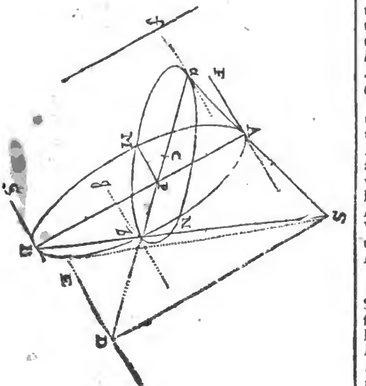
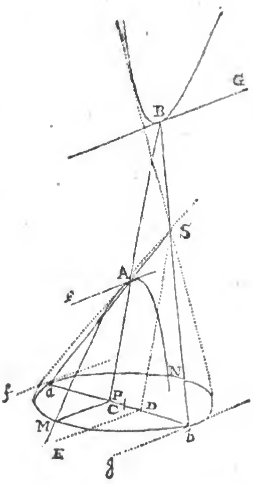


Fig. 10.



For drawing *S D* parallel to the Diameter of the Section *A B,* and meeting *a b* the Diameter of the Baſe, in the Point *D* thro' that Point, and alſo thro' *a* and *b,* draw the Parallels *D E, a f,* and *b g* to *P M*: Then 'tis apparent, that the Plane *S D E* ſhall be parallel to *A P M*; and that *D E* (by *Def.* 9.) ſhall be the *Directrix.*

But in the *Ellipſis,* the Point *D* falls without the Diameter *a b* produced beyond the ⊙, becauſe the Diameter of the Section *A B* falls within the Angle *a S b* made by the Sides of the Cone *a S* and *S b.* But in the *Hyperbola* the Point *D* falls within the Circle of the Baſe, becauſe then the Diameter *A B* falls within *a S B*; which is the Angle lying on the Side of the Angle *a S b.* Whence it follows, that (according to *Def.* 10.) the Section *M A N,* will in the former Caſe be an *Ellipſis,* and in the latter, an *Hyperbola.*

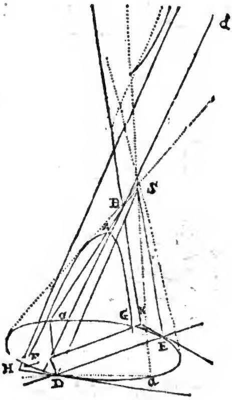
The Tangent *A F* paſſing thro' *A,* the Extremity of the Diameter *A B*; being the common Section of the Tangent Plane *S a f,* and the Interſecting Plane *A P M,* which paſſes thro' the Parallel *a f* and *P M,* will be parallel to the Ordinate *P M*; and for the ſame Reaſon alſo, the Tangent *B G* will be parallel to *P M,* for that is the common Section of the Tangent Plane *S b g,* and the Secant Plane *A M P,* which paſs by the two Parallels *b g* and *P M,* ſhall be parallel to *P M.* Wherefore the Line *A B* (by *Def.* 13, 14.) is a *Diameter,* whoſe Ordinate is *P M.*

It may happen in the *Ellipſis*, that the Line *A a* and *b B* may be parallel to one another; but there can be but only one Point in the Line *a b* for *C* the Centre of the Circle of the Baſe.

DEFINITION XVI.

If thro' the Point *D* and *E* in the *Hyperbola*, where the *Directrix* cuts the Baſe of the Cone, you draw the Tangents *D H* and *E K*; and thro' the Vertex *S*, and thoſe Tangents, you draw two Planes, *S D H* and *S E K*; which ſhall cut the Surface of the Cone in the Right Line *C H* and *C K* infinitely produced: Then are thoſe Lines, *C H* and *C K*, called *Aſſymptotes*.

Fig. 11.



CONSECTARY I.

If thro' any Point of Contact of the Baſe of the Cone, as *D*, you draw thro' the Vertex *S*, the Side or Right Line *D S*, infinitely produced: 'Tis then plain, that the Tangent Plane, *S D H*, can have nothing common with the oppoſite Conick Surfaces, but the Side *S D*, becauſe the Points of the Tangent *D H* fall without the Periphery of the Baſe of the Cone, but only *D*. But the Plane *S D E* paſſing thro' the Vertex *S*, and the Directrix *D E*, being parallel to the Planes of the oppoſite Sections; the common Sections, *S D* and *C H* of thoſe Planes, with the ſame Plane *S D H*, muſt be parallel to one another: And therefore the *Aſſymptote C H* muſt fall entirely without and between their oppoſite Conick Surfaces; and conſequently muſt leave the oppoſite Hyperbolas on each Side entirely, without ever touching them or meeting with them. And the ſame thing may be ſhewn of the other *Aſſymptotes C K*: But as two *Aſſymptotes C H*, *C K*, are formed by the Plane *S D H*, *S E K*, which fall on each Side of the ſame Conick Surface, and its oppoſite; it follows, that all the Points of the Hyperbola *F A G* are contained within the Angle *H C K*; and all Points of the oppoſite Section within its vertically oppoſite Angle.

PROP. VII.

If thro' any Point, as B, *in the Aſſymptote* C K, *you draw a Line, as* B A *parallel to the other Aſſymptote* C H; *I ſay, that it ſhall interſect one of the oppoſite Hyperbolas in one only Point as* A: *and being produced infinitely, will be always within it.*

See *Fig.* 12.

For, ſince the Lines *B A* and *S D* are parallel to *C H*, they muſt be ſo to one another, and ſo are both in the ſame Plane; which Plane will enter within the two Conick Surfaces, becauſe it paſſes by one of their Sides *S D*, and makes an Angle with the Tangent Plane *S D H*.

The Plane of the Parallels, *B A*, *S D*, will form in the two Conick Surfaces, two Sides; of which, one is *S D*, and the other the Side *S a*, which muſt neceſſarily cut the Line *B A*, in ſome Point, as *A*; becauſe it lies in the Plane which paſſes thro' the Parallels *S D*, *A B*; and which enters *S D* in *S*.

Wherefore, becauſe the Point *A* is found at the ſame Time in one of the Conick Surfaces, and in the Plane of the Hyperbola's, it muſt be in one of thoſe Hyperbolæ. And ſince the Line *B A* being infinitely produced on the Side of the Point *A*, falls entirely in the Plane *D S a*, contained between the Sides *D S*, *S a*; therefore the Point *A* will be in the Hyperbola *F A G*, and in the vertically oppoſite one *A S D*, when it belongs to the oppoſite Hyperbola: 'Tis apparent, it muſt always fall within *one* of the two Conick Surfaces; and conſequently within the Hyperbola alſo, which is contained in the Section. *Q. E. D.*

CONSECTARY.

From hence 'tis plain, that between the Hyperbola *F A G*, and its Aſſymptote *C H*, no Line can be drawn parallel to that Aſſymptote.

But as the Line *A B* divides the Hyperbola, which it cuts into two indefinite Portions, of which one muſt fall entirely within the Space contained between the two Parallels *B A* and *C H*; it follows, that the leſſer *C B* becomes, the more or farther the Point *A* will get into that Space, and this ſtill more and more, till *C B* become leſs than any Quantity: That is, the Hyperbola and its Aſſymptote will approach ſtill nearer and nearer towards one another; ſo that their Diſtance will be leſs than any aſſignable Length, and yet can never meet, by *Cor.* 1. of *Def.* 16.

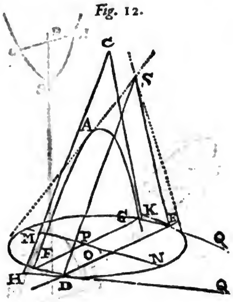
PROP.

PROP. VIII. *Problem.*

C H *and* C K, *the Aſſymptotes of an Hyperbola,* F A G, *being given, and any Point in the Curve, as* F, *to deſcribe the Hyperbola.*

Having drawn through the given Point *F* any Right Line, as *H K*, cutting the Aſſymptotes, make a Plane to paſs through that Line, any how (ſo it be different from the Plane of the Aſſymptotes *H C K*) in which Plane draw through *P* the middle Point in *H K* an infinite Perpendicular, as *M N*. Then on any Point of it, as *O*, as a Centre, and with the Radius *O F*, deſcribe the Circle *F M N*. Then draw through the Points *H* and *K* two Tangents to the Circle; and through their Points of Contact *D*, *E*, draw *D S*, *E S*, parallel to the given Aſſymptotes *C H* and *C K*. Theſe will meet in a Point, as *S*; from which, as from a Vertex, if you deſcribe a Conick Surface, whoſe Baſe ſhall be the Circle *F M N*; I ſay, this Conick Surface ſhall, by the Interſection of the Plane *H C K*, form the Hyperbola *F A G*; which was required.

Fig. 12.



For,

1. 'Tis clear, from the Property of the Circle, That the Chord *F G* is biſſected in the Point *P*, by the Diameter *M N*, which is perpendicular to it. Wherefore ſince $PH = PK$ (by the Conſtruction) FH muſt be $= GK$, and $GH = FK$; and conſequently $GH \times HF = FK \times KG$.

2. From the Circle alſo it follows, That $GH \times HF = \overline{HD}^2$, and $FK \times KG = \overline{KE}^2$; and conſequently $HD = KE$.

3. If the Tangents *H D* and *K E* are produced, till they meet in the Point *Q*, *D Q* will be $=$ *E Q*.

Wherefore $DQ : EQ :: HD : KE$.

Whence it will follow, That the Line *D E* joining the two Points of Contact, is parallel to the Line *H K*; and the Plane *S D E* to the Plane *C H K*: And therefore the Line *D E* is the Directrix, (by *Def.* IX.) And as it cuts the Baſe in two Points, the Section *F A G* will be an Hyperbola, by *Def.* X.

'Tis plain alſo, That this Hyperbola muſt paſs through the Point *F*, ſince that Point is common both to the Conick Surface, and to the Plane *H C K*, which is that of the Hyperbola: and that Hyperbola ſhall have the Lines *C H*, *C K* for its Aſſymptotes, becauſe they are the common Sections of the Tangent Planes *S D H*, *S E K*, with the Plane of the Hyperbola, (*Def.* XV.)

When it happens that the Tangents *D H*, *E K* are parallel, then will alſo the Lines *D E*, *H K* be parallel.

PROP. IX.

If two Right Lines, as M N, A B, *terminate within any Conick Section, or within the oppoſite Sections, do interſect each other in a Point, as* P; *and if they be parallel to any two other Right Lines, as* S E, S D, *which are given in Poſition: I ſay, the Rectangle* M P N *is to that of* A P B, *always in a given Ratio; or the Ratio between theſe Rectangles will always be the ſame, let the Lines* M N, A B, *lie where they are.*

Fig. 13.

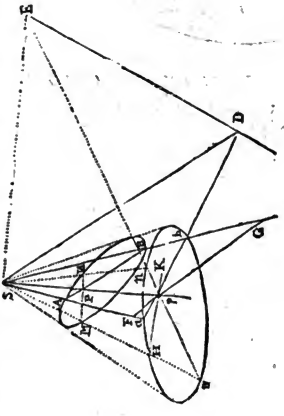
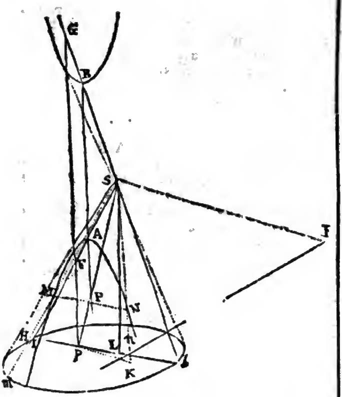


Fig. 14.



DEMONSTRATION.

Drawing thro' the parallels SE, MN, and SD, AB, two Planes, their Interſection with the Plane of the Baſe, will form the two Right Lines Enm, Dba; and in the Conick Surface, the Sides SMm, SNn, SAa, SBb: And their common Interſection will be the Line SPp, which meets the Plane of the Baſe in the Point p, being the Interſection of the two Lines, Em and Da. Thro' that Point p then, and in the Plane SMN, draw the Line HK parallel to MN, and in the Plane SAB, draw FG parallel to AB.

Then the ſimilar Triangles SPM, SpH, SPN, SpK, SPA, SpF, SPB, SpG; will give theſe Proportions: That the ▭ MPN, ▭ HpK :: $SP^2\ SP^2$ :: ▭ APB, ▭ FpG. Alſo the ▭ MPA, ▭ APB :: ▭ HpK ▭ Fpg: But the Ratio of the ▭ HpK to ▭ FpG, is compounded of two Ratio's of $Hp \times pK$ to $mp \times pn$; and of $mp \times pn$; or by the Property of the Circle, $ap \times pb$ to $Fp \times pG$.

But becauſe of the ſimilar Triangles, Hpm, SEm, and Kpn, SEn: It will be Hp, mp :: $SEmE$, and pK, pn :: SE, En.

And then multiplying the Antecedents and Conſequents of thoſe Ratio's, $Hp \times pK$, $mp \times pn$ :: $SE^2\ mE \times En$.

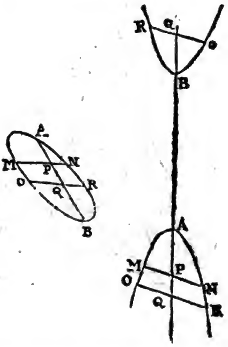
It may be proved alſo from the Similarity of the Triangles Fpa, SDa, and Gpb, SDb: That $ap \times pb$, $Fp \times pG$ :: $aD \times Db : SD^2$.

'Tis evident therefore, That the Ratio of $PM \times PN$ to $AP \times PB$, is compounded of two Ratio's of SE^2 to $mE \times nE$, and of $aD \times Db$ to SD^2: Which by the Property of the Circle (which Figure the Baſe of the Cone makes) will remain always the ſame, let the Lines MN, AB, lie how they will, becauſe the Points do not change: Wherefore the Rectangle APB, is always in a given Ratio. *Q. E. D.*

CONSECTARY.

Hence you ſee, that if in any Conick Section, or in the oppoſite Sections, there be two Right Lines, MN, OR, parallel one to another; and cutting a third Line, AB, which is alſo terminated within the Section; it will always be ▭ MPN ▭ OQR :: ▭ APB, ▭ AQB.

Fig. 15, 16.



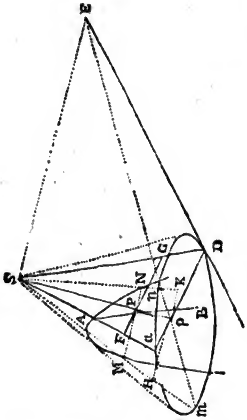
PROP. X.

If thro' any Point, as A, *of a Parabola or Hyperbola* M A N, *a Right Line, as* A B *be drawn parallel to the Side of the Cone* S D; *(that is, being drawn in the Parabola thro' the Point* D, *where the Directrix touches the Baſe; and in the Hyperbola thro' one of the two Points where the Directrix cuts the Baſe): And ſuppoſe thro' any Point, as* P, *in that Line* A B, *a Right Line* M N *be drawn parallel to the Line* S E, *given in Poſition, and terminated by that Section, or the oppoſite Section: Suppoſe alſo another Right Line,* F G, *drawn parallel to the Line* D a, *the common Section of the Plane* S A B *with that of the Baſe, and terminated by the Sides* S a, S D: *Then, I ſay, the Ratio of the Rectangle* F P × P G, *or* F P G *is given,* i. e. *it will be always the ſame, wherever the Point* P *be taken in the Line* A B.

DEMONSTRATION.

Thro' the Parallel SE, MN, ſuppoſe a Plane to be drawn, that will form with the Baſe of the Cone, the Right Line $E\,n\,m$, in the Conick Surface, the Sides SMm, SNn, and in the Plane SDa; the Line SPp, which meets the Baſe in the Point P, where the Lines EM, DA, interſect each other. Then thro' that, in the Plane SMN, I draw the Line HK parallel to MN.

Fig. 17.



This being ſuppos'd, the Similar Triangles SPM, SpH, SPN, SPK, SPE, Spa, SPG, SPD will give us theſe Propoſitions.

▭ MPN, ▭ $HpK :: SP^2\ Sp^2 ::$ ▭ FPG, ▭ apD; or (by the Property of the Circle) ▭ mpn.

Alſo the ▭ MPN, $FPG :: Hpk$, mpn.

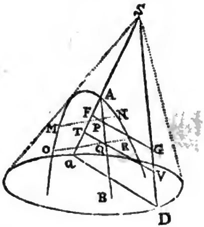
But the Ratio of ▭ Hpk to the ▭ mpn, is compounded of the two Ratio's of Hp to pm, and of pk to pn: That is, (becauſe of the Similar Triangles, Hpm, SEm, and Kpn, SEN) of the two *Ratio's* of SE to Em, and of SE to En; and conſequently HpK, mpn, or MPN, $FPG :: SE^2$ ▭ mEn.

And then, becauſe the Point E varies not, in what Place ſoever the Point p be taken; and ſince all the Emn are equal, by the Property of the Circle; it will follow, that the Rectangle MPN muſt be to ▭ FPG in a given Ratio. *Q.E.D.*

CONSECTARY.

Hence 'tis evident, that if thro' any Point, as A of an Hyperbola or Parabola, MAN, if in the latter, a Diameter, as AB; or in the former, a Parallel to one of the Aſſymptotes, as AB, be drawn, and that thro' any two Points, $a\,P\,Q$, in that Line AB, two Parallels, MN, OR, be drawn and terminated by that Section, or by the oppoſite Sections; it will always be ▭ MPN, ▭ $OQR :: AP$, AQ.

Fig. 18.



For drawing the Plane SAB, forming by its Interſection with the Conick Surface, the two Sides SD, Sa: of which, the Side SD, (if the Section be a Parabola) paſſes thro' the Point D, where the Directrix touches the Baſe; and if it be an Hyperbola, thro' one of the two Points where it cuts it: And drawing alſo, in the Plane SDa, through the Points P, Q, the Right Lines FG, TV, parallel to Da: 'Tis plain, in the precedent Propoſition, that ▭ MPN, $FPG :: OQR$, TQV; and then alternately, ▭ MPN, OQR, $:: FPG$, TQV. But the Parts PG, QV, are equal to one another; becauſe the Lines AB, SD, are parallel: And moreover, ▭ MPN, OQR, $:: FP$, TQ, $:: AP$, AQ; by reaſon of the Similar Triangles, APF, and AQT. Wherefore ▭ MPN, muſt be to ▭ $OQR :: AP$, AQ. *Q. E. D.*

After this, the Noble Author, becauſe a *Cylinder* is a Solid leſs compounded than a Cone; for it hath all its Sides parallel one to another, inſtead of their terminating in a Point, as they do in the *Cone*; thinks fit to conſider the *Ellipſis* as a *Cylindrick Section*, and from thence demonſtrates the Properties of its Diameters, as alſo thoſe of the *Parabola* and *Hyperbola*.

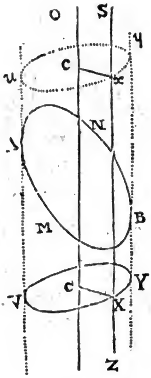
In order to which, he premiſes theſe Definitions.

Of the Ellipſis *in Particular.*

DEFINITIONS.

XVII. If an Infinite Right Line, as Sz, which is without the Plane of the Circle VXY, be moved with one of its Points X, quite round the Circumference of that Circle, and keeps always parallel to it ſelf, till it come again to the Place or Point whence it ſet out; then the *Convex Surface*, deſcribed by the Motion of that Line, is called a *Cylindrick Surface.*

Fig. 19.



XVIII. The Deſcribent Line SZ, in any kind of Poſition of its Motion round the Circumference of the Dirigent Circle, is always called the *Side.*

XIX. The Circle VXY, is called the *Baſe.*

XX. The Infinite Line CO, drawn from the Centre of the Baſe C, and parallel to the Sides, is called the *Axis.*

XXI. The Infinite Solid, comprehended under the Baſe VXY, and the *Cylindrick Surface*, is called a *Cylinder.*

XXII. If the *Cylinder* be cut by a Plane, neither parallel to its Sides, nor to the Plane of the Baſe, the Curve Line $AMBN$, formed by the Interſection of that Plane with the *Cylindrick Surface*, is called a *Cylindrick Section.*

PROP. XI.

If a Cylinder *be cut by a Plane, (ſee* Fig. 147.) *as* u x v, *parallel to the Plane of its Baſe* V X Y; *the Section* u x y, *ſhall be a Circle, whoſe Centre ſhall be the Point* c, *where that Plane interſects the Axis: and its Radius ſhall be the Right Line* $cx = CX$, *the Radius of the Baſe.*

DEMONSTRATION.

For having drawn through any Point x, of the Section uxy, a Side, as xX, of the *Cylindrick Surface* that ſhall be parallel to the Axis Cc; (by *Def.* 20.) wherefore a Plane may be made to paſs through theſe two Lines, which by its Interſection with the two parallel Planes $CVXY$; and $cuxy$ will form the two Right Lines, Cx and cx parallel to one another; and which alſo might be equal to one another, becauſe they are terminated by the two parallel and equal Lines, Cc and Xx.

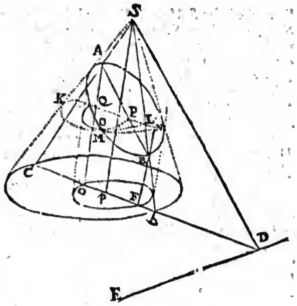
But as this muſt always be the Caſe in what Point ſoever of the Section uxy, x be taken: It will follow, that the Lines cx, drawn from the Point c, to all the Points x, of the Section uxy, are equal to all the *Radii*, CX, of the Baſe; (*i. e.*) the Section uxy, muſt be the Circumference of a Circle, whoſe Centre is c, where the Plane uxy cuts the Axis of the Cylinder, and its *Radius* is cx, a Line $= CX$, the *Radius* of the *Baſe.* *Q. E. D.*

PROP. XII.

Every Ellipſis may be conſidered as a Cylindrick Section.

Having in the Baſe of any Cone, where an Ellipſis is formed, drawn the Diameter ab, which ſhall be at Right Angles in the Point D with the *Directrix* DE: Let there be drawn alſo in the Conick Surface, the Sides Sa, Sb, meeting the Plane of the Ellipſis in the Points A and B, and draw alſo in the parallel Planes AMB, SDE the Right Lines AB, SD.

Fig. 20.



Then taking DF, a mean proportional between aD and Db; and drawing to SF, the Parallels AG, BH: Let a Circle be deſcribed on the Plane of the Baſe, whoſe Radius ſhall be GH; and on that Circle let a Cylindrick Surface be formed, whoſe Sides ſhall be AG, BH.

This done, I ſay, that if through any Point, as P, in the Line AB, you draw a Parallel to the *Directrix*

rectrix D E, which ſhall cut the Conick Surface in M, and the Cylindrick in O.

Thoſe Two Points, M and O, will be co-incident.

For making a Plane to paſs thro' that Parallel P M, which ſhall be itſelf parallel to the Plane of the Two Baſes, both of the Cone and Cylinder; it will form, by its Interſection of the Conick Surface, the Circle *K M L*, (by *Prop.* 2.) whoſe Centre will be the common Section of that Plane, with the Axis of the Cone; and in the Cylindrick Surface, another Circle, *Q M R*, (by the Precedent) whoſe Centre will be the common Section of the ſame Plane *S a b* (by *Def.* 6.) paſſes thro' the Axis of the Cone; and the Plane A G H B, (which is co-incident with the Plane *S a b*) paſſes thro' the Cylinder, (by *Def.* 20) and conſequently the Lines *K L* and *Q R*, which are the common Sections of thoſe Two Planes, with the Plane parallel to the Baſe, and which paſſes thro' the Line P O, or P M, will be the Diameter of the Two Circles; and that Line P O M, ſhall be Normal to thoſe Diameters, becauſe 'tis parallel to D E, which (by the Conſtruction) is Normal to *a b*, and alſo to G H, which muſt be coincident with *a b*, to which the Diameters *K L* and *Q R*, (which alſo muſt be coincident) are parallel.

Moreover, the Lines *A B*, *S D*, being formed by the Interſection of the ſame Plane, *S a b*, with two others which are parallel, (and with the Plane *S D E*, and that of the Ellipſis) muſt be parallel to one another.

Which being well underſtood, it will follow:

1. That in the Cone, becauſe of the Circle *K M L*, you will have $PM = \square\, KPL$, and becauſe of the Similar Triangles *A P K*, *S D a*, and *P B L*, *S D b*; you will have thoſe Proportions: $AP, PK :: SD, aD$, and $PB, PL :: SD, Db$; whence it will follow, $AP \times PB, KP \times PL$ (or PM^2) $:: SD^2\ aD \times Db$.

2. In the Cylinder, becauſe of the Circle *Q O R*, $PO^2 = \square\, QPR$, and from the Similar Triangles, *A P Q*, *S D F*, and *P B R*, *S D F*; theſe Proportions will ariſe, $AP, QP, :: SD, DF$, and $PB, PR, :: SD, DF$: Whence it will follow, that $AP, PB, QP \times QR$ (or PO^2) $:: SD^2, DF^2$, (or $Da \times Db$). Wherefore, $PM^2 = PO^2$; and therefore $MP = PO$, and conſequently the Points *M* and *O* will be coincident: And becauſe this will always be the Caſe in what Part ſoever of the Line *A B*, the Point *P* be taken; it will follow, that the Plane of the Ellipſis meets or cuts the Conick and Cylindrick Surfaces in the ſame Points; and therefore the Ellipſis may always be conſidered as a Cylindrick Section.

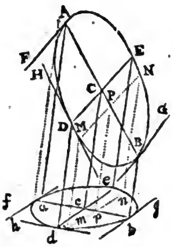
PROP. XIII.

All the Diameters of the Ellipſis paſs thro' one only Point: Which is that where the Plane of the Ellipſis cuts or interſects the Axis of the Cylinder, and do there biſect one another: And converſely, all Right Lines paſſing thro' that Point, and terminated at each End by the Ellipſis, are biſected in that Point, and are alſo Diameters of the Ellipſis.

They call that Point the *Centre* of the *Ellipſis*.

1. Let *A B* be any Diameter whatſoever; ſo let *C* be the Point where the Plane of the Ellipſis interſects the Axis of the Cylinder. If you draw the Lines *A a*, *B b*, parallel to the Axis *C c*, 'tis plain (by *Def.* 20.) that they will be the Sides of the Cylindrick Surface; and that the two Planes, *F A a*, G *B b*, paſſing thro' thoſe Lines, and thro' the Tangents *A F*, *B* G, (which according to the Definition of the Diameter, will be parallel to one another) muſt be parallel, and muſt touch the Cylindrick Surface in the Sides *A a*, *B b*. From whence it follows, that thoſe two Planes will form in the Plane of the Baſe, the two Lines *a f*, *b g*, parallel to each other, and Tangents to the Baſe in the Points *a*, *b*; where the Sides *A a*, *B b*, interſect it.

Fig. 21.



Now from the Elements of Geometry 'tis plain, that the Line *a b*, which connects the Points of the Contact of the two parallel Tangents; *a f*, *b c*, in any Circle, muſt paſs thro' its Centre *c*. Wherefore the Plane *A a b B* will paſs thro' the Axis of the Cylindrick; and the Line *A B*, which is the Interſection of the Plane with that of the Ellipſis, muſt paſs thro' the Point *C*, where that Axis interſects the Plane of the Ellipſis.

Again, by reaſon of the Parallels *A a*, *C c*, *B b*, 'tis plain, that the Diameter of the Ellipſis *A B*, is divided into two equal Parts, or biſected in *C*; becauſe the Diameter of the Circle of the Baſe *a b*, is biſected in its Centre *c*, which was the firſt thing to be prov'd.

2. If thro' the Extremities of any Line, as *A B*, paſſing thro' *C*, where the Plane of the Ellipſis cuts the Axis *C c* of a Cylinder, you draw the *A a*, *B b*, parallel to that Axis, 'tis plain, (from *Def.* 17.) that they will be the Sides of that Cylinder; and that the Plane *A a b B*, muſt paſs thro' its Axis. Whence you ſee, that the Line *a b*, which is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Plane of the Baſe, paſſes thro' *c* the Centre of the Baſe; and alſo that it is cut into two equal Parts, the Line *A B* muſt alſo be biſected in *C*.

Again, the Tangents *a f*, *b g*, which paſs thro' the Extremities of the Diameter *a b*, being parallel; the Tangent Planes *f a A*, *c b B*, muſt be parallel alſo; and will form in the Plane of the Ellipſis two parallel Lines, *A c*, *B* G, which ſhall be Tangents to that Curve in the extreme Points

A, *B*, of the Line *A B*; wherefore that Line will be a Diameter.

Which was the Second Point to be prov'd.

CONSECTARY.

Hence 'tis evident, that through any one Point given in the Plane of an Ellipſis different from its Centre, there can one only Diameter be drawn.

PROP. XIV.

Every Ordinate M P N *(See* Fig. 149.) *of an Ellipſis is biſected in the Point* P, *by the Diameter* A B, *and converſly.*

If a Right Line, as *M P N*, terminated within an Ellipſis, and not paſſing thro' its Centre *C*, is biſected in the Point by a Diameter, as *AB*, it ſhall be true Ordinate on each Side of that Diameter.

Having drawn thro' the Points *A*, *B*, *M*, *N*, the Sides *A a*, *B b*, *M m*, *N n*, parallel to *C c* the Axis of the Cylinder, and interſecting the Plane of the Baſe in the Points *a*, *b*, *m*, *n*; the Line *P p*, which is the common Interſection of the two Planes *A a b B*, *M m n N*, will be parallel to the Sides of the Cylinder; becauſe all thoſe Sides are parallel to one another. The Plane *A a b B* alſo muſt paſs thro' *C c* the Axis of the Cylinder, becauſe the Diameter *A B* paſſes thro' the Point *C*, where that Axis interſects the Plane of the Ellipſis, and conſequently it will form in the Plane of the Baſe a Line, as *a b*, which will paſs through the Centre *c*, *i. e.* which will be a Diameter.

This being ſuppoſed:

1. Becauſe by the Hypotheſis the Line *M P N* is an entire Ordinate to the Diameter *A B*, it will be parallel to the Tangents *AF*, *B G*, which paſs thro' the Ends of that Diameter; and conſequently the Tangent Planes, *F A a*, *G B b*, will be parallel to the Plane *M m n N*; wherefore the three Lines, formed by thoſe three Planes, by their Interſection with the Plane of the Baſe, as *a f*, *b g*, and *m n*, muſt alſo be parallel; and conſequently the Line *m n* will be Normal to the Diameter *a b*, and therefore will be biſected by it in the Point *p*; wherefore, becauſe of the Parallels *M n*, *P p*, *N n*, it will follow, that the Line *M N* muſt alſo be biſected in the Point *P*.

2. And then, as to the Converſe, if you draw in the Plane of the Ellipſis, the two Tangents, *A F*, *B G*, (*Cor.* 4. *Prop.* 5.) parallel to *M N*, and then from the Points of the Contact, the Diameter *A B*. 'Tis plain, (from *Def.* 13, 14.) that from the Right Line *M N*, will be an entire Ordinate to that Diameter, and conſequently will be biſected in *P* by that Diameter.

But as there can but one Diameter be drawn thro' *P*, (by the Precedent) it will follow, That if a Line, as *M N*, terminated within any Ellipſe, and not paſſing thro' its Centre, be biſected in *B*, by a Diameter *AB*, it ſhall be a true entire Ordinate to that Diameter.

PROP. XV.

If in an Ellipſis there be two Diameters, A B, D E, *(See* Fig. 149.) *and one of them, as* D E, *be parallel to the Tangents* A F, B G, *which paſs thro' the Extremities of the other* A B.

I ſay, that the Diameter *AB*, ſhall be parallel to the Tangents which paſs thro' the Extremities of the Diameter *D E*.

Note, In this Caſe the Diameter *A B*, and *D E*, are called *Conjugate* one to another.

Having drawn thro' the Points *A*, *B*, *D*, *E*, the Sides *A a*, *B b*, *D d*, and *E e*, of the Cylinder, which cuts the Plane of the Baſe in the Points *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*: The Planes *A a b B*, *D d e E*, will paſs thro' the Axis of the Cylinder, becauſe the Lines *A B* and *D E* are Diameters of the Ellipſis; and conſequently they will form in the Plane of the Baſe, the two Diameters *a b*, *d e*. But the Tangent Plane *F A a*, being parallel to the Plane *D d e E*, will form in the Plane of the Baſe a Tangent, as *a f*, parallel to the Diameter *d e*; which Diameter alſo will be Normal to the Diameter *a b*.

If then, thro' one of the Extremities *d*, of the Diameter *d e*, you draw a Tangent to the Circle, as *d h*, that will be parallel to *a b*, and the Plane *h d D*, to the Plane *A a b B*. Wherefore the common Sections of thoſe two Planes, with the Plane of the Ellipſis, *i. e.* the Tangent *D H*, and the Diameter *A B*, muſt alſo be parallel one to another.

The ſame thing may be proved with regard to the Tangent that paſſes thro' the other End *E*, or of the Diameter *D E*.

Wherefore the *Propoſition* is proved.

CONSECTARIES.

I. From hence 'tis plain, that if there be two Conjugate Diameters in an Ellipſis, as *A B*, *D E*; the two Planes which paſs thro' thoſe Diameters, and thro' the Axis of the Cylinder, will form in the Plane of the Baſe two Diameters, *a b*, *d e*, which ſhall be Normal one to another.

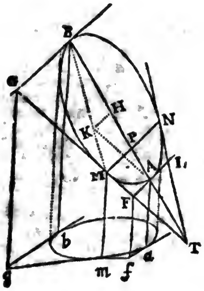
II. It follows alſo from this Propoſition, that if thro' any Point, as *P*, of a Diameter, as *A B*, in an Ellipſis, you draw an entire Ordinate, as *MPN*, that ſhall be parallel to the *Conjugate* Diameter *D E*; and you will have (by *Conſect. Prop.* 9.) theſe Propoſitions; $MP \times PN$, (or PM^2) : $DC \times CE$, (or CD) :: $AP \times PB$. $AC \times CB$, (or AC^2) and that will give us PM^2 $AP \times PD$ :: DC^2 AC^2 :: $\frac{DC^2}{4}$ (or DE^2) $\frac{AC^2}{4}$ (or AB) : That is, the Square of any Semi-Ordinate to the Diameter, that is, *M P* is to the Rectangle *A P B* under the Parts of that Diameter : : as the Square of the Conjugate Diameter *D E*, is to the Square of the Diameter *A B*.

PROP. XVI.

If thro' any Point, as M *in an Ellipſis* A M B, *and Tangent* F M G *be drawn, which in the Points* G F, *ſhall interſect any two parallel Tangents, as* A B, B G; *I ſay,* F M, M G : : A F, B G.

For, drawing thro' the Points of Contact, *A*, *B*, *M*, the Sides *A a*, *B b*, *M m*, of the Cylinder; and thro' theſe Sides, and the Tangents *A F*, *B G*, F G, drawing the Planes *F A a*, G *B b*, *F M m*, or G *M m*: 'Tis plain, that *F f*, *G o*, the common Sections of the firſt two Planes with the third, muſt be both parallel one to another, and to the Sides of the Cylinder. For the two Planes, *F M m*, *F A a*, paſſing thro' the Sides *M m*, *A a*, which are parallel, will have their common Section *F f*, parallel to thoſe Sides; and for the ſame Reaſon *G o*, the common Section of the two Planes *G B b* and G *M m*, will be parallel to the Sides *B b*, *M m*. Moreover, the Line *a f*, *b g*, which from the parallel Tangent Planes *F a*, G *B b*, with that of the Baſe being parallel : The Parts *f m*, *m o*, of the third Tangent formed in the Plane of the Baſe, by the third Tangent Plane *F M m*, or *G M m*, muſt be (by the property of the Circle) parallel to the Tangents *a f*, *b o*, *vid.* *f m* parallel *f a*, and *m o* parallel *o b*.

Fig. 22.



Which being ſuppoſed, by reaſon of the Right Lines *A a*, *F f*, *M m*, G *o*, *B b*, and *A F*, *B B*, and *a f*, *b o*, which are reſpectively parallel to one another, you will have,

F M, *M G* : : *f m*. or *f a*, *m o*, or *g b* : : *F A*, *G B*. *Q. E. D.*

CONSECTARIES.

I. If thro' the Points of Contact *A*, *B*, of the two parallel Tangents *A F*, B G, a Diameter, as *A B* be drawn, which ſhall interſect in the Point *T*, another Tangent, as *FM* G; and if an Ordinate, as *M P*, be drawn to that Diameter; 'tis plain, that *A P*, *P* B : : *FM*, *M*G : : *AF*, B G : : *AT*, B *T*. And alſo that *P* B — *A P*, *B P* : : *B T* — *A T*, (or B *A*) *B T*.

II. From hence the following manner of drawing to the Point *M* in an Ellipſis, a Tangent, as *M T*, is taken, when the Diameter *A B* is given, with the Poſition of its Ordinates.

From one of the Ends *B*, of the Diameter *A B*, to give a Point *M*, let the Right Line *B M* be drawn: And then having drawn the Ordinate *M P* to the Diameter *A B*, and taken in that Diameter towards the Point *P*, a Part, as *P H* = *P A*, draw *H K* parallel to *P M*, which ſhall interſect the Line *M m K*; thro' which Point, and the other End of the Diameter *A*, drawing *A K*, and then *M T* parallel to it; that Line *M T* ſhall be the parallel required.

For on account of the Parallels *M P*, *H K*, and *A K*, *M T*; you will have *B P*, *D H*, or *P A* : : *B M*, *M K* : : *T B*, *T A*.

III. If in an Ellipſis there be two Tangents, as *M T*, *N T*, which meet in the Point *T*.

I ſay, the Diameter *A B*, paſſing thro' the Point *P*, the middle of the Line *M N*, joining thoſe two Tangents in their Points of Contact; ſhall paſs alſo thro' *T*, their Point of Interſection.

For, *P N* is an Ordinate to the Diameter *A B*, as well as *P M*; and conſequently the (by *Cor.* 1.) Tangents *M T*, *N T*, muſt ſo meet or interſect the Diameter in a Point, as *T*; that *P B* — *A P*, *P B* : : *A B*, *B T*, that is, in the ſame Point.

IV. If to the Point of Contact, *M*, *N*, of two Tangents to the Ellipſis, a Right Line, as *M N* be drawn, and that it have a third Tangent, as *F A L* parallel to it: I ſay, that *F A*, *A L*, the Parts of that third Tangent taken between its Points of Contact *A*; and the two former Tangents will be equal one to another.

For, drawing thro' the Points of Contact *A*, the Diameter *A B*: 'Tis plain, the Line *M N* will be an entire Ordinate to that Diameter, becauſe it is parallel to the vertical Tangent *F L*; and therefore alſo it muſt be biſected in *P*, and (by *Cor.* 3.) will paſs thro' *T*, the Point of Interſection of the two Tangents *M F*, *N L*; or will be parallel to them (by *Prop.* 15.) when the Line *M N* is a Diameter.

But 'tis plain in both Caſes, that *F L* will be biſected in *A*, by the Diameter *A B*; becauſe *M N* is ſo biſected in the Point *P*, by the ſame Diameter.

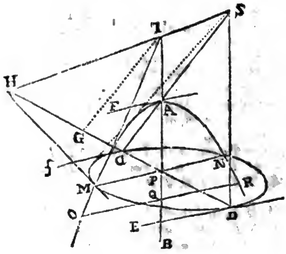
Of the Parabola *and* Hyperbola, *particularly.*

PROP. XVII.

In the Parabola, *every entire Ordinate (as* M P N) *to a Diameter, as* A B, *is biſected by that Diameter in the Point* P, *and* vice verſa.

For having made an Elliptick Plane which ſhall paſs thro' the Line *M N*, that will form with the

Fig. 23.



Tangent Plane *S D E*, parallel to the parabolick Plane, a Tangent, as *D E* parallel to *M N*.

Again, the Plane *S A F*, drawn thro' *S* the Vertex of the Cone, and thro' the Tangent *A F*, which paſſes thro' *A*, the Vertex of the Diameter *A B*, will form in the Elliptick Plane, a Tangent, as *f a*; and the Line *D a* jointly, the Points of Contact of the two Tangents *D E*, *a f*, will paſs thro' the Point *P*, becauſe the Diameter *A B* is parallel to the Tangent Side *S D*.

This ſuppoſed,

Becauſe by the Hypotheſis *A F* and *M N*, are parallel, (*vid Def.* 14.) it will follow, that the Tangent *a f*, which is the common Section of two Planes paſſing thro' thoſe Lines, will be parallel to *M N*, and conſequently to *D E*. Whence it appears, that the Line *D a* (by *Def.* 13.) joining the Points of Contact of the two parallel Tangents *D E*, *a f*, is a Diameter of the Ellipſis; and alſo that the Line *M N*, which is parallel to thoſe Tangents, and terminated by the Ellipſis, ſhall be (by *Prop.* 14.) biſected in the Point *P*.

The *Converſe* will thus appear.

Draw in the Parabolick Plane, the Tangent *A F* (by *Cor.* 4. of *Prop.* 5.) parallel to the Line *M N*; and thro' the Point and Contact *A*, a Diameter, as *A B*, the Line *M N* will be an Ordinate rightly apply'd (by *Def.* 14.) and conſequently muſt be biſected in *P*.

And becauſe there is but one only Diameter that can paſs thro' that middle Point *P*; *A B* muſt be it, (by *Def* 15.) and in the following Corollary.

CONSECTARY.

Hence 'tis evident, that if thro' any two Points *P*, *Q*, of a Diameter *A B*, two entire Ordinates, *M P N*, *O Q R*, be drawn; you will always have this Proportion: (by *Conſect. Prop* X.) That $MP \times PN$, or PM^2. $OQ \times QR$ (or OQ^2) :: *A P*, *A Q*; that is, the Square of any two Ordinates, as of *M P*, *Q O*, to any Diameter, as *A B*, are always as the *Abciſſa* or intercepted Parts of that Diameter, *A P*, *A Q*.

PROP. XVIII.

(*See Fig.* 23.)

If thro' M *any Point in a Parabola, you draw an Ordinate* M P, *to any Diameter* A B, *and alſo a Tangent* M P, *meeting in* T, *that Diameter produced beyond the Vertex* A; *I ſay,* A P *will always be equal to* A T.

The ſame thing being ſuppoſed, as in the laſt Propoſition: Let there be alſo drawn thro' *S* the Vertex of the Cone, and the Line *M T*, a Tangent Plane *S T M*, which will form in the Elliptick Plane, the Tangent *M H*, which will cut the Diameter of the Ellipſis *a D*, in a certain Point as *H*, thro' which the Line *S U* paſſes: And laſtly, let the Right Line *T* G be drawn parallel to *S A*.

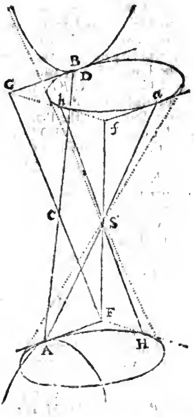
This being well underſtood, you will have (by *Cor.* 1. *Prop.* 16.) *D H*, *H a* :: *D P*, *P a*, and alternately *D H*, *D P* :: *H a*, *P a*. But by reaſon of the parallel Lines *A B*, *S D*, and *S A*, *T* G: 'Tis plain, that *D H D P* :: *S H S T* :: *H a* G *a*, wherefore *H a*, *P a* :: *H a*, G *a*; and conſequently *P a* = G *a*; and therefore *A P* = *A T*. *Q. E. D.*

PROP. XIX.

In the oppoſite Hyperbola's, every Diameter, as A B, *paſſeth thro'* C, *the Point of Interſection of the Aſſymptotes, and is there cut into two equal Parts, and* vice verſa; *that Point is called the Centre.*

Let *H S h* be one of the two common Sections of a Plane parallel to the Hyperbolick Plane, and the two oppoſite Conick Surfaces, and let the

Fig. 24.



Aſſymptote *F G* be formed by the Interſection of the Plane of the Hyperbola, with that which touches the two Surfaces *H S h*.

Let there be drawn thro' the parallel Tangents *A F*, *B G*, which paſs thro' the Ends of the Diameter *A B*, and interſect the Aſſymptote *F G* in the Points *F*, *G*, two parallel Elliptick Planes; and thoſe will form with the Tangent Plane which paſſes thro' the Side *H S b*, the parallel Tangents *F H*, and *G b f*; and in the Tangent Plane *S A F*, the parallel Tangents, *A f*, *a f*.

This proportion being made, the parallel Lines *F H*, *G b*, being contained between the two other parallels *F G*, *H b*, will be equal. And the ſimilar Triangles, *S H f*, *S b f*, and *S F A*, *S f a*, will give *H F*, *b f* :: *S f*, *s f* :: *F A*, *f a*; and alſo *H F*, *F A* :: *b f*, *f a* :: (by *Prop.* 16.) to *G G B*. And hence, becauſe *H F*, *H G*; it will follow, that *A F* = *B G*, and becauſe of the ſimilar Triangles, *A C F*, *B C G*; it will follow, that *A C* = *C B*: That is, the Aſſymptote *F G*, biſects the Diameter *A B* in *C*.

The ſame thing may be proved of the other Aſſymptote, that it ſhall paſs alſo thro' *C*, the middle of the Diameter *A B*; from whence 'tis apparent, That the Diameter *A B* paſſes thro' *C* the Centre of the two Aſſymptotes, and is there biſected.

Let there be then a Line, as *A B*, which paſſing thro' *C* the Interſection of the Aſſymptotes, ſhall interſect the oppoſite Hyperbola's in the Points *A B*. If then you draw thro' the Point *A*, the Tangent *A F*, and to the oppoſite Hyperbola, a Tangent *D G*, (by *Conſect* 4. *Prop.* 5.) parallel to *A F*; 'tis plain, that ſince the Line *A D* may be proved to be a Diameter, it will paſs thro' *C*, the Point of the Interſection of the Aſſymptotes. It muſt be co-incident then with *A B*, which (by the *Hypotheſes*) paſſes thro' the ſame two Points, *A*, *C*; wherefore the Line *A B* is a Diameter, and is biſected in *C*.

CONSECTARY.

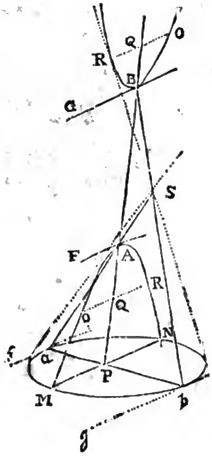
Hence you ſee that from any Point given within an Hyperbola, there can be but one only Diameter drawn; becauſe no other Line can paſs through that Point, and thro' the Centre.

PROP. XX.

In the oppoſite Hyperbola's, every entire Ordinate M P N, *is biſected in* P, *by its proper Diameter* A B; *and vice verſa.*

Having made an Elliptick Plane to paſs thro' the Line *M N*, it will form in the two Tangent Planes, *S A F*, *S B G*, the Tangents *a f*, *b o*.

Fig. 25.



And the Line *a b* connecting the Points of Contact of thoſe two Tangents, being the common Section of the Elliptick Plane of the Plane *S A B*, will paſs thro' the Point *P*.

But becauſe by the Hypotheſis, the two Lines *A F*, *M N* are parallel; it follows, That the Line *a f*, which is the common Section of two Planes paſſing thro' theſe two Lines, will be parallel to *M N*.

For the ſame Reaſon, the Tangent *b g*, which is the common Section of the Elliptick Plane, and of the Tangent Plane *S B G*, which two Planes do paſs thro' the two parallels *M N*, *B G*, will be parallel to *M N*.

The Tangents then, *a f*, *b g*, will be parallel one to another; from whence it will follow, that the Line *a b* (by *Def.* 13.) is a Diameter of the Ellipſis; and alſo that the Line *M N* (by *Prop.* 14.) is biſected in the Point *P*.

And to prove the *Converſe*;

Draw in the Plane of the Hyperbola, two Tangents, as *A F*, *B G*, (by *Cor.* 4. of *Prop.* 5.) parallel to the Line *M N*, terminated within the Hyperbola: And then, having drawn thro' their Points of Contact, the Diameter; 'tis plain (from *Def.* 14.) that the Diameter will have the Line *M N* an entire Ordinate rightly apply'd, and that it ſhall biſect it in *P*. But as there can be but one Diameter paſs thro' that Point (by *Cor.* of *Prop.* 20.); it will follow, that if a Line, as *M N* terminated in *P* by a Diameter *A B*; it muſt be an *entire Ordinate*, and rightly applied in that Point.

CONSECTARY.

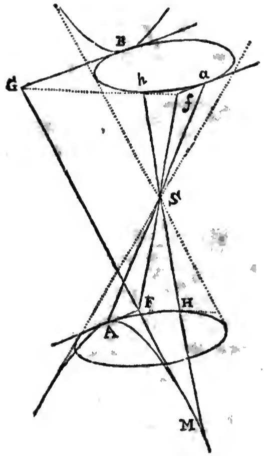
Hence 'tis apparent, that if you rightly apply two entire Ordinates MPN, and OQR, to one and the ſame Diameter; it will always be (by *Conſect. Prop.* 9.) $MP \times PN$, (or PM^2) $OQ \times QR$ (or OQ^2) :: $AP \times PB$, $AQ \times QB$.

PROP. XXI.

If thro' any Point M *in an Hyperbola, a Tangent* M F G *be drawn, interſecting two other parallel Tangents,* A F, B G, *in the Points* F G; *I ſay, that* M F, M G :: A F, B G.

Drawing two elliptick and parallel Planes, which ſhal' paſs thro' the Tangents AF, BG, they will form in this Tangent Plane SMG, two Tangents HF, hG, which will be parallel; and the Elliptick Plane paſſing thro' BG, will form in the Tangent Plane SAF, a Tangent af, which will interſect the Tangent bg in the Point f, where the Line SF cuts the Elliptick Plane.

Fig. 26.



This being laid down or ſuppoſed: The Tangents af, BG, will be parallel, becauſe each is ſo to the Tangent AF. And therefore (by *Conſect.* from *Def.* 15.) you will have BG, Gh :: af, fb, (and becauſe of the ſimilar Triangles Sbf, SHF; and Saf, SAF) :: AF, FH: Wherefore BG, AF :: Gh, FH (*i. e.* becauſe of the ſimilar Triangles MGH, MFH) :: MG, FG. *Q. E. D.*

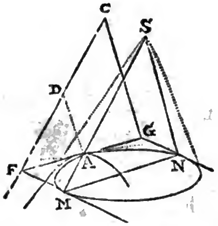
N. B. 'Tis evident, That from this *Prop.* the ſame Corollaries may be drawn, as are in the Ellipſis (from *Prop.* 16.): And therefore there is no need to expoſe them at length here.

PROP. XXII.

If a Right Line F G, *terminated between the Aſſymptotes of an Hyperbola, touch the Curve in a Point at* A, *it will always be biſected in that Point.*

Let there be drawn thro' S the Vertex of the Cone, and thro' the two Aſſymptotes CF, CG, two Planes touching the Conick Surface. (See *Def.* 16.) in the Sides SM, SN, where the Plane MSN, parallel to the Hyperbolick Plane, interſects it.

Fig. 27.



Let there be ſuppoſed drawn alſo an Elliptick Plane, paſſing thro' the Right Line FG; this will form in the two Tangent Planes, two Tangents, MF, MG; and in the Plane MSN, a Right Line MN parallel to FG; and connecting the Points of Contact of the two Tangents.

This ſuppoſed, 'tis apparent, that the Line FG (by *Conſect.* 4. *Prop.* 16.) is biſected in A; becauſe it touches both the Ellipſis, and the Hyperbola in that Point.

CONSECTARIES.

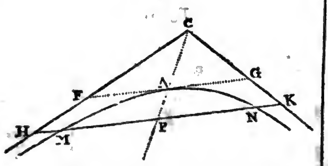
I. As there can be but one Line FG, which paſſing thro' a given Point A, within any Angle FCG, and terminated by its Legs, can be biſected in that Point: It follows, that if a Right Line FG, terminated by the Aſſymptotes of an Hyperbola meet the Curve in a Point, as A, and be there biſected, it will be a Tangent to the Hyperbola in that Point.

II. Hence 'tis evident, that to draw through a Point given, as A, in an Hyperbola, whoſe Aſſymptotes CF, CG, are given, a Tangent, as FAG; you need only draw AD parallel to one of the Aſſymptotes CG, and terminated by the other; and having then taken $DF =$ to CD, draw the Line FAG, for that ſhall be the Tangent required.

For, by reaſon of the ſimilar Triangles FCG, and FDA; the Line FG muſt be biſected in A, becauſe CF, (by the Conſtruction) is ſo in D.

III. If any two Points MN, within an Hyperbola, be joined by a Right Line, as MN, interſecting the Aſſymptotes in the Points HK: Then

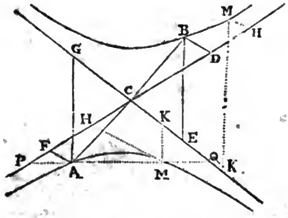
Fig. 28.



will the two Lines MH, NK, being the Parts of MN, lying between the Curve and its Aſſymptotes, be always equal.

For having drawn thro' P, in the middle Point of MN, a Diameter, as CP, and thro' the Point A, where that Diameter meets the Curve, a Line, as FG parallel to MN, and terminated by the Aſſymptotes; 'tis plain, that that Line TG, FG, (by *Prop.* 20.) will be a true Tangent in the Point A, and conſequently will be biſected in that Point (by this *Prop.* 22.) Whence 'tis clear, from the Similar Triangles CAF, CPH, and CAG, CPK; that $PH = PK$, and conſequently (becauſe MN is biſected) $MH = NK$. *Q. E. D.*

Fig. 29.



IV. If thro' any Point, as A, in an Hyperbola, two Right Lines, AF, AG, be drawn and terminated by its Aſſymptotes; and if from any other Point, as M, in the ſame Hyperbola, or its Oppoſite, you draw two other Right Lines MH, MK, terminated alſo by its Aſſymptotes, and parallel to the two former AF, AG:

I ſay, the Rectangle FAG, will always be equal to the Rectangle HMK.

For,

1. When the Points AM, fall in one and the ſame Hyperbola, having drawn a Right Line joining the two Points A, M, and cutting the Aſſymptotes in P and Q; the Similar Triangles PAF, PMH, and QMK, QAG, will give theſe Proportions: $AF, MH :: AP, MP$, (by *Cor.* 3.) $:: MQ : AQ :: MK : AG$; and then multiplying the Extremes and Means, you have $FA \times AG = HM \times MK$.

2. When the Points A, M, fall in the two oppoſite Hyperbola's; having drawn thro' the given Point A, and the Centre C, the Diameter AB, and alſo the two Right Lines BD, BE, parallel to AF, AG, and terminated by the ſame Aſſymptotes; 'tis evident, that the Triangles CAF, CBD, and CAG, CBE, being not only Similar, but alſo reſpectively equal one to another, becauſe $CA = CB$, (by *Prop.* 19.) Therefore $BD = AF$, and $BE = AG$, and conſequently $BD \times BE = FA \times AG$. But from the former Caſe, $KM \times MH = DB \times BE$; wherefore now alſo $FA \times AG = KM \times HM$.

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CONICK *Surface.* Let the Side of a right Cone be call'd a, the Radius of its Baſe r: Then by what is prov'd under the word Pyramid, the Area of the Convex Surface of the Cone is $= \frac{1}{2}$ the Periphery of the Baſe multiplied into the Side of the Cone. That is, Since $2r =$ to the Diameter, and $2re =$ to the Periphery, it will be expreſſed by rea. And from hence it will be eaſy to deduce that noble Propoſition of *Archimedes: That a Circle whoſe Area is equal to the Convex Surface of the Cone, will have its Radius a mean Proportional between the Side of the Cone and the Radius of the Baſe.* For ſince $\surd : ar$ is ſuch a mean Proportional between a and r; if you ſuppoſe that to be the Radius of the Circle required, its Diameter will be $2 \surd : ra$ and its Periphery $2 \surd rae$; and by multiplying the Periphery $2 \surd : rea$ into $\frac{1}{2} \surd ra$, the half Radius, the Area will be rea, the very ſame with that of the Surface of the Cone. *Q. E. D.*

The Surface of a right Cone may be eaſily had by having the Radius of the Circle of the Baſe; for as that Radius is to its Periphery, ſo will the Radii of the other Circles up to the Vertex be to their reſpective Peripheries. But all thoſe Radii are the Elements of a right Angle Triangle, whoſe Altitude and Baſe are given, and conſequently its Area is known: Wherefore as any one Radius to its Periphery, ſo will the Area of the Triangle, which is the Sum of all, be to the Sum or Aggregate of all the Peripheries, *i. e.* to the whole Conick Surface, which therefore will be known.

Conick Surface, is the Convex Surface of a Cone without its Baſe, and this is formed by the Motion of a right Line fix'd in a Point above and below moved round the Periphery of a Circle.

CONJUGATE *Diameters*, in reſpect of one another in the Ellipſis, are ſuch as are parallel to Tangents meeting the Curve in each others Vertexes.

Conjugate Sections. See *Sectiones ſequentes*.

CONSERVATOR, is a delegated Umpire, or ſtanding Arbitrator, which as a third impartial Friend, was choſe and appointed to compoſe and adjuſt all Differences that ſhould ariſe between two other Parties. Dr. *Kennet's Gloſſar*.

CONSISTORY, is the Court Chriſtian, or Spiritual Court. This was held formerly in the Name of the Cathedral Church, or in ſome Chapel, Iſle, or Portico belonging to it, in which the Biſhop preſided, and had ſome of his Clergy for Aſſeſſors and Aſſiſtants: But this Conſiſtory Court is now, half by the Biſhop's Chancellor or Commiſſary, and by Archdeacons or their Officials.

CONSTITUENT Particles of any Natural Body, are thoſe ſmall Particles of which it is compos'd. See *Particles*.

CONSTITUM, in the Civil Law, is a Promiſe for a Debt upon a Nude Covenant, without Stipulation.

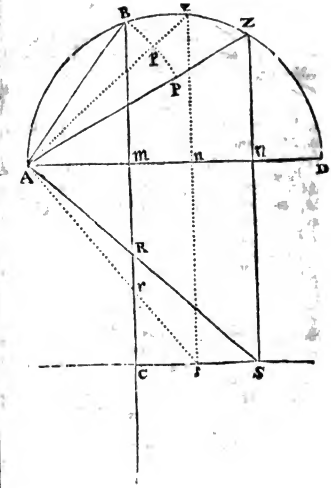
CONSTRUCTION *of Equation*, an eaſy way of conſtructing Cubic and Biquadratick Equations without the Parabola, communicated by the Ingenious *J. P.* M. A.

In order to this Method of Conſtruction, I conſider each Side of the Equation, as the Product of two Multipliers, the one of two Dimenſions, the other of one, (each Term in a Cubick Equation being ſuppoſed of three Dimenſions.) *E. G.* In this Equation $x x x + p x x = n$; I conſider it as in this Form $x x \times \overline{x + p} = n = b^2 \times c$, ($b$ being taken at pleaſure for any Number whoſe Square is leſs than n divided by $b b$ gives c.) Or elſe in this Form, $\overline{x x + p x} \times x = n = b^2 \times c$; either of which Forms may be made uſe of, as ſeems leſs for Conſtruction. And becauſe x is yet unknown, and muſt be taken by gueſs, I put z inſtead of x the Multiplier of two Dimenſions, and y for x in the other of one Dimenſion; and then the former Equation will ſtand thus $z z \times \overline{y + p} = b^2 \times c$; or (the other way,) $\overline{z z + p z} \times y = b^2 \times c$. In both which Forms, the given Quantity $b^2 \times c = n$, is the ſame as in the firſt Equation, and conſequently the Reſult or Value of the other Terms is the ſame alſo.

The Deſign then, of this Method is, by taking a Number or Line by gueſs (ſuppoſe z) to repreſent x in one of the Multipliers of the given Equation, to find another Number or Line (y) which ſhall repreſent x in the other Multiplier; and then if z and y be not equal, to bring them by Tryals to Equality, which in moſt Caſes, is eaſily done, obſerving their Difference and the Nature of the Scheme or Figure.

Before I give Examples, I will premiſe this Lemma, which ſhews the Ground and Demonſtration of this way of Conſtruction.

Fig. 1.



Let $A B D$, be a Semi-circle on the Diameter $A D$, $A B$ and $A Z$, two Subtenſes drawn at pleaſure from the end of the Diameter A, from B and Z are drawn the infinite Lines B C and $Z S$ perpendicular to $A D$, B C interſecting it in m, and $Z S$ in n; from A draw the Line $A S$ interſecting $B C$ in R, and $Z S$ in S; I ſay, that $A B q : A Z q :: m R : N S$.

For (by the Nature of a Circle) $D A \times m A = A B q$, and $D A \times n A = A Z q$; then $D A \times m A : D A \times n A :: m A : n A :: m R : n S$; that is, $A B q : A Z q :: m R : n S$.

Multiply the extreme and middle Terms, and 'tis $A B q \times n S = A Z q \times n R$; if therefore we ſuppoſe $A B = b$, $n S = c$, $A Z =$ to the Square Root of the Multiplier of two Dimenſions (in a Cubick Equation reduc'd into the Form above directed) then will $m R$ be equal to the other Multiplier of one Diviſion. So in the firſt Form above, ($z z \times \overline{y + p} = b^2 \times c$) if $A Z = z$, then is $m R = y + p$, and in the Second Form $\overline{z z + p z} \times y = b^2 \times c$, if $A Z = \sqrt{z z + p z}$, then is $m R = y$, and if $y = z$, then $z = x$ in the given Equation.

Example I.

Suppoſe I would conſtruct this Cubick Equation $x x x - 4 x x = 72$, or $x x x - p x x = n$. I take 16, as a convenient Square Number, (which I call $b b$) and therewith I divide 72; the

Quotient is $4\frac{1}{2}$ which I call c, [$\frac{n}{bb}=c$, and $bbc = n = 72$] I deduce alſo the other Side of the Equation into two Multipliers (as above) and then 'tis $zz \times 4 - p = 72 = 16 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, which is the firſt Form of Conſtruction.

I deſcribe a Semicircle ABD, (See Fig. 1.) of a convenient bigneſs for my Scale of equal Parts, (which here, for this Figure, is of 24 in an Inch, 10 of which parts make an Unite or 1.) and having drawn the Diameter AD, I take 4 (Units or large Diviſions) off the Scale, and draw the Chord $AB = 4 = b$; from B I draw the infinite Line BC, perpendiculiar to AD, and interſecting it in m.

I take $4\frac{1}{2}$ ($=c$) off the Scale, and ſet that Diſtance with the Compaſſes from m to C, and thro' C I draw CS parallel to AD.

For the firſt Tryal I conſider that the Root x muſt be bigger than 4 or p, (elſe the Negative Term $-4xx$, wou'd take away more than xxx, and ſo the given Quantity wou'd be Negative;) therefore taking 4 ($=p$) from the Scale, with Center A, and Radius $Ap = 4$, I deſcribe the little Arch Pp; and then (at a venture) draw the Chord Az ($=z$) interſecting the Arch Pp in p; ſo is $Ap = p = 4$, and the Line $pz = z = p$ or $z - 4$. From z I draw ZS perpendicular to CS, and interſecting it in S, and then the Line AS interſecting MC in r. So is $Mr = y - 4$. or $y - p$, (the other Multiplier in the Equation) which being greater than the Line pz (to which it ſhould be equal, it ſhews that z was taken too little.

After the ſame manner I try another z, which the view of the Scheme will now direct me to limit, till I find AZ, which Anſwers the demand. For making $AZ = z$, then is PZ ($= z - 4$) $= MR$ ($= y - 4$) conſequently $Z = y = x$, z taking from the Scale, is equal to 6, the Root ſought.

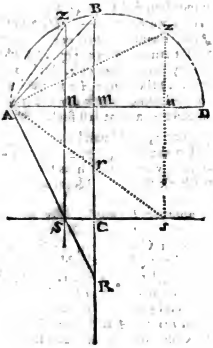
The ſame Concluſion would follow if I had inverted the Order of proceeding, and had begun with Mr, and thereby found Az (in a firſt tryal,) for in this Caſe I muſt have taken a Line for y (by gueſs) and made $mr = y - p$, and then having drawn AS interſecting mC in r, and CS in S. Alſo SZ parallel to BC, touching the Semicircle in z, I draw Az which will be equal to z; ſo is the Line $pz = z - p$, which ought to be equal to mr; but not being ſo, another Trial muſt be made.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppoſe I would find the Root of this Equation $xxx - 3xx + 2x = 24$. or $xxx - p2x + qqx = n$. I take for bb, 9. by which dividing 24, it gives $C = 2\frac{2}{3}$, and then I put the Equation into this Form $zz - pz + qq \times y - bb \times C$.

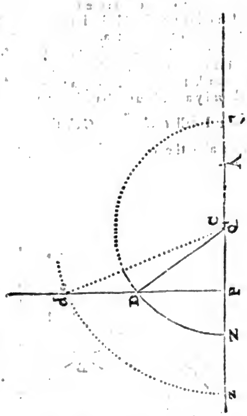
In the Semicircle ABD I draw the Chord $AB = b = 3$. BC perpendicular to AD. $mC = C = 2\frac{2}{3}$. CS parallel to AD.

Fig. 2.



I find $\sqrt{zz - pz + qq}$ by *Fig.* 3. where $AP = p = 3$, and is biſected in C. $PQ = q = \sqrt{2} = 14$. Pd is perpendicular to PA, Az, AZ,

Fig. 3.



&c. are Lines taken by gueſs for z. zd, ZD, &c. are Arches of Circles drawn with Centre C and Radius Cz, CZ, &c. So are Pd, PD, &c. $= \sqrt{zz}$

$\sqrt{zz-pz}$, and dQ, DQ &c. $=\sqrt{zz-pz+qq}$ (For continuing the Arch ZD (for Inſtance) to ζ in the Diameter; $ZA\ (=P\zeta)=z$. $PZ=z-p$. Therefore $PD\ (=\sqrt{P\zeta\times PZ})=\sqrt{z\times\overline{z-p}}=\sqrt{zz-pz}$. And PQ being $=q$. DQq. $(=DPq+PQq)=zz-pz+qq$. therefore $DQ=\sqrt{zz-pz+qq}$.)

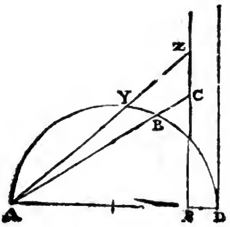
Having found $dQ=\sqrt{zz-pz+qq}$; I draw Az (See *Fig.* 2.) $=dQ$, and then (as in the former Example) find $mr=y$, which being much leſs than z (or Az, *Fig.* 3.) I find that I have err'd in my Suppoſition of z. And conſidering that (See *Fig.* 3.) the bigger Az is, the bigger will dQ be alſo, and conſequently mr the leſs; I try again with a leſſer z, and at laſt find, that making AZ (*Fig.* 3.) $=z$, DQ will be $\sqrt{zz-pz+pq}$, to which I make AZ (*Fig.* 2.) equal, and thereby find $mR=y=z$, which is therefore the Root, and the Scale ſhews the Number to be $6=x$.

For another *Example*, may be propos'd the doubling of the Cube; that is, having the Root or Side of a Cube given, to find another Line whoſe Cube ſhall be double the former Cube. In this Caſe, let AB (*Fig.* 1.) be the Side of the given Cube; $mC=2AB$, $Az=z$, the ſought Root taken by gueſs, by which finding mr (as above) if $mr=Az$, then is Az the Root of the double Cube ſought; elſe another Trial muſt be made

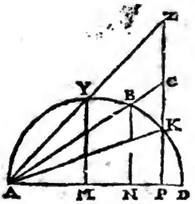
$ABQ:Azq::mr:nS=mc=2AB$ theref. $2AB\times ABq=2AB$, cub. $=Azq\times mr=$ Az cub. (when $Az=mr$.)

Several things might be added conducing to a more ready determining of the Root ſought; which any one who ſhall think fit to make trial, may himſelf obſerve and make uſe of.

By ſomething alike Method may Biquadratick Equations be conſtructed alſo, and if the loweſt Term be wanting, as eaſily as a Cubick. Of which I'll here give you an Inſtance. Suppoſe this Biquadratick Equation $x^4+px^3+q^2x^2=n$. I divide n by a leſs Square Number, ſuppoſe b^2 the Quotient I call CC, $\frac{n}{bb}=CC$, then $n=b^2C^2$. I divide alſo the other Side of the Equation into two Multipliers, *viz.* $x^2\times\overline{2x^2\pm px\pm qq}=b^2\times C^2$, whence $x\times\sqrt{x^2\pm px\pm qq}=b\times C$. Or, Subſtituting y and z for x (as I do in Cubes) while x is unknown) $q\times\sqrt{zz\pm pz\pm qq}=b\times C$. I take z by gueſs, and therewith find $\sqrt{zz\pm pz\pm qq}$ (as is done in the Second Example of Cubick Equations.) In a convenient Semicircle ABD, I apply the Chord $AB=b$, and producing it, make $AC=c$, [but if b be greater than c, I make $AB=c$ and $AC=b$.] Thorough C I draw ZCP perpendicular to AD, and applying $AZ=\sqrt{zz\pm px\pm qq}$, ſo is the intercepted Chord $AY=y$, and if $y=z$, then is either equal to x, the Root ſought. Elſe Trial muſt be made with another x.



I might have taken the Biquadratick Root of n, and then $b-c$, to which the Diameter AD muſt have been equal; the Demonſtration depends on this, that $AY\times AZ=AB\times AC$, which I thus prove, (having drawn AK to the Interſection of



ZP with the Semicircle) $ABq:AKq::(An:AP::)\ AB:AC\therefore AB\times AC=AKq$. By a like Reaſon $AYq:AK::(AM:AP::)\ AY:AZ\therefore AY\times AZ=AKq=AB\times AC$.

The ſame Method will hold for compleat Biquadraticks, but will be too operoſe.

See Mr. *Halley*'s Conſtruction of Cubicks and Biquadraticks, in *Phil. Tranſ.* N°. 188, 190. As alſo *Bernoulli*'s Animadverſions on the *Carteſian* Geometry, in the *Act. Erud. Lip.* 1. for *June* 1688. And his *True Geometrical Conſtruction of Solid, and more than Solid Problems by Right Lines and Circles only*, for the Month of *Sept.* 1689.

Dr. *Gregory*, in his Preface to his Excellent *Oxford Euclid* in G. L. ſhews that all Quadratick Equations may be conſtructed from the 58 and 59 of *Euclides Data.*

CONTRARY *Flexion and Retrogreſſion of Curves*, when a Curve Line as AFK (*Vid. Hay*'s Fluxions, *pag.* 153.)

CONTRARY *Legg'd Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola, ſo called by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, becauſe its Legs are convex towards contrary Parts, and run contrary ways. *See* Curves.

CONTRASTE, is a *French* Term uſed in Painting and Sculpture, and ſignifies the due placing of the different Objects and Parts of the Figures; and produces that Variety which is ſo pleaſing in the Attitudes, as if in a *Groupe* of three Figures, one ſtand out forward, the other backward, and the third appear to the middle between them, they ſay 'tis well *Contraſted:* So they ſay alſo, that to render the Attitudes of Figures agreeable and juſt, they muſt be natural and active, varied in their Actions, and *Contraſted* in their Members: So that for Figures to be well *Contraſted,* is for them to be lively, and to expreſs the Motion proper to the Deſign of the whole piece, or of any particular *Grouppe.*

CONVERGING *Hyperbola,* is one whoſe Concave Legs bend in towards one another, and run both the ſame way. See *Curves.*

Converging Series, is a Method of Approximation ſtill nearer and nearer towards the true Root of any Number or Equation, even tho' it be impoſſible to find any ſuch true Roots in Numbers. See *Approximation* and *Square Roots* in *Vol.* I.

COPPERAS. The way of making *Copperas* is as follows; *Copperas* Stones, which ſome call Gold Stones, are found on the Sea-ſhore in *Eſſex, Hampſhire,* and ſo *Weſtward.* There are great Quantities in the Cliffs, but not ſo good as thoſe on the Shore, where the *Tides* Ebb and Flow over them.

The beſt of them are of a bright ſhining Silver Colour; the next, ſuch as are of a Ruſty deep Yellow; the worſt are ſuch as have Gravel and Dirt in them, of a ſadder Umber Colour.

In the midſt of theſe Stones are ſometimes found the ſhells of Cockles, and other ſmall Shell-Fiſhes; ſmall pieces of the Planks of Ships, and pieces of Sea-coal.

In order to the making of Copperas, they make Beds according as the Ground will permit; thoſe at *Deptford* are about 100 Foot long, and 15 Foot broad at the Top, and 12 Foot deep, ſhelving all the way to the Bottom.

They ram the Bed very well, firſt with ſtrong Clay, and then with the Rubbiſh of Chalk, whereby the Liquor which drains out of the Diſſolution of the Stones, is convey'd into a Wooden Shallow Trough, laid in the middle of the Bed, and covered with a Board; being alſo boarded on all ſides, and laid lower at one End than the other, whereby the Liquor is convey'd into a Ciſtern under the Boiling-Houſe.

When the Beds are indifferently well dryed, they lay on the Stones about two Foot thick.

Theſe Stones will be five or ſix Years before they yield any conſiderable Quantity of Liquor; and before that, the Liqour which they yield is but weak.

They ripen by the Sun and Rain; yet Experience proves, that watering the Stones, although with Water prepared by lying in the Sun, and poured thro' very ſmall holes of a Watering-pot, doth retard the Work.

In time, theſe Stones turn into a kind of Vitriolick Earth, which would ſwell and ferment like Leavened Dough.

When the Bed is come to Perfection, then once in four Years they refreſh it, by laying new Stones on the Top.

When they make a new Bed, they take a good Quantity of the old fermented Earth, and mingle it with new Stones, whereby the Work is haſtned. Thus the old Earth never becomes uſeleſs.

The Ciſtern before-mentioned, is made of ſtrong Oaken Boards, well joined and calked. That at *Deptford* will contain 700 Tun of Liquor. Great care is taken, that the Liquor doth not drain thro' the Beds, or out of the Ciſtern. The beſt way to prevent the ſame, is to divide the Ciſtern in the middle, by Oaken Boards calked as before; whereby one of them may be mended in caſe of a Defect.

The more Rain falls, the more but the weaker will be the Liquor: The goodneſs whereof is tried by Weights prepared for that purpoſe. Fourteen-penny Weight is rich; or an Egg being put into the Liquor, the higher it ſwims above the Liquor, the ſtronger it is. Sometimes the Egg will ſwim near half above the Liquor.

Within one Minute after an Egg is put in, the ambient Liquor will boil and froth; and in three Minutes the Shell will be quite worn off.

A drop of this Liquor falling on the Manufactures of Hemp, Flax, or Cotton Wooll, will preſently burn a hole thro' it. As alſo in Woollen and Leather.

Out of the aforeſaid Ciſtern, the Liquor is pumped into a Boiler of Lead, about 8 Foot Square, containing about 12 Tuns, which is thus ordered. Firſt, they lay long Pieces of Caſt Iron, 12 Inches Square, as long as the Breadth of the Boiler, about 12 Inches one from another, and 24 Inches above the Surface of the Fire. Then Croſs-wiſe they lay ordinary flat Iron Bars as cloſe as they can lie, the Sides being made up with Brick-work. In the middle of the Bottom of this Boiler is laid a Trough of Lead, wherein they put at firſt 100 Pound Weight of old Iron.

The Fewel for boiling is *New-Caſtle* Coals. By degrees, in the boiling, they put in more Iron, amounting in all to 1500 pound Weight in a boiling. As the Liquor waſtes in boiling, they pump in freſh Liquor into the Boiler: Whereby, and by a Defect in ordering the Fire, they were wont to be above 20 Days before it was enough; when that is, they try, by taking up a ſmall Quantity of Liquor into a ſhallow Earthen Pan, and obſerving how ſoon it will gather and cruſt about the Sides thereof. But now of late, by the Ingenious Contrivance of Sir *Nicholas Criſp,* the Work is much facilitated. For at his Work at *Deptford,* they boil off three Boilers of ordinary Liquor in one Week; which is done, firſt by ordering the Furnace ſo, as that the heat is convey'd to all Parts of the Bottom and Sides of the Furnace.

Then, whereas they were wont to pump cold Liquor into the Boiler to ſupply the waſte in boiling, whereby the Boiler was checked ſometimes 10 Hours. Sir *Nicholas* hath now a Veſſel of Lead, which he calls a Heater, placed at the end of the Boiler, and a little higher, ſupported by Bars of Iron as before, and fill'd with Liquor, which, by a Conveyance of Heat from the Furnace, is kept near Boiling-hot; and ſo continually ſupplies the waſte of the Boiler, without hindring the boiling. Thirdly, by putting due Proportions of Iron from time to time, in the Boiler; as ſoon as they perceive the Liquor to boil ſlowly, they put in more Iron, which will ſoon quicken it. Beſides, if they do not continually ſupply the boiling Liquor with Iron, the Copperas will gather to the Bottom of the Boiler and melt it; and ſo it will do if the Liquor be not preſently drawn off from the Boiler into a Cooler, ſo ſoon as it is enough.

The Cooler is oblong, 20 Foot long, 9 Foot over at the top, 5 Foot deep, taper'd towards the Bottom, made of Terras. Into this they let the Liquor run ſo ſoon as it is boil'd enough. The Copperas herein will be gathering or ſhooting 14 or 15 Days, and gathers as much on the ſides as in the Bottom; *ſc.* above 5 Inches thick. Some put Buſhes into the Cooler, about which the Copperas will gather: But at *Deptford* they make no uſe of any.

That which ſticks to the Sides and to the Buſhes, is of a bright Green; that in the Bottom, of a foul and dirty Colour.

In the end of 14 Days, they convey the Liquor into another Cooler, and reſerve it to be boil'd again with new Liquor.

The Copperas they ſhovel on a Floor adjoining: So that the Liquor may drain from it into a Cooler.

The Steam, which comes from the boiling, is of an Acrimonious ſmell.

Copperas may be boiled without Iron, but with Difficulty; without it, the Boiler will be in danger of melting.

Sometimes in ſtirring the Earth upon the Beds, they find pieces of Copperas produc'd by lying in the Sun.

CORBETT, in Architecture, is a ſhort piece of Timber placed in a Wall, with its end ſticking out 6 or 8 Inches, as occaſion ſerves. The under Part of the end thus ſticking out, is ſometimes cut into the Form of a *Boultin*, ſometimes of an *O--G--*, and ſometimes of a *Face*, &c. according to the Workman's Fancy; the upper Side being plain and flat. Theſe *Corbets* are uſually placed for Strength's Sake, immediately under the Semigirders of a Plat-form, and ſometimes under the Ends of *Camber Beams*; in which latter Caſe they are commonly placed a Foot or two below the Beam, and have a piece of Timber ſtanding upright, cloſe to the Wall, from the *Corbet* to the Beam.

Corbets, alſo is a Term uſed by ſome Architects, for the hollow Nicks in Walls, which are left for Images or Figures, or Statues to ſtand in.

CORNAGE, in our Law ſignifies a kind of grand Sergeantry; the Service of which Tenure is to blow a Horn, when an Invaſion of a *Northern* Enemy is perceived: And by this many hold Land in the *Northern* Parts about the Wall, *i. e.* the old *Picts* Wall.

CORNEA *Tunica*. The Figure of it is of a greater Convexity than the reſt of the Globe of the Eye; and it conſiſts of ſeveral Laminæ, which are nouriſhed by ſo ſmall Blood Veſſels, as to obſtruct very little of the Light; 'tis of a very exquiſite Senſe, that on any light touch, the Tears may be ſqueez'd out of the Lachrimal Glands, to waſh it and clean it.

CORONA, in Anatomy, is that Edge of the Glans of the *Penis*, where the *Præputium* begins.

CORONARE *Filios*, The ancient Villains were forbidden *Coronare Filios*, that is, to let their Sons receive their firſt *Preparatory Tonſure*, or to begin to be ordained Prieſts; becauſe after that they are Freemen, and can be by their Lords no longer claimed as Servants in Villenage.

CORPORA *Pyramidalia*, when the Blood hath diſcharg'd it ſelf of the Seed into the Teſticles, it returns by the Veins, which riſing in ſeveral Branches from the *Teſtes*, tends towards the *Abdomen* in the Production of the *Peritoneum*, the ſame way the Arteries came down. In their Progreſs, their Branches frequently inoſculate and divide again, till they come near the *Abdomen*, and then they all unite in one Trunk; and therefore becauſe of their Shape are called *Corpora Pyramidalia*.

CORPORAL of a Ship, is an Officer that hath the Charge of ſetting the Watches and Centries, and relieving them; and who ſees that all the Soldiers and Sailors keep their Arms neat and clean; he teaches them alſo how to uſe them, and hath a Mate under him.

CORPUSCLES. The admirable Sir *Iſaac Newton* ſhews a way of gueſſing with great accuracy, at the Sizes of the component Corpuſcles or Particles of which Bodies are conſtituted, in the ſecond Book of his Opticks, *pag.* 3. See more of this under the Word *Colour* and *Particles*.

CORSNED, in the *Saxon*, is *Ordeal Bread, Panis Conjuratus*: For the *Saxons* had a Superſtitious way of purging themſelves of an Accuſation, by taking a piece of Bread and eating it with ſolemn Oaths and Execrations, that it might prove their Poiſon, *&c.* if they were guilty; which way of ſpeaking is retain'd in ſome Places to this Day, eſpecially in *Kent*.

CORVUS, was a Machine invented by the *Romans*, in the time of their Conqueſts of *Sicily*, when they firſt engag'd the *Carthaginian* Fleet, and was framed (as *Polybius* deſcribes it, *Lib.* 1.) after this manner.

On the *Prow* of their Ships they erected a round piece of Timber about 1½ Foot in Diameter, and 12 Feet in Length, on the top of which was a Block or Pulley; round this piece of Timber was a Plat-form of Boards 4 Feet in Length, and about 18 Foot long, well framed and faſtned with Iron: The Entrance was long ways, and it was moveable round the aforeſaid upright piece of Timber, and could alſo be hoiſted up and down within 6 Foot of the top; about this Frame was a ſort of Parapet Knee high, which was defended with upright Bars of Iron, ſharp at the Ends, and towards the top there was a Ring, by the help of which and a Pulley or Tackle, it was hoiſted and lowered at Pleaſure: With this moveable Gallery they Boarded the Enemies Ships (when they did not lie Side by Side) ſometimes on their Bow, and ſometimes in the after Part of the Ship; the Soldiers keeping the Boſs of their Bucklers level with the top of the Parapet, *&c.* and by the Means of this new Engine, got the Day of the *Carthaginians*, in their firſt Sea Fight with them, tho' the Enemy were long before well ſkill'd in Naval Affairs, and the *Romans* perfectly raw and unſkill'd.

COTLAND, is Land held by a Cottager, whether in Soccage or Villenage.

COUCH, is a Term in Painting, ſignifying the ground Bed, or Baſis on which any Colour lies; and is diſtinguiſh'd from the *Field*, which is always *Horizontal* and upon the *Flat*; whereas the *Couch* may be upright or vertical, and in any other Poſition.

COVING-*Corniſh*, in Architecture, is ſuch a Corniſh that hath a great Caſement or Hollow in it, which is commonly lathed and plaiſtred upon Compaſs Sprockets or Brackets; alſo when Houſes are built projecting out over the Ground-Plot, and then turn'd with a Semi-arch of Timber, which is lathed and plaiſtred, they call that *Coving-Work*.

COURT-*Chriſtian*, or Eccleſiaſtical, is ſo call'd in Oppoſition to the Civil Court, or Lay Court, or *Curia Domini Regis*: Theſe Courts of Chriſtianity were not only held by the Biſhops in Synods, and the Arch-Deacons and Chancellors in Conſiſtories: But they were alſo the Rural Chapters where the

Rural Dean or Dean of Chriſtianity preſided, and the Clergy were Aſſeſſors and Aſſiſtants. Dr. *Kennet's Gloſſary.*

CRASIN-*Mill*; See *Craze-Mill.*

CRAYONS, are Pencils of ſeveral Colours made purpoſely to paint withal: They are chiefly uſed in Portraicts; and Pictures done after this way of Painting, are ſaid to be done with *Crayons.*

CRAZE-*Mill*, or *Crazing Mill*, is a Mill (in all reſpects like a Griſt Mill to Grind Corn) and is ſo call'd by the Tin Miners, who uſe it to Grind their Tin, which is yet too great, after Trambling; and then 'tis Trambled only; See Tin.

CRIMEN *Ambitus*, is getting into Publick Offices by Bribing with Money or other Gifts, or by Canvaſing with Intreaties; as the Civilians Define it.

Crimen Falſi, in the Civil Law, is a fraudulent Suppreſſion or Imitation of Truth to the Prejudice of another; ſo that the Commiſſion of this Crime conſiſts in three points, *Corruption of Truth*, *Deceit*, and *Damage* to another.

Crimen fraudatæ annonæ, is the abuſing Markets by raiſing the Price of Victuals unreaſonably, by Foreſtalling, Monopolizing, &c.

Crimen Peculatus, (*a Pecore*, *Cattle*, in which Riches conſiſted before the uſe of Money) in the Civil Law, is the Crime of Stealing the Publick Treaſure, or Cheating in the publick Accounts. And much of the ſame Nature is what they call,

Crimen Reſidui, which is applying the publick Money to other Uſes and Purpoſes than thoſe the Government orders and appoints, or elſe not applying to any Uſe at all.

CROOTES, is a Subſtance found about the Oar in the Lead Mines in *Mendip*, being a mealy, white, ſoft Stone matted with Oar.

CROSS-*Multiplication*, is a Kind of Multiplication much uſed by Workmen in meaſuring their Work; and 'tis ſo call'd becauſe they multiply acroſs, Feet by Inches, &c.

As ſuppoſe it were required to multiply 5 Foot, 3 Inches and 6 Parts, or $\frac{6}{12}$, of an Inch, by 2 Foot, 4 Inches and 6 Parts. They ſet the Number down thus:

F. In. Pa.
5 : 3 : 6
2 : 4 : 6

Then ſay, twice 5 Feet is 10 Feet, which they write down firſt of all, as you ſee under Feet.	10 : : :
Twice 3 Inches is 6 Inches	: 6 : :
Twice 6 Parts is 1 whole Inch	: 1 : :
Then working with 4, 4 times 5 Feet is 20 Inches.	1 : 8 : :
Four times 3 Inches give 12 Primes, or one Inch.	— : 1 : :
Four times 6 Parts or Primes give 24 Seconds or 12th of the 12th of an Inch, which makes two Twelfths.	— : : 2 :
Six times 5 Feet gives 30 Inches	: 2 : 6 :
Six times 3 Inches is 18 Parts	: : 1 : 6 Seco.
Six times 6 Parts produce 36 thirds or 12ths of a Second, which makes	— : : : 3 Seco.
	12 : : 6 : 9 : 9

And this Method they are very fond of (tho' it be very abſurd in Reality; for to multiply Inches by Feet, &c. *i. e.* a thing of one Name or Denomination by another, is Nonſenſe;) and I believe they generally uſe it becauſe of its Diſpatch.

CROSS-*Staff.* The Deſcription and Uſe of this Inſtrument is as follows:

The *Staff* is uſually above 3 Foot long, having 4 Sides ſquare to one another about ½ an Inch over; and each is graduated like a Line of Tangents, and to every Side belongs a peculiar Croſs-piece. The *Staff* may be divided either by a Table of Natural Tangents, or Geometrically by the Diviſions in the Quadrant of a Circle. Then the Half of the Croſs-piece being ſuppoſed Radius, the Graduation on the *Staff* will be the Natural Co-Tangents of the half Arches.

The Uſes of this Inſtrument are, to take the Altitude of the Sun, or of a Star; to take the Diſtance between two Stars, or of any Star from the Moon, &c. and 'tis us'd by ſome to take Diſtances by Land.

To obſerve the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

There are four Croſſes belonging to the *Staff*, one called the *Tencroſs*, which belongs to that Side where the Graduation begins 3 *deg.* and ends with 10 *deg.* another called the *Thirty-croſs*, belonging to that Side of the *Staff* where the Diviſions begin with 10, and end with 30 *deg.* The Third is the *Sixty-croſs*, which belongs to that Side where the Degrees begin at 20, and end at 60 *deg.* And the laſt is called the *Ninety-croſs*, belonging to that Side where the Graduations begin at 30, and end at 90 *deg.*

Now, according as you can gueſs the Sun's Altitude to be, you muſt uſe the proper Croſs: If the Altitude be under 10 *deg.* uſe the Ten-croſs; if under 30, uſe the Thirty-croſs; if under 60, the Sixty-croſs; but if above that, uſe the Ninety-croſs.

And the Way of obſerving is thus: Having fitted on your proper Croſs, place the flat End of the Staff to the Outſide of your Eye, and as near to your Eye as you can: Then look at the Sun, or Star, with the upper End of the Croſs, and at the Horizon with the lower End, moving or ſliding the Croſs to and fro till you can do this exactly; for then the Degrees and Minutes cut by the inner Edge of the Croſs, on the proper Side of the Staff for that Croſs, will give you the preſent Altitude of the Sun or Star.

Unleſs it be hazy and thick Weather, the Obſervation can hardly be made without Prejudice to the Eye: To prevent which, ſome put a coloured Glaſs on the Top of the Croſs; and then they obſerve the upper Limb of the Sun, and ſubſtract his Semidiameter from the Altitude.

There is a Way alſo of making a backward Obſervation of the Sun's Altitude with the Croſs-Staff, as thus: Fix a Horizontal Vane on the Eye-End of the Staff, and a Shoe of Braſs to the End of any of the Four Croſſes; which will ſerve inſtead of a Sight Vane. Having done this, and fitted the Croſs on upon the Staff, turn your Back to the Sun, and looking through the Slit in the Braſs Shoe, lift up or down the End of the Staff, till the Shadow made by the upper End of the Croſs fall on the Slit in the Horizon Vane, and that likewiſe at the ſame time you can ſee the Horizon through the Horizontal Vane at the End of the Braſs; then will the Degrees cut on the proper Side of the Staff, be the Sun's Altitude required.

To obſerve the Diſtance between Two Stars; or the Moon's Diſtance from a Star.

Place the flat End of the Staff to the Edge, as in the Firſt Obſervation, and looking to both Ends of the Croſs, draw it to and fro, till the Ends will cut the Two Stars, or one the Moon, and the other the Star; then will the Croſs cut the Diſtance between thoſe Objects on the proper Side of the Staff.

Becauſe there may be a Miſtake in placing the Staff to the Eye, take this Rule to know when it is right: Put the Sixty-croſs on 30 Degrees on its proper Side of the Staff, and likewiſe the Ninety-croſs on 30 Degrees on its outſide; and then when, by moving the Staff higher or lower, you have placed it ſo, that you can ſee the upper End of the Two Croſſes in one and the ſame right Line, and the Two lower Ends in another, the Staff is placed right.

CROWNS *of Colours*, are certain *coloured Rings* which like *Halo's* appear, but of the Colours of the Rainbow, and at a leſs Diſtance than the common *Halo's*, about the Body of the Sun or Moon. Theſe Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his *Opt. Book* 2. *p.* 4. ſhews to be made by the Suns ſhining in a fair Day, or the Moon in a clear Night, through a thin Cloud of Globules of Water or Hail, all of the ſame bigneſs: And according as the Globules are bigger or leſſer, the Diameters of theſe Crowns, or Rings, will be larger or ſmaller; and the more equal theſe Globules are to one another, the more Crowns of Colours will appear, and the Colours will be the more lively.

CROWN-*Poſt*, is a Poſt which in ſome Buildings ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal Rafters; and from it there go *Strutts* or *Braces* to the middle of each Rafter. This is alſo by ſome called the *King-piece*, and the *Joggle-piece*.

CRUCIFORM *Hyperbola*, is a Curve by that Name; which is ſo called by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, becauſe it cuts its *Conjugate* croſs-wiſe.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, called alſo *Steganography*, is the Art of ſecret Writing: On which Subject many Books have been publiſh'd; as, by the Abbot *Trithemius*, in his *Steganographia*, *Francf.* 1608. *4to.* by *Guſtavus Selenus*, in 9 Books in *Fol.* printed at *Luneburgh*, 1624. *cum Fig.* by *Schottus*, in his *Schola Steganographica.* Biſhop *Wilkin's Secret and Swift Meſſenger.*

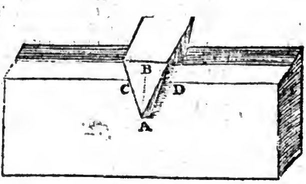
CUBICAL *Paraboloid.* See *Paraboloid* and *Curves.*

CUL-PRIT, are Words uſed by the Clerk of the Arraignments, when a Perſon is indicted for a Criminal Matter. For after the Indictment is read in Court (which is the Crown's Charge) againſt the Priſoner at the Bar, he is put upon his Plea, or aſked, *Art thou Guilty, or not Guilty?* If he pleads or anſwers, *not Guilty*, there is next a Replication from the Crown, by continuing the Charge of Guilt upon him, according to the Tenour of the Indictment; which is expreſs'd by pronouncing the Words *Cul-Prit: Cul* being an Abbreviation of the *Latin* Word *Culpabilis*, *Guilty*; and *Priſt*, or *Prit*, (now *Pret*) is the old *French* Word for *Ready*. From theſe two Aſſertions therefore of the Clerk of the Arraignment, that the Priſoner is *Culp*, or *guilty* of the Crime charged on him, and that the Crown is *Prit* or *ready* to prove it upon him; this Word *Cul-Prit* is derived.

And that this is the true Explanation of the Terms *Cul-Prit*, is evident from the Form of the Entry of the Record of the Trial when drawn up at large; which, as to the Replication pronounced by the Clerk, as aforeſaid, in the Words *Cul* and *Prit*, run thus: *Et Predictus A.* (the Clerk) *pro Domina Regina dicit, Quod Predict. B.* (the Priſoner) *eſt Culpabili*, &c. *Et hoc paratus eſt verificare*, &c.

CULVERTAIL, the ſame with *Dovetail*; which ſee.

CUNEUS. The *Wedge*, one of the five Mechanical Powers, is in the Form of a *Priſm*, whoſe Top and Sides are Parallelograms, but its Ends Iſoſceles Triangles; whoſe Altitude is called the *Altitude of the Wedge*, as the Baſe of each ſaid Triangle is the *Thickneſs of the Wedge.* The right Line connecting the *Vertices* of the Two Triangles, is called the *Edge*; as the Parallelogram which joins their Baſes, is called its *Dorſum*, or *Back.*



The Power of this Engine is eaſily eſtimated; and is (when directly applied to the *Top* or *Dorſum* of the Wedge) to the Reſiſtance to be overcome, as the Thickneſs of the Wedge is to its Altitude. In the Figure, *B A* is the way of Power, and *C D* the way of the Impediment or Reſiſtance: So that while the Wedge is driven down into the Wood, &c. by its whole Altitude, the Wood is divided by the entire Thickneſs of the Wedge, and this every where proportionably, as follows from the Nature of a Triangular Figure. Wherefore a Wedge, whoſe Thickneſs is to its Altitude or Length in a little greater Proportion, than as the Power applied is to the Reſiſtance or Tenacity of the Wood, will cleave or divide it.

CUNETTE, See *Cuvette.*

CUPULO, in Architecture is an Arched Room or Turret ſtanding on the very Top of a *Dome* or great Building, in Form either Circular or Polygonal; ſome call it a Lanthorn.

CURATOR, in the Civil Law, is a Perſon regularly appointed to take care of another; as ſuppoſe of a Minor, by his Conſent from 24 Years of Age, to 35; on the Determination of a Trial at Law, where the Magiſtrate may appoint a *Curator* for the Minor. The Magiſtrate alſo might appoint a *Curator* for a Madman, a Prodigal, Deaf or Dumb Perſon, as alſo for the Eſtates of Debtors, and of Perſons dying without Heirs.

CURIA, a Word uſed formerly in different Senſes. Sometimes it ſignified the Perſons or Feudatory Tenants, who did their Suit and Service at the Court of the Lord.

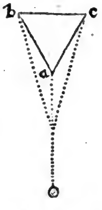
Sometimes it ſignified a Houſe, as *Curia Canonicorum*, the *Convent* or *Conventional* Houſe. *Curia Perſonæ Eccleſiæ*, the Parſonage Houſe. And ſometimes it was uſed for the Service it ſelf, of coming to the Court of the Lord; *Curiæ adventus*. Dr. *Kennet.*

CURRENTS, are certain Progreſſive Motions of the Water of the Sea in ſeveral Places, either quite down to the Bottom, or to a certain determinate Depth; by which a Ship may happen to be carried forward more ſwiftly, or retarded in her Courſe, according to the *Direction* or *Setting* of the Current in, with, or againſt the Courſe or Way of the Ship.

The firſt thing therefore to be known, is, *which way* the Current ſets; and if its Motion be ſwift, great and ſtrong, this will be beſt diſcovered by keeping an exact Account of the Ships Way both outward and homeward, according to the beſt Method of what the Seamen call their *Dead Reckoning*, being very curious in obſerving the way the Ship makes by the Log-line; for 'tis not the correct Account, but the *Dead Reckoning*, that muſt here aſſiſt you. Therefore you muſt be very careful to obſerve how the Ship goes by it, when you Sail near the *Meridian*; how ſhe is drawn from her Courſe: As alſo, when ſhe is ſteered directly *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, take good Notice whether ſhe alter her Latitude.

As for thoſe *Gueſſes*, by the *Ripplings* of the Water, and by the driving of Froth, *&c.* along Shore, when you are in ſight of it, they will be of little uſe. But the moſt uſual and the moſt uſeful way of obſerving the ſetting of a Current is thus:

When there is a ſmooth Sea, and not much Wind, heave out the Boat, with three or four Hands in her, together with a Compaſs, a Log-line, and Half-minute Glaſs, with alſo a Line or ſmall *Warp* of about an Hundred Fathoms long; to the End of which Line faſten a Triangular Piece of Board, as *a b c*, and to one of the Angles faſten a good heavy Piece of Lead to ſink it. Some uſe inſtead of this Board a Kettle tied by the Bail, (which may do tolerably well).



When you are off from the Ship, caſt over your Board or Kettle, letting it ſink at leaſt 60 Fathom; and if you have Line enough, let it down 100 or 120 Fathom: Then belaying the Line faſt about her Stern, it will bring her up, and make her ride as if ſhe were at an Anchor. Then caſt over your Log, turn up the Glaſs, and as you veer out the Log-line, ſet the Drift of the Log with your Compaſs: So ſhall you know whether there be any Current or no; and if any, how it ſets; as alſo the Rate of its driving. Only remember to add always to the Drift, if the Line ſhe ride be of 60 Fathom, $\frac{1}{5}$ Part; if of 80 Fathom, $\frac{1}{4}$; if of 100 Fathom, the $\frac{1}{3}$ Part, *&c.* of the Drift more, for the Drift of the Boat; for though the Boat may ſeem to ride or lie ſtill, yet ſhe is found by Experience to drive at the ſame Time.

N. B. Whether theſe Allowances be the *very Truth*, or not, I cannot ſay: They are ſaid to agree with Experience, and therefore may be us'd till better Obſervations of theſe things may be made. Only this is certain, That the bigger the Board and Weight is that the Boat is to ride by, the leſs will be her Drift. *Sir* J. Moor's *Navig.*

If a Current ſet exactly with the ſame Direction, as is the Courſe of the Ship, then it muſt augment her Motion forward in Proportion to the Velocity of the Drift.

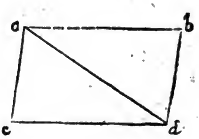
As if a Ship ſail N. N. E. 20 Miles, in a Current ſetting the ſame way, and in the ſame time 8 Miles, her true Courſe will be N. N. E. 28 Miles in the ſame time.

But if the Current ſet directly againſt the Ship's Courſe, it will abate of her Motion forward in Proportion to the Velocity of the Drift.

As if a Ship ſail N. E. 49 Miles in a Current, ſetting S. W. 10 Miles in the ſame time; the Ship's Courſe or Diſtance run in that time will be but 39 Miles. So if a Ship ſail N. E. 49 Miles in a certain time, in a Current that ſets S. W. 59 Miles in the ſame time; her true Courſe will be S. W. 10 Miles; that is, ſhe will fall aſtern 10 Miles in that time.

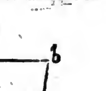
But if a Ship ſail a-croſs any Current, her Motion will be compounded with that of the Current; and her Velocity augmented, or retarded proportionably to the Angle of her Direction, with that of the Direction of the Current; according as ſhe goes in Part with it or againſt it.

As ſuppoſe the Ship's Courſe were from *a* to *c*, and the ſetting of the Current from *a* to *b*; the Ship will, by the Compoſition of thoſe two Motions be carried from *a* to *d* in the Diagonal *a d*: See *Compoſition of Motion*.



Wherefore if a Ship ſails N. E. 110 Miles, in a Current which ſets S. W 30 Miles in the ſame time, and her true Courſe and Diſtance ſailed be requird, you may proceed thus:

1ſt. Geometrically.



1. Set off 4 Points from N. towards E. and draw A C equal to 110 Miles.
2. From C draw C B, parallel to the Line N.N.E. and equal to 30 Miles.
3. Draw A B, which will be the Ship's true Courſe; to find which

Trigonometrically,

In the Triangle A B C, there is

$$\text{Given}\left\{\begin{array}{l}A\,C\ 110\\ \angle\ \text{at}\ C\ 22\ 30\\ B\,C\ 30\end{array}\right\}\ \text{and it will be by Case 4. Sect. 4.}$$

A +

$A+C\,BC : AC-BC :: t,\tfrac{1}{2}\overline{\angle A+B} : t,\tfrac{1}{2}\angle B-A$, *i. e.*

As the Sum of A C and B C 140 2.1461280

To their Difference 80 4.9030900
So is the Tangent of 78° 45' 10.7013382

To the Tangent of 70 49 10.4583002

Now 78° 45' — 70° 49' = 7° 56' = ∠ C A B.
Hence it appears that her true Courſe is N E 7° 56' Eaſterly.
But for her Diſtance it will be by Caſe 1. Sect. 4.
s, ∠ A : B C :: s, ∠ C : A B. *i. e.*

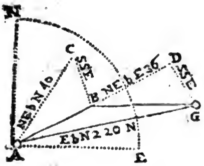
As the Sine of the Angle at A 7°, 56' 9.1399445

To the Drift of the Current B C 30 1.4771212
So is the Sine of the Angle at C 22° 30'—9.5828397

To the Diſtance run 83, 2 Miles 1.9200164

Ex. 2. If a Ship from the Latitude 36° 30' S Sails N E b N 40 Miles, then N E b E 36 Miles, in a Current that ſets S S E 20 Miles in the time that the Ship ſails 38 Miles, and it be required to find the direct Courſe and Diſtance between the Ship and her firſt Place, as alſo the Latitude the Ship is in.

1*ſt*. Having conſtructed it, as in the former.



In the Triangle *A C B*, are
Given { *A C* 40 / ∠ at *C* 56°, 15' / *B C* 21, 05 } To find *A B*, and the Angles at *A* and *B*.

It will be, by *Caſe* the 4th of *Sect.* the 4th.
$AC+BC : AC-CB :: t,\tfrac{1}{2}\angle A+\angle B : t,\tfrac{1}{2}\angle B-\angle A$; *i. e.*

As the Sum of *A C* and *B C* 61, 05 1.7856857

To their Difference 18, 95 1.2776092
So is the Tangent of 61°, 52½' 10.2720432

To the Tangent of 30, 08½ 9.7639667

Now, 61°, 52'' — 30°, 08½' = 31°, 44' = ∠ *C A B*; therefore the Ship's firſt Courſe is N. E. by E. 9°, 14', Eaſtwardly.

For the Diſtance, it will be, by *Caſe* the 1ſt of *Sect.* the 4th,
s, *C A B* : *C B* :: *s*, *A C B* : *A B*; that is,

As the Sine of the ∠ *C A B* 31°, 44' 9.7209581

To *C B* the Drift of the Current 21, 05 1.3232521
So is the Sine of the ∠ at *C* 56°, 15'. 9.9198464

To the Diſtance run, 33, 28. 1.5221404

2. In the Triangle *B D G*, are given
B D 36 / ∠ at *D* 78°, 45' / *D G* 18, 95 } To find *B D* and the ∠s *D B G* and *D G B*.

Wherefore,
As the Sum of *B D* and *DG* 54, 95 1.7399677

To their Difference 17, 05 1.2317244
So is the Tangent of 50°, 37' 10.0856980

To the Tangent of 20°, 42' 9.5774547

Hence the Angle *D B G*, will be found 29°, 55'; wherefore the Ship's ſecond Courſe is E. by N. 7°, 25'. Eaſtwardly, and conſequently the Angle *A B G* = 159°, 19'.

But for *B G*, the Diſtance run, it will be

As the Sine of the Ang. *B D G* 29°, 55'. 9.6978747

To *DG* the Drift of the Current, 18, 95 1.2776092
So is the Sine of the Angle *BDG* 78°, 45 9.9915739

To *BG* the Diſtance run, 37, 27 1.5713090

3. In the Triangle *A B G*, are
Given { *A B* 33, 28 / ∠ *A B G* 159°, 19' / *B G* 37, 27 } Whence muſt be found ∠*BAG* and *AG*, and 'twill be,

As the Sum of *A B* and *B G* 70, 55 10.8484970

To their Difference 3, 99 0.6009729
So is the Tangent of 10°, 20'' 9.2612203

To the Tangent of 00°, 36' 8.0136962

Hence the Angle *B A G* is 10°, 56', and conſequently the bearing of the Ship from her firſt Port is E. by N. 2°, 20'. Northerly; and for the Diſtance it will be,

As the Sine of the Angle *BAG* 10°, 56'. 9.2789911

To the Diſtance run *B G* 37, 27 1.5713090
So is the Sine of the ∠ *A B* G 159°, 19'. 9.5480240

To the Diſtance between the Ship and her Port 69, 24 } 1.8403419

Now for the Difference of Latitude, it will be as the Radius 10.0000000

To the Diſtance ſail'd, 69, 24 1.2403571
So is the Co-Sine of the Courſe, 76°, 25' 9.3708079

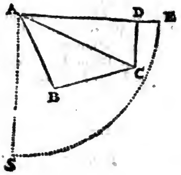
To the Difference of Latitude 16, 26 1.2111650

Hence, becauſe ſhe ſail'd from a South Latitude } ——— Nly
From the Latitude ſhe ſail'd from 36°, 30'—Sly
Take the Difference of Lat. made 16¼'——Nly
Remains the Lat. the Ship is in 36°, 13¾'——Sly

Admit a Ship, from a certain Head-line, in the Latitude of 34°, 00'. North, ſails S. E. by S. 24 Miles in 6 Hours, in a Current that ſets between the North and the Eaſt; and then the Cape is found to bear W. N. W. and the Ship to be in the Lat. of 33°, 45'. North. I demand the Setting and Drift of the Current?

Geometrically.

1. Set off 3 Points from *S* towards *E*, and draw the Line *A B* equal to 24 Miles.



2. Set off two Points from *E* towards *S*, and draw the Line *A C*.

3. At the Diſtance of 15 Miles, equal to the Difference of Latitude, draw a parallel to *A E*, till it interſect *AC* as in *C*.

4. From the Interſection *C*, draw *C D* parallel to *A S*; alſo the Line *B C* the Drift and Setting of the Current.

To find which *Arithmetically*.

In the Triangle *A D C*, Right-angled at *D*, are

$$\text{Given}\left\{\begin{matrix} DC\ 15 \\ \angle A\ 22^\circ,\ 30' \end{matrix}\right\}\text{to find } AC$$

Wherefore $S \angle A : DC :: R : AC$; that is,

As the Sine of the Angle at *A* 22°, 30'	9.5828397
To the Difference of Latitude 15	1.1760912
So is the Radius	10.0000000
To the Diſtance run 39, 2	1.5932515

Again, In the Triangle *A B C*, are

$$\text{Given}\left\{\begin{matrix} AB\ 24 \\ \angle A\ 33^\circ,\ 45' \\ AC\ 39,\ 2 \end{matrix}\right\}\text{to find}\left\{\begin{matrix} \angle C \\ BC \\ \angle B \end{matrix}\right.$$

Wherefore,

$$\overline{AB+AC} : \overline{AC-AB} :: t\tfrac{1}{2}\,\overline{\angle B+\angle C} : t\tfrac{1}{2}\,\overline{\angle B-\angle C}$$

As the Sum of the Sum of the Sides *A B* and *A C* 63°, 2'	1.8007171
To their Difference 15°, 2'	1.1818436
So is the Tangent of 73°, 07½'	10.5180608
To the Tangent of 38°, 24½'	9.8991873

Which added to 73°, 07½', gives 111°, 32'. the Angle at *B*. And hence the Current will be found to ſet E. by N. 00°; 58' Northerly.

For *B C*, the Drift of the Current, it will be,

$$s, \angle B : AC :: s, \angle A : BC;\ \text{that is,}$$

As the Sine of the Ang. at *B* 111°, 32'	9.9685783
To *A C* the Diſtance run 39°, 2'.	1.5932515
So is the Sine of the Ang. at *A* 33°, 45'.	9.7447390
To *B C* the Drift of the Current in 6 Hours, 23°, 41'.	13694122

And conſequently it ſets at the Rate of 3°, 9'. Miles an Hour.

Several other Queſtions might be propos'd relating to Currents, but theſe being throughly underſtood, are ſufficient for the Purpoſe.

CURSOR, is a Piece or little Ruler or Label of Braſs being divided like a Line of Sines, and ſliding in a Groove or Notch along the middle of another Label or Ruler, repreſenting the Horizon, and always at Right Angles to it: 'Tis uſed in the *Analemma*, which ſee.

CURVATURE *of a Line*, is the peculiar manner of its bending or Flexure, whereby it becomes a Curve of ſuch peculiar Properties. Thus the *Curvature* of the Circle is ſuch, that all Points of the Periphery are equally diſtant from one Point within, call'd the Centre. The Curvatures of different Circles are to one another reciprocally as their Radii.

CURVE, generating the Solid of leaſt Reſiſtance, See *Solid*.

CURVES. *The incomparable Sir* Iſaac Newton *gives this following Enumeration of Geometrical Lines of the Third or Cubick Order; in which you have an admirable account of many Species of* Curves *which exceed the* Conick-Sections, *for they go no higher than the Quadratick or Second Order.*

The Orders of Geometrick Lines.

1. GEOMETRICK-LINES, are beſt diſtinguiſh'd into *Claſſes*, *Genders* or *Orders*, according to the Number of the Dimenſions of an Equation, expreſſing the relation between the *Ordinates* and the *Abſciſſa*; or which is much at one, according by the Number of Points in which they may be cut to a Right Line. Wherefore, a Line of the *Firſt Order* will be only a Right Line: Thoſe of the *Second* or *Quadratick Order*, will be the *Circle* and the *Conick-Sections*; and thoſe of the *Third* or *Cubick Order*, will be the *Cubical* and *Nelian Parabola's*, the *Ciſſoid* of the Antients, and the reſt as below enumerated. But a *Curve* of the *Firſt Gender* (becauſe a Right Line can't be reckoned among the *Curves*) is the ſame with a Line of the *Second Order*; and a *Curve* of the *Second Gender*, the ſame with a Line of the *Third Order*; and a Line of an *Infiniteſimal Order*, is that which a Right Line may cut in infinite Points, as the *Spiral*, *Cycloid*, the *Quadratrix*, and every Line generated by the infinite Revolutions of a *Radius* or *Rota*.

2. The chief Properties of the *Conick-Sections* are every where treated of by Geometers; and of the ſame Nature are the Properties of the *Curves* of the *Second Gender*, and of the reſt, as from the following Enumeration of their Principal Properties will appear.

3. For if any right and parallel Lines be drawn and terminated on both Sides by one and the ſame *Conick Section*; and a Right Line biſecting any

two of them ſhall biſect all the reſt; and therefore ſuch a Line is called the Diameter of the Figure; and all the Right Lines ſo biſected, are called *Ordinate Applicates* to that Diameter, and the Point of Concourſe to all the Diameters is called the *Centre* of the *Figure*; as the Interſection of the *Curve* and of the Diameter, is called the *Vertex*, and that Diameter the *Axis* to which the Ordinates are *Normally* applied. And ſo in *Curves* of the *Second Gender*, if any two right and parallel Lines are drawn occurring to the Curves in three Points; a right Line which ſhall ſo cut thoſe Parallels, that the Sum of two Parts terminated at the Curve on one Side of the interſecting Line, ſhall be equal to the third Part terminated at the Curve on the other Side; this Line ſhall cut, after the ſame manner, all others parallel to theſe, and occurring to the Curve in three Points; that is, ſhall ſo cut them, that the Sum of the two Parts on one Side of it, ſhall be equal to the third Part on the other.

And therefore theſe three Parts, one of which is thus every where equal to the Sum of the other two, may be called *Ordinate Applicates* alſo: And the interſecting Line to which the Ordinates are applied, may be called the *Diameter*; the Interſection of the Diameter and the Curve, may be called the *Vertex*, and the Point of Concourſe of any two Diameters, the *Centre*.

And if the Diameter be Normal to the Ordinates, it may be called the *Axis*; and that Point where all the Diameters terminate, the *General Centre*.

Aſſymptotes and their Properties.

4. The Hyperbola of the firſt Gender has two *Aſſymptotes*, that of the ſecond, three; that of the third, four; and it can have no more, and ſo of the reſt. And as the Parts of any Right Line lying between the *Conical Hyperbola* and its two Aſſymptotes are every where equal; ſo in the Hyperbola of the Second Gender, if any Right Line be drawn, cutting both the Curve and its three Aſſymptotes in three Points, the Sum of the two Parts of that Right Line being drawn the ſame way from any two Aſſymptotes to two Points of the Curve, will be equal to the third Part drawn a contrary way from the third Aſſymptote, to a third Point of the Curve.

Latera Tranſverſa & Recta.

5. And as in *Non Parabolick Conick Sections*, the Square of the Ordinate Applicate, that is, the Rectangle under the Ordinates, drawn at contrary Sides of the Diameter, is to the Rectangle of the Parts of the Diameter, which are terminated at the Vertex's of the *Ellipſis* or *Hyperbola*, as a certain given Line, which is called the *Latus Rectum*, is to that Part of the Diameter which lies between the Vertex's, and is called the *Latus Tranſverſum*: So in *Non Parabolick Curves* of the ſecond Gender, a Parallelopiped under the three Ordinate Applicates, is to a Parallelopiped, under the Parts of the Diameter terminated at the Ordinates, and the three Vertex's of the Figure in a certain given Ratio; in which Ratio, if you take three Right Lines to the three Parts of a Diameter ſituated between the Vertex's of the Figure, one anſwering to another; then theſe three Right Lines may be called the *Latera Recta* of the Figure, and the Parts of the Diameter between the *Vertices*, the *Latera Tranſverſa*. And as in the Conick Parabola, having to one and the ſame Diameter but one only Vertex, the Rectangle under the Ordinates is equal to that under the Part of the Diameter cut off between the Ordinates and the Vertex, and a certain Line called the *Latus Rectum*: So in the Curves of the ſecond Gender, which have but two Vertex's to the ſame Diameter; the Parallelopiped under three Ordinates, is equal to the Parallelopiped under the two Parts of the Diameter cut off between the Ordinates and thoſe two Vertexes, and a given Right Line, which therefore may be called the *Latus Rectum*.

The Ratio of the Rectangles under the Segments of Parallels.

Laſtly, As in the Conick Sections when two Parallels terminated on each ſide at the Curve, are cut by two other Parallels terminated on each ſide by the Curve, the firſt being cut by the third, and the ſecond by the fourth; as here the Rectangle under the Parts of the firſt, is to the Rectangle under the Parts of the third; as the Rectangle under the Parts of the ſecond, is to that under the Parts of the Fourth: So when four ſuch Right Lines occur to a Curve of the ſecond Gender, each one in three Points; then ſhall the Parallelopiped under the Parts of the firſt Right Line, be to that under the Parts of the third; and as the Parallelopiped under the Parts of the ſecond Line, unto that under the Parts of the Fourth.

Hyperbolick and Parabolick Legs.

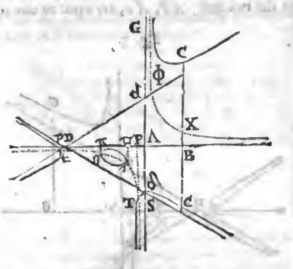
All the Legs of Curves of the ſecond and higher Genders, as well as of the firſt, infinitely drawn out, will be of the *Hyperbolick* or *Parabolick* Gender; and I call that an *Hyperbolick* Leg, which infinitely approaches to ſome Aſſymptote; and that a *Parabolick* one, which hath no Aſſymptote. And theſe Legs are beſt known from the Tangents: For if the Point of Contact be at an infinite Diſtance, the Tangent of an *Hyperbolick* Leg will coincide with the Aſſymptote, and the Tangent of a *Parabolick* Leg will recede *in infinitum*, will vaniſh and no where be found. Wherefore the Aſſymptote of any Leg is found, by ſeeking the Tangent to that Leg at a Point infinitely diſtant: And the *Courſe*, *Place* or *Way* of an infinite Leg, is found by ſeeking the Poſition of any Right Line, which is parallel to the Tangent where the Point of Contact goes off *in infinitum*: For this Right Line is directed towards the ſame way with the infinite Leg.

The Reduction of all Curves of the ſecond Gender, to four Caſes of Equations.

CASE I.

All Lines of the firſt, third, fifth and ſeventh Order, and ſo of any one, proceeding in the Order of the odd Numbers, have at leaſt two Legs or Sides proceeding on *ad infinitum*, and towards contrary ways. And all Lines of the third Order have two ſuch Legs or Sides running out contrary ways, and towards which no other of their infinite Legs (except in the *Carteſian Parabola*) do tend. If the Legs are of the Hyperbolick Gender, let GAS be their Aſſymptote; and to it let the parallel CBc be drawn, terminated (if poſſible) at both Ends at the Curve. Let this parallel be biſected in X; and then will the Place of that Point

Fig. 1.



X be the *Conical Hyperbola* $X\phi$, one of whoſe Aſſymptotes is AS: Let its other Aſſymptote be AB; then the *Equation* by which the Relation between the Ordinate BC and the Abſciſſa AB is determined, if AB be put $=x$ and $BC=y$, will always be in this Form, $xyy + ey = ax^3 + bxx + cx + d$, where the Terms e, a, b, c, and d, denote given Quantities, affected with their Signs $+$ and $-$; of which any one may be wanting, ſo the Figure, through their Defect, don't turn into a Conick Section. And this Conical Hyperbola may coincide with its Aſſymptotes, that is, the Point X may come to be in the Line AB, and then the Term $+ey$ will be wanting.

CASE II.

9. But if the Right Line CBc cannot be terminated both ways at the Curve, but will occur to the Curve only in one Point, then draw any Line in a given Poſition, which ſhall cut the Aſſymptote AS in A; as alſo any other Right Line, as BC, parallel to the Aſſymptote, and meeting the Curve in the Point C: And then the Equation by which the Relation between the Ordinate BC and the Abſciſſa AB is determined, will alway put on this Form, $xy = ax^3 + bxx + cx + d$.

CASE III.

10. But if the oppoſite Legs are of the Parabolick Gender, draw the Right Line CBc, terminated at both Ends, if it's poſſible, at the Curve; and running according to the Courſe of the Legs, which biſſect in B: Then ſhall the Place of B be a Right Line. Let that Right Line be AB, terminated at any given Point, as A; and then the Equation by which the Relation between the Ordinate BC and the Abſciſſa AB is determined, will always be in this Form, $yy = ax^3 + bxx + cx + d$.

CASE IV.

11. But if the Right Line CBc meet the Curve but in one Point, and therefore can't be terminated at the Curve at both Ends; let the Point where it occurs to the Curve be C; and let that Right Line at the Point B, fall on any other Right Line given in Poſition, as AB, and terminated at any given Point, as A: Then will the Equation, by which the Relation between the Ordinate BC and the Abſciſſa AB is determined, always be in this Form, $yy = ax^3 + bxx + cx + d$.

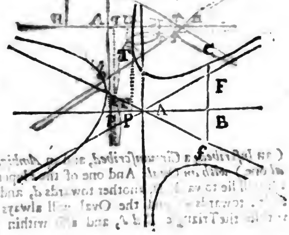
The Names of the Forms.

12. In the Enumeration of Curves of theſe Caſes, we call that an *Inſcribed Hyperbola*, which lies entirely within the Angle of the Aſſymptotes, like the *Conical Hyperbola*; and that a *Circumſcribed* one, which cuts the Aſſymptotes, and contains the Parts cut off within its own proper Space; and that an *Ambigenial* one, which hath one of its infinite Legs inſcribing it, and the other circumſcribing it. I call that a *Converging* one, whoſe concave Legs bend inwards towards one another, and turn both the ſame way; but that I call a *Diverging* one, whoſe Legs turn their Convexities towards each other, and tend towards quite contrary ways. I call that *Hyperbola contrary leg'd*, whoſe Legs are Convex towards contrary Parts, and run infinitely on towards contrary ways; and that a *Conchoidal one*, which is applied to its Aſſymptote with its Concave Vertex and diverging Legs; and that an *Anguineal or Eel-like* one, which cuts its Aſſymptote with contrary Flexions, and is produced both ways into contrary Legs. I call that a *Cruciform or Croſs-like one*, which cuts its Conjugate croſswiſe; and that *Nodate*, which by returning round into, decuſſates it ſelf. I call that *Cuſpidate*, whoſe two Parts meet and terminate in the Angle of Contact; and that *Punctate*, whoſe Oval *Conjugate* is infinitely ſmall, or a Point: And that Hyperbola I call *Pure*, which, by the Impoſſibility of its two Roots, is without any Oval Node, Spike or Conjugate Point. And in the ſame Senſe I denominate a Parabola alſo, to be *Converging*, *Diverging*, *contrary leg'd*, *Cruciform*, *Nodate*, *Cuſpidate*, *Punctate* and *Pure*.

Of the redundant Hyperbola and its Aſſymptotes.

13. In the firſt Caſe, if the Term ax^3 be Affirmative, then the Figure will be a tripple Hyperbola with ſix Hyperbolical Legs, which will run on infinitely by the three Aſſymptotes, of which none are parallel, two Legs towards each Aſſymptote, and towards contrary Parts; and theſe Aſſymptotes, if the Term bxx be not wanting in the Equation, will mutually interſect each other in three Points, forming thereby the Triangle $Dd\delta$. But if the Term bxx (ſee *Fig.* 1.) be wanting, they will all converge to the ſame Point. In the former Caſe take $AD = \frac{-b}{2a}$, and $Ad = A\delta = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{d}}$, and

Fig. 40.



join $D\,d$, $D\,\delta$; ſo ſhall $A\,D$, $D\,d$, and $D\,\delta$, be the three Aſſymptotes. In the latter Caſe, draw any Ordinate, as $B\,C$, in which, both ways produced, take, on each Side, $B\,F$ and $B\,f$ equal to one another, and in the ſame Ratio with $A\,B$ that $\sqrt{a}$ hath to l; and then joining $A\,F$, $A\,f$; $A\,B$, $A\,F$, and $A\,F$, ſhall be three Aſſymptotes. And this kind of *Hyperbola* I call *redundant*, becauſe it exceeds the Conick Sections in the Number of its Hyperbolick Legs.

Of the Diameter of this Hyperbola, and the Poſition of its infinite Legs.

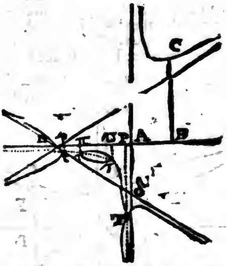
14. In every redundant Hyperbola, if neither the Term $e\,y$ be wanting, nor $b\,b - 4\,a\,c$ equal to $+ a\,e \surd : a$, the Curve will have no Diameter; but if either of thoſe happen, it will have *one only Diameter*, and *three* if they both happen. And the Diameter will always paſs through the Interſection of two of the Aſſymptotes, and biſect all Right Lines which are terminated each way by thoſe Aſſymptotes, and which are parallel to the third Aſſymptote: And the *Abſciſſa* $A\,B$ will be the Diameter of the Figure, as often as the Term $e\,y$ is wanting. I take the Word *Diameter* here, and in the following Pages, *Abſolutely*; and in the common Acceptation of it, *viz.* for an *Abſciſſa* which hath every where two equal Ordinates, one on each Side, inſiſting at the ſame Point.

Nine redundant Hyperbola's, having no Diameter, but three Aſſymptotes, which form a Triangle.

15. If the redundant Hyperbola have no Diameter, let the four Roots or Values of x in this Equation $a\,x^4 + b\,x^3 + c\,x\,x + d\,x + \frac{1}{4}\,e\,e = 0$, be ſought: And ſuppoſe them to be $A\,P$, $A\,\varpi$, $A\,\pi$, and $A\,p$. Let the Ordinates $P\,T$, $\varpi\,\tau$, $\pi\,\daleth$, and $p\,t$, be erected, and thoſe ſhall touch the Curve in the Points T, τ, $\daleth$, t, and by that Contact ſhall give the Limits of the Curve, by which its *Species* will be diſcovered.

For if all the Roots $A\,P$, $A\,\varpi$, $A\,\pi$, $A\,p$, (ſee *Fig.* 1.) are real, having the ſame Sign, and are unequal; the Curve conſiſts of three Hyperbola's, (an *Inſcribed*, a *Circumſcribed*, and an *Ambigenial one*) *with an Oval*: And one of the Hyperbola's will lie towards D, another towards d, and the third towards δ; and the Oval will always lie within the Triangle $D\,d\,\delta$, and alſo within the middle Limits $\daleth$ and τ, where it will be touch'd by the Ordinates $\pi\,\daleth$ and $\varpi\,\tau$. And this is the *Firſt Species.*

Fig. 2.



But if either the two greateſt Roots, $A\,\pi$, $A\,p$; or the two leaſt, $A\,P$, $A\,\varpi$, are equal to one another, and have the ſame Sign with the other two; then the *Oval* and *Circumſcribed Hyperbola* will join with one another, the Points of Contact $\daleth$ and t, or T and τ, co-inciding; and the Legs of the Hyperbola decuſſating one another, will be continued in the *Oval*, and make the *Nodate* Figure. The *Second Species*;

Fig. 3.

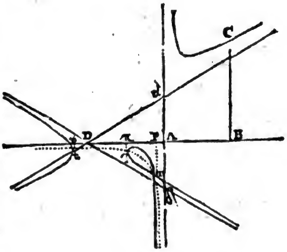
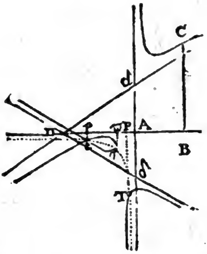


Fig. 4.



If the three greateſt of the Roots, $A\,p$, $A\,\pi$, $A\,\varpi$; or the three leaſt, $A\,\pi$, $A\,\varpi$, $A\,P$, are equal

Fig. 5.

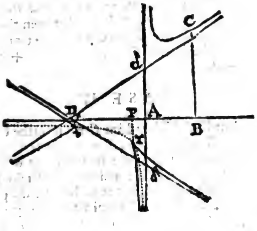
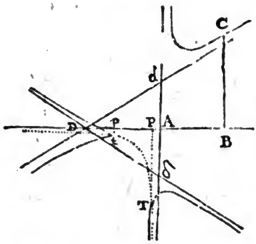


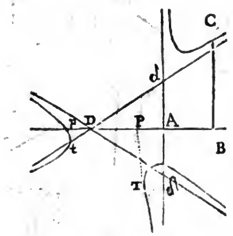
Fig. 6.



to one another, the *Nodus* will be turned into a very ſharp *Cuſpis*; for the two Legs of the circumſcribed Hyperbola's will then concur in the Angle of Contact, and not be produced further. And this is the *Third Species*.

If the two middle Roots *Aτ* and *Aτ* are equal, the Points of Contact *τ* and *τ* will be coincident; wherefore the *Oval* will vaniſh into a Point, and the Figure will conſiſt of three Hyperbola's, an *Inſcribed*, a *Circumſcribed*, and an *Ambigenial* one, with a Conjugate *Point*: Which makes a *Fourth Species*.

Fig. 7.



If two of the Roots are impoſſible, and the other two unequal, and of the ſame Sign, (for they can't have contrary Signs); there will be three pure Hyperbola's, without any *Oval*, *Node*, *Cuſp*, or *Point Conjugate*; and theſe Hyperbola's will either lie at the Sides or the Angles of the Triangle made by the Aſſymptotes: Which makes a *Fifth* or *Sixth Species*.

(*See* Fig. 7.)

Fig. 8.

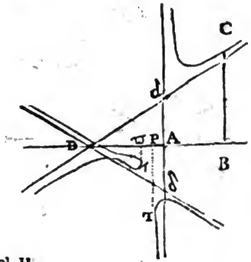


Fig. 13.

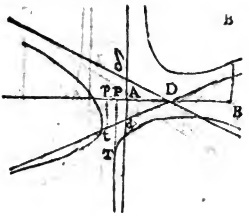
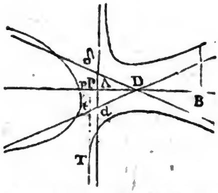


Fig. 14.



If two of the Roots are equal, and the other two either impoſſible or real, with Signs contra-

Fig. 9.

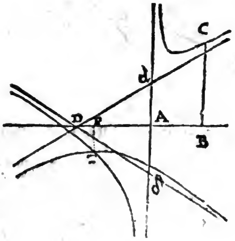


Fig. 10.

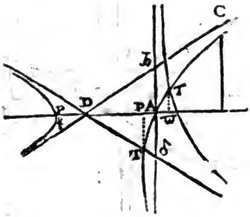


Fig. 15.

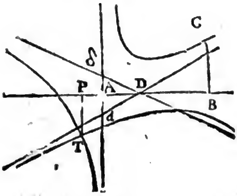
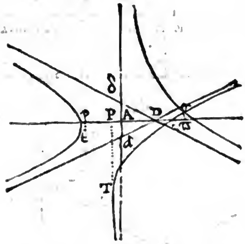


Fig. 16.



ry to thoſe of the equal Roots; the *Cruciform* Figure will be produced: For two of the Hyperboal's will decuſſate one another; and that either at the Vertex of the Triangle made by the Aſſymtotes, or at its Baſe; and theſe two are the *Seventh* and *Eighth Species.*

Laſtly, If all the Roots are impoſſible, or if they are all real and unequal, and two of them are Affirmative and two Negative; then there will be two Hyperbola's at the oppoſite Angles of the two Aſſymptotes, with an *Anguineal* or *Serpentine Hyperbola* about the third Aſſymptote. Which is the *Ninth Species.*

Fig. 11.

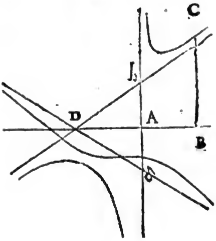
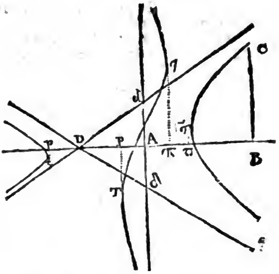


Fig. 12.



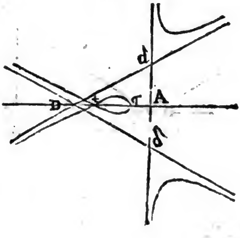
And theſe are all the poſſible Caſes of the Roots; for if any two Roots are equal to one another, and the other two are equal alſo, the Figure will become a *Conick Section* with a Right Line.

Twelve redundant Hyperbola's with one only Diameter.

16. If the redundant Hyperbola have one only Diameter, let it be the Abſciſſa *AB*; and in the Equation $ax^3 + bxx + cx + d = 0$, ſeek the three Values of *x*, or the three Roots. Then,

If thoſe Roots are all real, and have the ſame Sign, the Figure ſhall conſiſt of an *Oval* lying

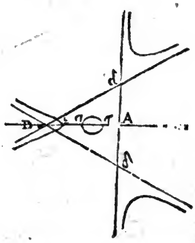
Fig. 17.



within the Triangle *D d δ*, and of three Hyperbola's as its Angles, *viz.* one circumſcribed at the Angle *D*, and the other two inſcribed at *d* and *δ*; and this makes a *Tenth Species.*

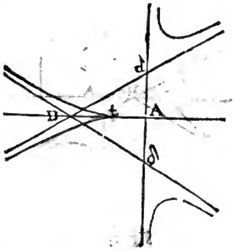
If the two great Roots are equal, and the third of the ſame Sign with them, the Legs of the Hyperbola lying towards *D*, will decuſſate one another in the Form of a *Node*, by reaſon of the Contact of the *Oval.* Which is the *Eleventh Species.*

Fig. 18.



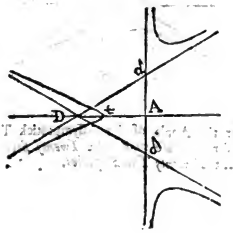
If the three Roots are equal, the Hyperbola becomes *Cuſpidate*, without any *Oval.* Which is the *Twelfth Species.*

Fig. 19.



If the two leaſt Roots are equal, and the third of the ſame Sign with them, then the *Oval* vaniſhes into a Point. Which makes a *Thirteenth Species.*

Fig. 20.



In the four laſt *Species*, the Hyperbola lying towards *D* contains its Aſſymptote within it; but the other two are themſelves contained within the Aſſymptotes.

If two of the Roots are impoſſible, then there will be three pure Hyperbola's, without any *Oval*, (See *Fig.* 20.) *Decuſſation*, or *Cuſpis.* And there are four Caſes of this *Species*, *viz.* a *Fourteenth*, if the circumſcribed Hyperbola lie towards *D*, and a *Fifteenth*, if the inſcribed Hyperbola lie towards *D*, a *Sixteenth*, if the circumſcribed Hyperbola lie under the Baſe *D δ* of the Triangle *D d δ*, and a *Seventeenth*, when the inſcribed Hyperbola lies under the ſame Baſe.

Fig. 21.

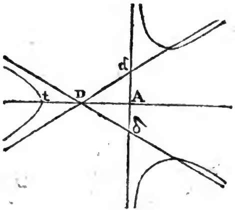


Fig. 22.

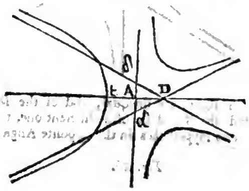
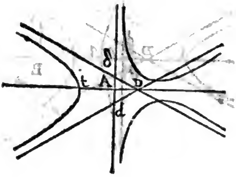


Fig. 23.



If two Roots are equal, and the third of a different Sign from them, the Figure will be *Cruciform*; for two of the three Hyperbola's will decuſſate one another, either at the Vertex, or at the Baſe of the Triangle made by the Aſſymptotes.

Which two *Species* are the *Eighteenth* and *Nineteenth.*

Fig. 24.

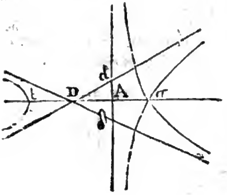
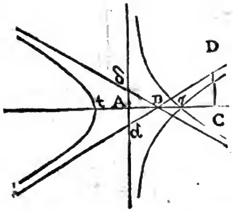


Fig. 25.



If two Roots are unequal, and of the ſame Sign, and the Third be of a different one, there will be two Hyperbola's in the oppoſite Angles of the two Aſſymptotes, with an intermediate *Conchoidal one.* And this *Conchoidal* Hyperbola will either lie on the ſame Side of its Aſſymptote that the Aſſymptotick Triangle doth, or contrarily: And theſe two Caſes conſtitute two other *Species,* which are the *Twentieth* and *Twenty firſt.*

Fig. 26.

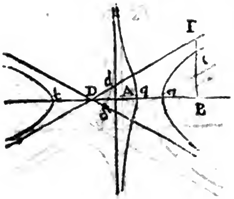
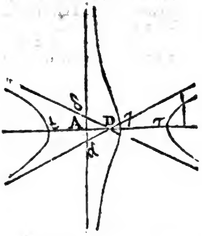


Fig. 27.



Two redundant Hyperbola's with three Diameters.

17. The redundant Hyperbola which hath three Diameters, conſiſts of three Hyperbola's lying within the Aſſymptotes, and that either at the Sides, or at the Angle of the Aſſymptotick Triangle. The former Caſe makes the *Twenty Second,* this Latter the *Twenty Third Species.*

Fig. 28.

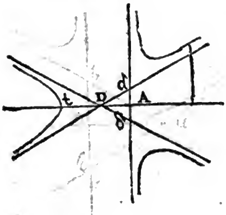
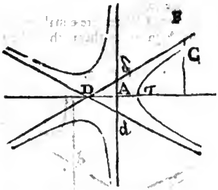


Fig. 29.



Nine redundant Hyperbola's with three Aſſymptotes, converging towards one common Point.

18. If the three Aſſymptotes do interſect one another in one common Point, the 5th and 6th Species will be changed into a *Twenty Fourth*, the Seventh and Eighth into a *Twenty Fifth*, and the Ninth into a *Twenty Sixth* Species, where the *Anguineal* doth not paſs through the Concourſe of the Aſſymptote, and into a *Twenty Seventh*, where it doth ſo; in which Caſe the Terms *b* and *d* are wanting, and the Concourſe of the Aſſymptotes is the Centre of the Figure, equally diſtant from all its oppoſite Parts. And theſe four Species have no Diameter.

Fig. 30.

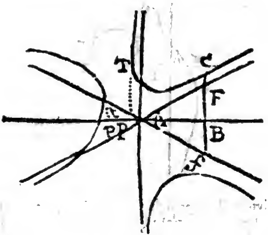


Fig. 31.

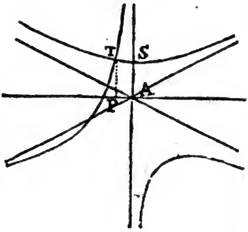


Fig. 32.

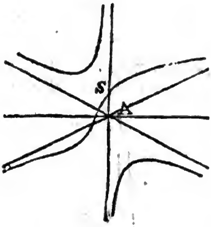
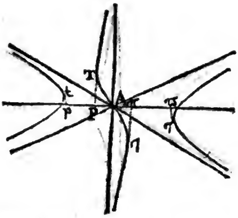


Fig. 33.



The Fourteenth and Sixteenth Species may be changed alſo into a *Twenty Eighth Species*, and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth into a *Twenty Ninth*.

Fig. 34.

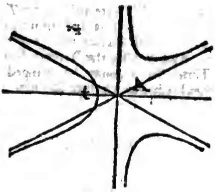


Fig. 35.

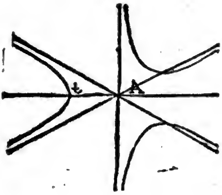


Fig. 36.

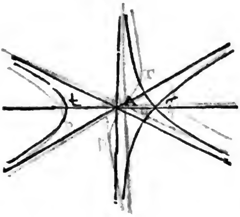
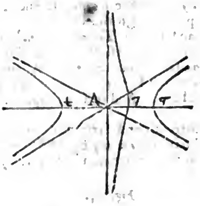
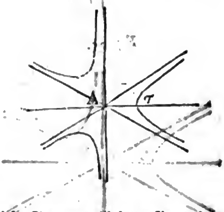


Fig. 37.



The Eighteenth and Nineteenth into a *Thirtieth*, and the Twentieth and Twenty Firſt into a *Thirty Firſt*. And all theſe Species have but one only Diameter. And finally, the Twenty Second and Twenty Third Species, may be changed into a *Thirty Second*, which hath three Diameters paſſing through the Point of Concourſe of the Aſſymptotes.

Fig. 38.



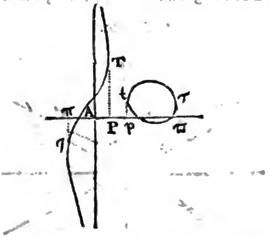
All which Changes will be eaſily underſtood, if you ſuppoſe the Aſſymptotick Triangle to be diminiſhed till it vaniſh into a Point.

Six deficient Hyperbola's, having no Diameter.

19. If, in the firſt Caſe of the Equations, the Term $a x^3$ be Negative, the Figure will be a deficient Hyperbola, having one only Aſſymptote, and only two Hyperbolick Legs running out infinitely towards the Side of the Aſſymptote, but quite contrary ways; and this Aſſymptote is the firſt and principal Ordinate *A G*. If the Term *ey* be not wanting, the Figure will have no Diameter; but if it be wanting, it will have but one: In the former Caſe the Species are thus enumerated:

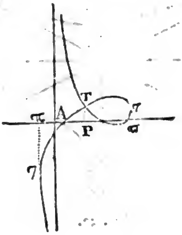
If all the Roots *A* π, *AP*, *A p*, *A* ϖ, of this Equation $a x^4 = b x^3 + c x x + d x + \frac{1}{4} e e$, be real and unequal, the Figure will be an *Anguineal* Hyperbola approaching towards the common Aſſymptote by a contrary Flexion, and with a Conjugate *Oval*. Which makes the *Thirty Third Species*.

Fig: 39.



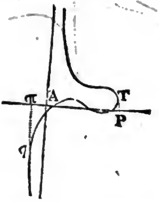
If the two middle Roots *A P* and *A p* be equal one to another, then the *Oval* and the *Anguineal* will be joined, decuſſating one another in the Form of a *Node*. And this is the *Thirty Fourth Species*.

Fig. 40.



If three of the Roots are equal, the Node will be changed into a moſt Acute *Cuſpis* in the Vertex of the *Anguineal*. And this conſtitutes a *Thirty Fifth Species*.

Fig. 41.



If of the three Roots, having the ſame Sign, the two greateſt, *A p* and *A π*, are equal to one another; then the *Oval* vaniſhes into a Point. Which makes a *Thirty ſixth Species.* (See *Fig.* 43.)

If any two Roots are imaginary, there will remain the *Anguineal* alone, and this *Pure*, without any *Oval*, *Decuſſation*, *Cuſpis*, or *Conjugate Point.*

Fig. 42.

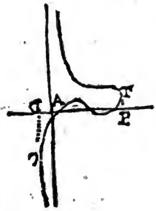
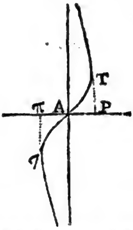


Fig. 43.

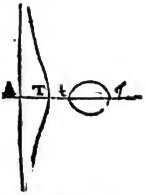


If the *Anguineal* don't paſs through the Point *A*, it makes the *Thirty ſeventh Species*; but if it doth paſs through *A*, (as it will do when the Terms *b* and *d* are wanting) then that Point will be the Centre of the Figure, biſecting all Right Lines drawn through it, and terminated both ways by the Curve. And this is a *Thirty eighth Species.*

Seven defective Hyperbola's, having a Diameter.

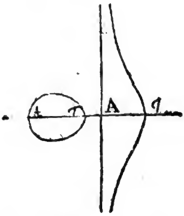
20. In the other Caſe, where the Term *e y* is wanting, and conſequently the Figure hath a Diameter, if all the Roots *A T*, *A t A τ*, of the Equation $a x^3 + b x x + c x + d$, are real, unequal, and of the ſame Sign; then the Figure will be a *Conchoidal Hyperbola*, with an *Oval* on its convex Side. And this is a *Thirty ninth Species.*

Fig. 45.



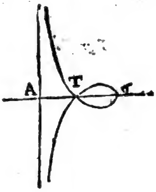
If two of the Roots are equal, and of the ſame Sign, but the Third with a contrary Sign, the *Oval* will lie on the Concave Side of the *Conchoidal Hyperbola.* And this makes a *Fortieth Species.*

Fig. 44.



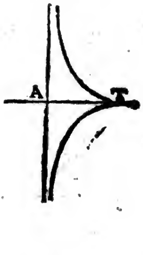
If the two leſſer Roots *A T*, *A t*, are equal, and the third *A τ*, be of the ſame Sign with them, then the *Oval* and the *Conchoidal* will be joined, decuſſating one another like a *Node*. Which is a *Forty firſt Species.*

Fig. 46.



If the three Roots are equal, the *Nodus* will be changed into a *Cuſpis*, and the Figure will be the

Fig. 47.



Ciſſoid of the Ancients. And this makes a *Forty ſecond Species.*

If the two greater Roots are equal, and the Third of the ſame Sign with them, then the Conchoidal Hyperbola, will have a Conjugate *Point* at its Convexity. Which is a *Forty third Species.*

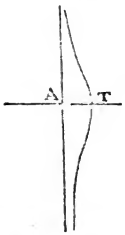


Fig. 49.

If two of the Roots are equal, and the Third have a contrary Sign; the Conchoidal Hyperbola will then have a *Conjugate Point* at its Concavity. Which makes a *Forty fourth Species.*

If two of the Roots are impoſſible, there will be a pure Conchoidal without either Oval, Node, Cuſp, or Conjugate Point. And this is a *Forty fifth Species.* (See *Fig.* 49.)

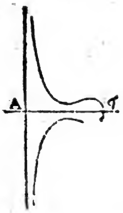


Fig. 48.

Seven Parabolick Hyperbola's, having no Diameter.

21. If in the firſt Caſe of the Equations, the Term $a\,x^3$ be wanting, but the $b\,b\,x$ be not wanting; then the Figure will be a Parabolick Hyperbola, having two Hyperbolick Legs to one Aſſymptote *S A G*, converging towards one and the ſame Sign. If the Term $e\,y$ be not wanting, the Figure will have no Diameter; but if it be wanting, it will have one only: In the former Caſe the *Species* will be theſe.

If the three Roots *A P*, *A π*, *A π*, of this Equation $b\,x^3 + c\,x^2 + d\,x + \frac{e\,e}{4} = 0$, be unequal, and have the ſame Sign, the Figure will conſiſt of an Oval, and of two other Curves, which are partly Hyperbolical, and partly Parabolical; that is, the Parabolick Legs, by being continually drawn out, are joined with the Hyperbolical Legs which are next to them. And this is the *Forty ſixth Species.*

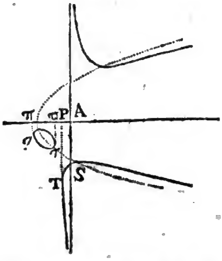


Fig. 50.

If the two leſſer Roots are equal, and the Third of the ſame Sign with them; then will the Oval, and one of thoſe Hyperbola Parabolick Curves be joined, and interſect one another in the Form of a Node. Which is the *Forty ſeventh Species.*

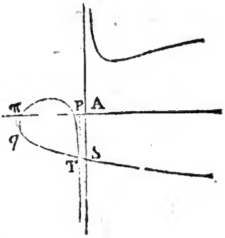


Fig. 51.

If the three Roots are equal, the Node will turn into a Cuſp. Which makes a *Forty eighth Species.*

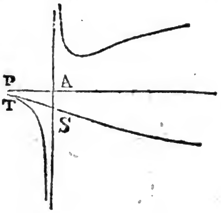
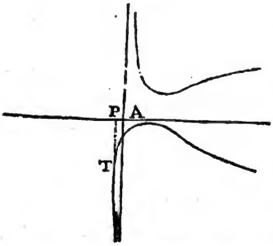


Fig. 52.

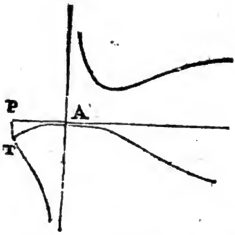
If the two greateſt Roots are equal, and the Third hath the ſame Sign with them, the *Oval* will vaniſh into a *Conjugate Point*. Which is the *Forty ninth Species*.

Fig. 53.



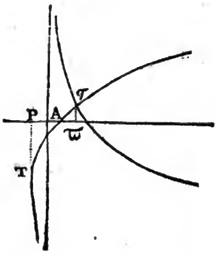
If two of the Roots are impoſſible, the two Hyperbola Parabolick Curves will remain pure, (See *Fig*. 53.) without any *Oval, Decuſſation, Cuſp*, or *Conjugate Point*. And this will make a *Fiftieth Species*.

Fig. 54.



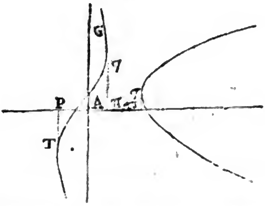
If two of the Roots be equal, and the Third have a contrary Sign to them, then the Hyperbola Parabolick Curves will be joined, decuſſating one another in the Form of a Croſs. And this is the *Fifty firſt Species*.

Fig. 55.



If the two Roots are unequal, and of the ſame Sign, and the Third have a contrary Sign, the Figure will become an Angineal Hyperbola about the Aſſymptote *A* G, together with a *Conjugate Parabola*. And this will be a *Fifty ſecond Speciees*.

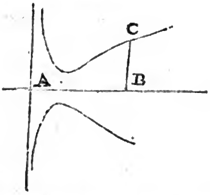
Fig. 56.



Four Parabolick Hyperbola's which have a Diameter.

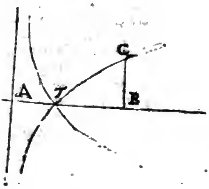
22. In the other Caſe, where the Term *e y* is wanting, and the Figure hath a Diameter, if the two Roots of this Equation $bxx + cx + d = 0$ are impoſſible, there will be two Hyperbola Parabolick Figures equally diſtant from the Diameter *A B*, and one on one Side, and the other on the other, which will conſtitute a *Fifty third Species*.

Fig. 57.



If the two Roots of this Equation be impoſſible, the Hyperbola Parabolick Figures will join, and

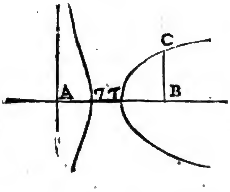
Fig. 58.



interſect one another in the Form of a Croſs. And this will be a *Fifty fourth Species.*

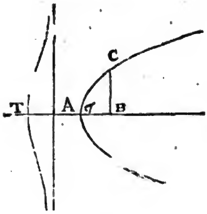
If the Roots are equal, and have the ſame Sign, there will be a Conchoidal Hyperbola with a Parabola on the ſame Side of the Aſſymptote. And this makes a *Fifty fifth Species.*

Fig. 59.



If the Roots have contrary Signs, there will be a Conchoidal Hyperbola on one Side of the Aſſymptote, and a Parabola on the other. And this makes a *Fifty ſixth Species.*

Fig. 60.



Four Hyperboliſms of the Hyperbola.

23. Whenever in the firſt Caſe of the Equations, the Term ax^3 and bxx are both wanting, the Figure will be a *Hyperboliſm* of ſome Conick Section.

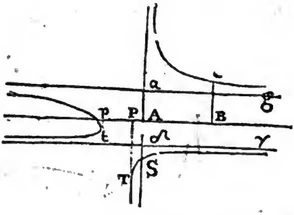
I call that the *Hyperboliſm* of a Figure, when the Ordinate comes out by dividing the Rectangle under the Ordinate of that Figure and a given Right Line, by the common *Abſciſſa.* By this means a Right Line is changed into a Conick Section, and every Conick Section into ſome one of thoſe Figures which I here call the Hyperboliſms of the Conick Sections. For the Equation for the Figure, of which we now ſpeak, *viz.* $xyy + ey = cx + d$, gives the Ordinate $y = \frac{e \pm \sqrt{ee + 4dx + 4cxx}}{2x}$; which is generated by dividing the Rectangle under the Ord. of the Conick Section, $\frac{e \pm \sqrt{ee + dx + 4cxx}}{2m}$ and a given Right Line m, by the common Abſciſſa x. Whence it is plain, that the Figure produced will be the Hyperboliſm of an Hyperbola, Ellipſis or Parabola, according as the Term cx is Affirmative or Negative, or quite wanting.

The Hyperboliſm of an Hyperbola hath three Aſſymptotes, of which one is the firſt and principal Ordinate $A\,d$, the other two are Parallels to the Abſciſſa AB, and equidiſtant from it on each Side of it.

In the principal Ordinate $A\,d$, take $A\,d$, $A\,\delta$ equal both ways to the Quantity $\surd : c$; and thro' the Point d and δ, draw dg, $\delta\gamma$ as Aſſymptotes, parallel to the Abſciſſa $A\,B$.

When the Term $e\,y$ is not wanting, the Figure hath no Diameter. In this Caſe, if $A\,P$ and $A\,p$, the two Roots of the Equation $cxx + dx + \frac{ee}{4} = 0$, are *real* and *unequal* (for *equal* they cannot be, unleſs the Figure be a Conick Section;) then will the Figure conſiſt of three Hyperbola's oppoſite to one another; of which, one lies between the parallel Aſſymptotes, and the other two without them. And this is a *Fifty ſeventh Species.*

Fig. 61.



If the two Roots are impoſſible, there will be two oppoſite Hyperbola's without the parallel Aſſymptotes, and an Hyperbolical Anguineal within them. This Figure is of two Species; for it hath

Fig. 62.

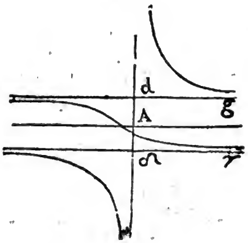
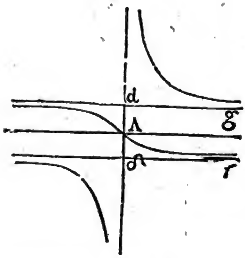


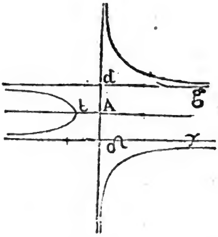
Fig. 63.



no Centre when the Term *d* is not wanting, but if *d* be wanting, the Point *A* is its Centre. The former of theſe makes a *Fifty eighth*, the latter a *Fifty ninth Species.*

But if the Term *e y* is wanting, the Figure will conſiſt of three oppoſite Hyperbola's, of which one will lie between the parallel Aſſymptotes, and the other two without, as in the 54th Species: And beſides this, it will have a Diameter, which is the Abſciſſa *A B*. And this conſtitutes a *Sixtieth Species.*

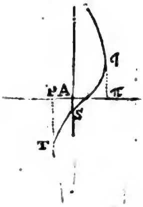
Fig. 64.



Three Hyperboliſms of the Ellipſe.

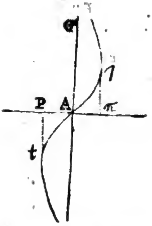
24. The Hyperboliſm of an Ellipſis is determined by this Equation $xyy + ey = cx + d$; and hath only one Aſſymptote, which is the principal Ordinate *A d*. If the Term *e y* be not wanting, the Figure will be an Anguineal Hyperbola without any Diameter, and even without any Centre, if the Term *d* be not wanting. Which makes the *Sixty firſt Species.*

Fig. 65.



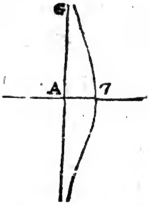
But if the Term *d* be wanting, the Figure will have a Centre without any Diameter, which will be the Point *A*. And this makes a *Sixty ſecond Species.*

Fig. 66.



And if the Term *e y* be wanting, and not *d*, the Figure will be a Conchoidal Hyperbola to the Aſſymptote *A G*, and will have a Diameter without any Centre, that is, the Abſciſſa *A B*. Which makes a *Sixty third Species.*

Fig. 67.



Two Hyperboliſms of the Parabola.

25. The Hyperboliſm of a Parabola is determined by this Equation $xyy + ey = d$; and hath two Aſſymptotes, the Abſciſſa *A B*, and the firſt and principal Ordinate *A G*. But the Hyperbola's in this Figure are two, not lying in the oppoſite An-

gles of the Aſſymptote, but in the contiguous or adjoining ones, and that on each Side the Abſciſſa *A B*; and even without any Diameter, if the Term ey be there, but with one if that be wanting. Which two *Species* are the *Sixty fourth* and *Sixty fifth.*

Fig. 68.

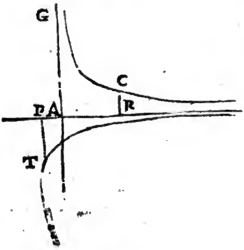
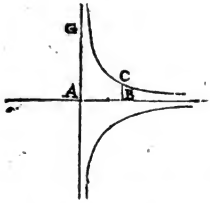


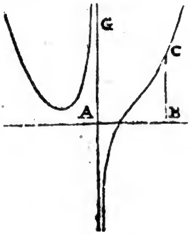
Fig. 69.



A Trident.

26 In the ſecond Caſe of the Equation there is $xy = ax^3 + bxx + cx + d$: And the Figure in this Caſe will have four infinite Legs, of which two are Hyperbola's about the Aſſymptote *A G* tending towards contrary Parts, and two converging Parabola's, and, with the former, making as it were the Figure of a *Trident.* And this Figure is that Parabola by which *Des Cartes* conſtructed Equations of ſix Dimenſions. This therefore is the *Sixty ſixth Species.*

Fig. 76.



Five Diverging Parabola's.

27. In the third Caſe the Equation was $yy = ax^3 + bxx + cx + d$; and deſigns a Parabola, whoſe Legs diverge from one another, and run out infinitely contrary ways. The Abſciſſa *A B* is its Diameter, and its five Species are theſe:

If, of the Equation $ax^3 + bxx + cx + d = 0$, all the Roots $A\tau$, AT, At, are real and unequal; then the Figure is a diverging Parabola of the Form of a Bell, with an Oval as its Vertex. And this makes a *Sixty ſeventh Species.*

Fig. 70.

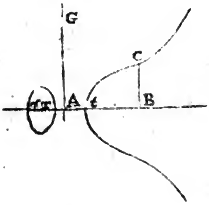
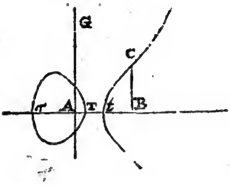


Fig. 71.



If two of the Roots are equal, a Parabola will be formed, either *Nodated* by touching an Oval, or *Punctate*, by having the Oval infinitely ſmall. Which two *Species* are the *Sixty eighth* and *Sixty ninth*.

Fig. 72.

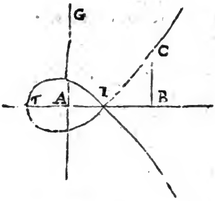
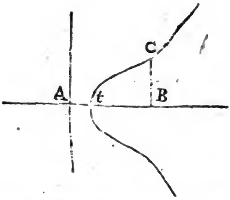
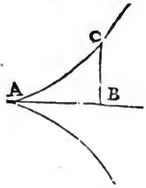


Fig. 73.



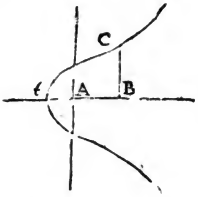
If three of the Roots are equal, the Parabola will be *Cuſpidate* at the Vertex. And this is the *Neilian* Parabola, commonly called Semi-cubical. Which makes the *Seventieth Species*.

Fig. 75.



If two of the Roots are impoſſible, there will (See *Fig.* 73.) be a pure Parabola of a Bell-like Form. And this makes the *Seventy firſt Species*.

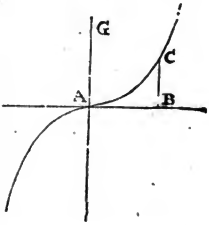
Fig. 76.



The Cubical Parabola.

28. In the fourth Caſe, let the Equation be $y = axxx + bxx + cx + d$; then will it denote the *Cubical Parabola* with contrary turn'd Legs. And this makes up, or compleats the Number of the Species of theſe Curves, to be in all *Seventy two*.

Fig. 77.



Of the Geneſis of Curves by Shadows.

29. If the Shadows of Figures are projected on an infinite Plane illuminated from a lucid Point, the Shadows of the Conick Sections will always be Conick Sections; thoſe of the Curves of the Second Gender, will always be Curves of the Second Gender; and the Shadows of Curves of the Third Gender, will themſelves be of the ſame Gender, and ſo on *in infinitum*. And as a Circle, by the Projection of its Shade, generates all the Conick Sections; ſo will the five diverging Parabola's ſpoken of in *ch.* 28. by their Shadows generate and exhibit all Curves of the Second Gender; and ſo ſome more ſimple Curves of other Genders may be found, which, by the Projection of their Shadows from a lucid Point upon a Plane, ſhall form all other Curves of the ſame Kinds.

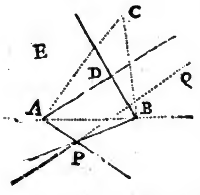
Of the double Points of Curves.

30. I ſaid above, that Curves of the Second Gender might be cut by a Right Line in three Points; but two of thoſe Points are ſometimes co-incident. As when the Right Line paſſes by an Oval infinitely ſmall, or by the Concourſe of two Parts of a Curve mutually interſecting each other, or running together into a *Cuſpis*. And if at any time all the Right Lines tending the ſame way with the infinite Leg of any Curve, do cut it in one only Point, (as happens in the Ordinate of the *Carteſian*, and in the *Cubical Parabola*, and in the Right Lines which are parallel to the Abſciſſa of the Hyperboliſms of Hyperbola's and Parabola's;) then you are to conceive that thoſe Right Lines paſs through two other Points of the Curve (as I may ſay) placed at an infinite Diſtance; and theſe two co-incident Interſections, whether they be at a finite or an infinite Diſtance, I call the *double Point*. And ſuch Curves as have this *double Point*, may be deſcribed by the following Theorems.

Theorems for the Organical Deſcription of Curves.

31. *Theor.* I. If two Angles, as *P A D* and *P B D*, whoſe Magnitude is given, be turned round the Poles *A* and *B*, given alſo in Poſition; and their Legs *A P*, B *P*, by their Point of Concourſe *P*, deſcribe a Conick Section paſſing thro' their Poles *A* and *B*; except when that Right Line happens to paſs through either of the Poles *A* or *B*; or when the Angles *B A D* and *A B D* vaniſh together into nothing; for in ſuch Caſes the Point will deſcribe a Right Line.

Fig. 78.



II. If the firſt Legs *A P*, *B P*, by their Point of Concourſe *P*, do deſcribe a Conick Section paſſing through the Pole *A*; then will the two other Legs *A D*, *B D*, by their Point of Concourſe *D*, deſcribe a Curve of the Second Gender, paſſing through the other Pole *B*, and having a *double Point* in the firſt Pole *A*, through which the Conick Sections, except when the Angles *B A D*, *A B D*, vaniſh both away together; for then the Point *D* will deſcribe another Conick Section paſſing through the Pole *A*.

III. But if the Conick Section which the Point *P* deſcribes, paſs through neither the Pole *A*, nor *B*; then the Point *D* will deſcribe a Curve of the Second or Third Gender, having a *double Point*; and that *double Point* will be in the Concourſe of the deſcribent Legs *A D* and *B D*, when the Angles *B A P*, *A B P* vaniſh together: And the Curve deſcribed, will be one of the Second Gender, if the Angles *B A D*, *A B D* vaniſh together, otherwiſe 'twill be one of the Third Kind, and then it will have two other *double Points* in the Poles *A* and *B*.

The Deſcription of the Conick Section by five given Points.

32. A Conick Section is determined by having five of its Points given; and may be thus deſcribed by them: Let the five Points be *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*; join any three of them together, as ſuppoſe *A*, *B* and *C*, and form the Triangle *A B C*, and ſuppoſe any two of its Angles, as *C A B* and *C B A*, to revolve round their Vertices *A* and *B*; and when *C*, the Interſection of the Legs *A C*, *B C*, is ſucceſſively applied to the other two Points *D*, *E*, let the Interſection of the other Legs *A B* and *B A*, fall in the Point *P* and *Q*. Let alſo the Line *P Q* be drawn, and infinitely produced; and let the moveable Angles be ſo turned round, that the Interſection of the Legs *A P* and *B P*, may deſcribe the Right Line *P Q*: And then will the Interſection of the two other Legs, *C*, deſcribe the propoſed Conick Section, by *Theor.* I.

The Deſcription of Curves of the Second Gender having a double Point, by ſeven given Points.

33. All Curves of the Second Gender which have a *double Point*, are determined from their ſeven given Points, of which one is that *double Point*. And by means of thoſe Points they may be thus deſcribed: Let there be given any ſeven Points of the Curve to be deſcribed, as *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, and *G*; of which *A* is the *double Point*. Join *A* with any two other Points, as ſuppoſe *B* and *C*; and then let both the Angles *C A B*, and alſo either of the other two Angles of the Triangle *A B C* (as the Angle *A B C*) revolve round the two Vertexes *A* and *B*. And when the Point of Concourſe *C*, of the Legs *A C*, *B C*, is ſucceſſively applied to the four remaining Points *D*, *E*, *F*, and *G*; let the Concourſe of the two other Legs *A B* and *B A*, fall in the four Points *P*, *Q*, *R*, *S*. Through theſe four Points, and the fifth Point *A*, deſcribe a Conick Section; and let the aforeſaid Angles *C A B* and *C B A*, ſo revolve, that the Point of Concourſe of the Legs *A P*, *P B*, may deſcribe that Conick Section: Then ſhall the Point of Concourſe of the other Legs *A C*, *B C*, deſcribe the Curve propoſed, by *Theor.* the *Second*.

If inſtead of the Point *C*, the Right Line *B C* be given in Poſition, and which ſhall touch the Curve to be deſcribed in *B*; then the Lines *A D*, *A P*, will be coincident; and inſtead of the Angle *D A P*, there will be a Right Line revolving round the Pole *A*.

If the *double Point A* be infinitely diſtant, the Right Line will perpetually tend with a Direction towards that Point, and will be carried with a parallel Motion, while the Angle *A B C* revolves about the Pole *B*.

Theſe Curves may alſo be deſcribed after another manner, by the Third Theorem; but 'tis enough to ſhew you the moſt ſimple way of their Deſcription.

After the ſame Method may Curves of the Third, Fourth, and yet higher Genders, be deſcrib'd; not at all indeed, but ſuch as by ſome commodious Ratio may be deſcrib'd by local Motion: For how commodiouſly, to deſcribe ſome Curves of the Second or higher Genders, when they have no *Common Point*, is a Problem that muſt be reckoned amongſt the more difficult ones.

The Conſtruction of Equations by the Deſcription of Curves.

The Uſe of Curves in Geometry is, that by their Interſections Problems may be ſolved. Let an Equation be propoſed to be conſtructed having Nine Dimenſions, as $x^9 \ast + bx^7 + cx^6 + dx^5 + ex^4 \begin{array}{l} +f \\ +m \end{array} x^3 + gxx + hx + k = 0$; where b, c, d, &c. ſignify any given or known Co-efficients, affected with the Signs + and —. Let an Equation to a Cubical Parabola $x^3 = y$ be aſſumed: Then will the former Equation, putting y for x^3, ſtand thus, $y^3 + bxyy + cyy + dxxy + exy + my + fx^3 + gxx + hx + k = 0$, be an Equation to another Curve of the Second Gender, where m or f may either be wanting or aſſum'd at pleaſure. And by the Deſcriptions of theſe Curves and their Interſections, there will be found the Roots of the Equation at firſt given to be conſtructed.

Note, 'Tis enough to deſcribe the Cubical Parabola once.

If the Equation to be conſtructed, by reaſon of the two laſt Terms hx and k being wanting, is depreſſed to ſeven Dimenſions; the other Curve, by expunging m, will have a *Double Point* in the Beginning of the Abſciſſa, and therefore may eaſily be deſcrib'd as above.

If the Equation to be conſtructed hath the three laſt Terms $gxx + hx + k$ wanting, and therefore is but of ſix Dimenſions, the other Curve, expunging f, will become a Conick-Section.

And if the ſix laſt Terms being wanting, the Curve be reduced to three Dimenſions, its Conſtruction will fall in with Dr. *Wallis*'s, by the Cubical Parabola and a Right Line.

Equations may alſo be conſtructed by the Hyperboliſm of a Parabola with a Diameter. Suppoſe this Equation of nine Dimenſions, and wanting its laſt Term ſave one, were to be conſtructed, $a + cxx + dx^3 + ex^4 + fx^5 \begin{array}{l} +g \\ +m \end{array} x^6 + hx^7 + kx^8 + lx^9 = 0$. Let there be an Equation aſſumed to that Hyperboliſm; thus, $xxy = 1$; and ſubſtituting y for $\frac{1}{xx}$, the Equation to be conſtructed will be changed into this Form, $ay^3 + cyy + dxyy + ey + fxy + mxxy + g + hx + kxx + lx^3 = 0$, which denotes a Curve of the ſecond Gender, by whoſe Deſcription the Problem may be ſolved, and of the Quantities m and g, either may be wanting or aſſumed at pleaſure.

By the Cubical Parabola and Curves of the Third Genders, all Equations may be conſtructed not exceeding twelve Dimenſions; and by the ſame Parabola, and a Curve of the Fourth Gender, all Equations not exceeding fifteen Dimenſions, and ſo on infinitely. And theſe Curves of the third, fourth, and ſuperior Genders, may always be deſcrib'd by finding their Points by plain Geometry.

As if this Equation were to be conſtructed, $x^{12} \ast + ax^{10} + bx^9 + cx^8 + dx^7 + ex^6 + fx^5 + gx^4 + hx^3 + ixx + kx + l = 0$ and the Cubical Parabola be ſuppoſed to be deſcribed; let the Equation for that Cubical Parabola be $x = y^3$: Wherefore ſubſtituting y for x^3, the Equation will put on this Form,

$$\begin{array}{llllll} y^4 & +ayy^3 & +cxxy & +fxxy & +ixx & = 0 \\ & +b & +dx & +gx & +kx & \\ & & +e & +h & +l & \end{array}$$

Which is an Equation to a Curve of the Third Gender, by whoſe Deſcription the Problem may be ſolved. And this Curve may be deſcrib'd by finding its Points by plain Geometry, becauſe the indeterminate Quantities relate not to above Two Dimenſions.

In the Memoires of the *French* Academy of Sciences for the Year 1699, there is a Method for finding the Curves, which Bodies riſing towards, or aſcending from the Horizon, will deſcribe, let the Ratio of the Time of the Deſcent or the Aſcent, and the Acceleration or Retardation be what it will. Communicated by Mr. *Varignon*.

CUSPIDATED *Hyperbola*, is a kind of Hyperbola whoſe Two Parts concur and terminate in the Angle of Contact.

CUSTUMARIUS, was an inferior Tenant in Soccage or Villenage, who, by *Cuſtom*, is obliged to pay ſuch and ſuch Service of Work and Labour for his Lord. Dr. *Kennet*.

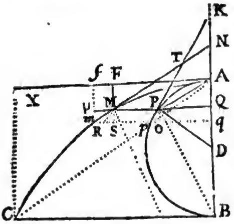
CUTTER *of the Tallies*, is an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them, and then caſteth the ſame into the Court to be written upon.

CYCLOID. Beſides the Segment of the Semicycloidal Space, firſt found quadrable by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, and afterwards by Mr. *Huygens*, and alſo the Trilinear Part of it, which is plainly ſo; Dr. *Wallis*, in *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 217. P. 111. produces, from his Tracts *de Cycloide* and *de Motu*, ſome other Portions of the Cycloid which are capable of being ſquared. And the ſame Excellent Author, in N. 229. P. 561. ſhews, That this Figure of the Cycloid was conſidered long before the Time of *Merſennus* and *Gallileo*, tho' not throughly underſtood 'till this preſent Age: For in the *Math. Works* of *Bovillus*, publiſh'd at ſeveral times between 1501. and 1510. the Curve which we now call the *Cycloid*, was then conſider'd: and yet not firſt by *Bovillus* neither, for Cardinal *Cuſanus*, as appears by an Antient Manuſcript of his Works, tranſlated by *J. Scoblant* in the Year 1451. had taken it into Conſideration before. Indeed the Figure, both in the Manuſcript, and in the *Baſil* Edition of his Works, is ill drawn; but being corrected by the Cardinal's own Words, it plainly repreſents the Modern Cycloid.

In *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 94. you have a Demonſtration of the Synchroniſm of the Vibrations made in a Cycloid; that is, of a Pendulum of a due Length, vibrating between Two Cycloids: For ſuch a Pendulum will move in a Cycloid, and conſequently its Vibrations will be Synchronal.

To investigate the Area's of Cycloidal Spaces.

Let *A M C* be a Vulgar Semi-cycloid, and the Generating Circle *A P B* from any Point in the Ordinate, *v. g.* *Q*, Draw *Q M* parallel to the Base *B C*, cutting the Periphery of the Circle in *P*; make the Parallelogram *A F M Q*, and draw *f m* infinitely near *F M*, cutting *Q M* produc'd in *μ*, and the Curve in *m*. Put $AB = 2r$, $AQ = FM = x$, $\mu m = \dot{x}$, $QP = y$; then (by the Property of the Circle) $2rx - xx = yy$. Whence $r\dot{x} - x\dot{x} = y\dot{y}$, and $\dot{y} = \frac{r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{y}$:



And because the Triangles *D P Q*, *p P O* are similar, therefore $PQ\ (y) : Dp\ (r) :: PO\ (\dot{x})$ $Pp = \frac{r\dot{x}}{y}$. Now it is the Nature of the Vulgar Cycloid, that the Arch *A P* + the Right Sine of that Arch *P Q* are equal to *Q M*: Therefore it is manifest, that the Fluxion of the Ordinate of the Cycloid *Q M*, *viz.* *M S*, is equal to the Aggregate of the Fluxions of the Arch *A P*, and the Right Sine *P Q*; that is, $mS = Pp + po = \frac{r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{y} + \frac{r\dot{x}}{y} = \frac{2r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - x}}$, and consequently the Rectangle *Fμ* is equal to $FM \times M\mu = x \times \frac{2r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}} = \frac{2rx\dot{x} - xx\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}} = \dot{x}\sqrt{2rx - xx} =$ to the Fluxion of the Area *A M F*. But the Fluxion of the Portion of the Circle $APQ = \dot{x}\sqrt{2rx - xx}$; therefore the Area *A M F* and the corresponding Portion of the Circle *A P Q* are always equal.

CONSECTARY I.

The Parallelogram *AC* is equal to the Semi-periphery *A P B* × *A B* = Four times the Semi-circle *A P B A*, and the Complement of the Cycloidal Space *A M C B* to the Parallelogram, *viz.* *A M C X* is equal to the Semi-circle *A P B A*; therefore the Area of the Semi-cycloidal Space *A M C B*, is equal to three times the Area of the Semi-circle *A P B A*.

CONSECTARY II.

The Cycloidal Space *A M C B*, is to the Circumscrib'd Parallelogram *A C*, as 3 is to 4.

CONSECTARY III.

The Space comprehended between the Chord *A C*, and the Curve *A M C*, is equal to the Area of the Semi-circle *A P B*. For *A M C B* is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ Parallelogram *A C*, and the Triangle *A C B* is equal to $\frac{2}{4}$ Parallelogram *A C*; therefore the Space *A M C A* is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ Parallelogram *A C*, which is equal to the Area of the Semi-circle *A P B*, and the Space *A M C A* is equal to the Space *A M C X* = $\frac{1}{2}$ the inscrib'd Triangle *A C B*.

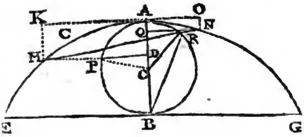
CONSECTARY IV.

Though the Quadrature of the whole Cycloidal Space, or any indefinite Portion thereof, depends on the Quadrature of the Circle; yet an infinite Number of Segments of the Vulgar Cycloid, may be squar'd without supposing the same.

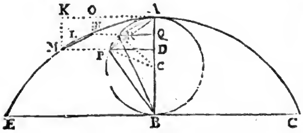
Let *E A G* be a Vulgar Cycloid, the Base *E G*, and *A B* the Axis, and the generating Circle *A P B*. I say, if the Point *Q* be taken at pleasure in the Axis *A B*, and if *C D* be taken equal to *A Q* and the Ordinates *D M*, *Q N*, and the Line *M N* connecting their Extremities be drawn, the Segment of the Cycloid *M E N M* = Rectangle Triangle *P B D* ± Rectangle Triangle *R B Q*.

Draw *O A X* parallel to the Base, and *N O*, *M K* parallel to the Axis *A B*, and draw the Radij *C P*, *C R*.

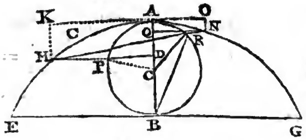
First, If the Ordinates *D M* *Q N* be on the contrary Sides of the Axis *A B*, then the Segment *M e M N* is equal to the Trapezium *MKON* — Trilineal Figures *A K M* and *A O N*. Now the Trapezium *M K O N* is = ½ *M K* + ½ *N O* × *K O* = (because *N O* is = *A Q* = *C D*, and *K M* = *A D*) ½ *C A* × *K O* = ½ *C A* × *A K* + ½ *C A* × *A O*. And by the Property of the Cycloid, ½ *AC* × *A K* is = ½ *C A* × Arch $\overline{AP + PD}$ = Sector *A C P* + Triangle *B C P* = Sector *A B P*. In like manner it may be demonstrated, that ½ *C A* × *A O* is = Sector *A B R*; therefore the Trapezium *M K O N* is equal to Two Sectors *P B A* = *R B A*. But, by the known Property of the Cycloid, the Trilineal Figure *A K M* is equal to the Segment of the Circle *A D P*, and the Trilineal Figure *A O N* is equal to the Segment *A Q R*; therefore if from the Trapezium *M K O N* the Trilineal Figures *A K M*, *A O N* be subtracted, and if from the Sectors *P B A*, *R B A*, the Segments *A D P*, *A Q R* be subtracted, there will remain the Segment of the Cycloid *M e N M* equal to the Triangles *P D B* + *B Q R*.



Secondly, But if the Ordinates QN, DM be on the ſame Side of the Axis AB, then the Segment of the Cycloid $MeNM =$ Trapezium $MKON +$ Trilineal Figure $AON -$ Trilineal Figure AKM. Now the Trapezium $MKON = \overline{\frac{1}{2}MK + \frac{1}{2}ON} \times OK = \frac{1}{2}CA \times AK - \frac{1}{2}CA \times AO =$ Sector $PBA -$ Sector RBA therefore if we ſubſtitute the Circular Segments ADP, AQR in the place of the Trilineal Spaces AKM, AON, we ſhall have the Cycloidal Segment $MeNM =$ Sector $PBA -$ Sector $RBA +$ Segment $AQR -$ Segment $ADP =$ Rectangle Triangle $PDB -$ Rectangle Triangle RBQ.

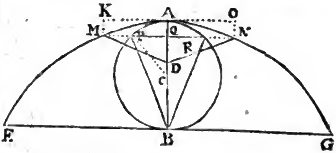


5. If the Points D and Q coincide, then it is manifeſt that BD or $BQ = \frac{3}{2}BC$, and the Chord MN is perpendicular to the Axis AB, and the Segment $MeANM$ will be equal to an Equilateral Triangle inſcrib'd in the Generating Circle, and Space $MPBAM$ will be equal to three times the Area of the Triangle CPB. Which was firſt diſcover'd by the Excellent Mr. *Hugens*.

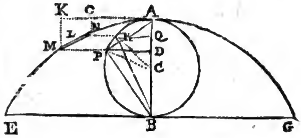


6. But if the Point D fall in the Center, then Q will be in A, and the Segment $MeNM$ will degenerate into that which the Celebrated Mr. *Leibnitz* firſt ſquar'd, without having Recourſe to the Area of the Circle. And the ſaid Segment $MeNM$ will be equal to the Rectangular Triangle $PBD = \frac{1}{2}$ the Square of the Radius.

7. And to ſquare an infinite Number of Sectors of the Cycloid: Aſſume any Point, Q, in the Axis AB; and draw the Ordinate MQN, and take $CD = AQ$; and draw the Lines DM, DN: Then, I ſay, the Sector of the Cycloid $DMAND$ is equal to the Iſoſceles Triangle PBR. For the Sector of the Cycloid $DMAD$ is equal to the Trapezium $DMKAD -$ Trilineal Figure AKM. But the Trapezium $DMKA$ is $= \frac{1}{2}\,\overline{DQ + AQ} \times AK = \frac{1}{2}AC \times AK = \frac{1}{2}AC \times$ Arch $\overline{AP + PQ} =$ to the Sector PBA, and the Trilineal Figure AKM is equal to the Segment APQ; therefore the Sector of the Cyloid $DMAD$ is equal to the Triangle PBQ; and conſequently the Sector of the Cycloid $DMAND$ is equal to the Iſoſceles Triangle BPR.



8. And as we have thus ſquar'd an infinite Number of Cycloidal Segments and Sectors, ſo an infinite Number of Cycloidal Zones, (*viz.* Spaces comprehended between the Portion of the Curve MN, the Portion of the Axis QD, and the Ordinates QN, DM) may be ſquar'd from the ſame Principles: For if we conſider that the External Space AKM is equal to the Segment of the Circle APD, and that $AP = MP$, we may find the Value of any Cycloidal Space in Rectilineal Figures and Circular Segments; and therefore if it be requir'd that the ſaid Cycloidal Space ſhou'd be ſquarable, it is plain that thoſe Terms which conſiſt of circular Segments, muſt deſtroy one another, and conſequently be put $= 0$; from which Suppoſition the Quantities which were aſſum'd at firſt may eaſily be determin'd. *Ex. gr.* Let it be requir'd to determine the Right Lines CQ, CD in the Axis AC, ſo that the Cycloidal Zone $DMNQ$ be ſquarable. Suppoſe $AC = a$, $CQ = x$, $CD = z$, $QR = p$, $DP = q$, AR or $NR = u$, AP or $MP = e$; then the Sector $ACR = \frac{1}{2}au$, and the Sector $ACP = \frac{1}{2}ac$, and conſequently the Segment AQR, or the Figure AON, is $= ACR - CQR = \frac{1}{2}au - \frac{1}{2}px$; and the Segment ADP, or the Figure AKM, is $= ACP - CPD = \frac{1}{2}ac - \frac{1}{2}qz$. But the Cycloidal Segment AQN is $= QO - AON = QO - AQR = AQ \times \overline{QR + RN} - AQR = AQ \times \overline{QR + AR} - AQR = \overline{a - x} \times \overline{p + u} - \frac{1}{2}au + \frac{1}{2}px = ap - \frac{1}{2}px + \frac{1}{2}au - xu$.



And in like manner the other Segment ADM is $= aq - \frac{1}{2}qz + \frac{1}{2}ac - zc$.

And conſequently the Zone $DMNQ = ADM - AQN$ is $= aq - \frac{1}{2}qz - ap + \frac{1}{2}px + \frac{1}{2}ac - zc - \frac{1}{2}au + xu$.

Whence it appears, that the Four firſt Members conſiſt of Rectilineal Figures only, and that the other Terms affected with u and c, hinder the

Zone from being ſquarable. Whence it is evident, that if we ſuppoſe the Terms affected with u and c mutually to deſtroy one another, then the Cycloidal Zone $DMNQ$ will be $= aq - \frac{1}{2} qz - ap + \frac{1}{2} px$. And the remaining Terms muſt be $= 0$, that is, $\frac{1}{2} ac - zc - \frac{1}{2} au + xu = 0$; and if we ſuppoſe the Ratio of c to u be given (that is, as one Number is to another, that ſo one Arch being given, the other may be conſtructed Geometrically) we may deſtroy the Quantities c and u, and find the Relation between z and x. *V. gr.* If it be $u : c :: 1 : 2$, then the Equation $\frac{1}{2} ac - zc - \frac{1}{2} au + xu = 0$, becomes $a - 2z - \frac{1}{2} a + x = 0$; and conſequently $z = \frac{a + 2x}{4}$. And if $u : c :: 1 : 3$, then $z = \frac{2a + 2x}{6}$; or if it be $u : c :: 1 : 4$, then $z = \frac{3a + 2x}{8}$, &c. in the ſame Progreſſion.

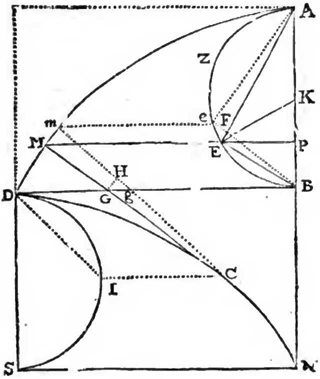
And to find the Value of z in other Terms; if we ſuppoſe CQ the Sine Complement of the Arch AR to be given, then CD the Sine Complement of Double, Triple, Quadruple, &c. that Arch may be found by common Algebra. Therefore if c be $= 2u$, then $z = \frac{2xx - aa}{a}$; if $c = 3u$, then $z = \frac{4x^3 - 3aax}{aa}$; or if $c = 4u$, then $z = \frac{8x^4 - 8aaxx + a^4}{a^3}$, &c. and comparing theſe Values of z with thoſe formerly found, we may find the Value of x in any Suppoſition. *V. g.* If c be $= 2u$, then $z = \frac{a + 2x}{4} = \frac{2xx - aa}{a}$; and conſequently $8xx + 2ax = 5aa$. Whence x is $= \frac{1}{8} a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{64} aa + \frac{5}{8} aa} = \frac{1}{8} a + \sqrt{\frac{41}{64} aa} = \frac{1}{8} a + \frac{1}{8} a \sqrt{41}$.

Hence it is manifeſt, that if CQ be taken $= \frac{1}{8} a + \frac{1}{8} a \sqrt{41}$. And if the Ordinate QN be applied to the Axis in the Point Q, and if the Arch RP be taken $= AR$, and the Ordinate MPD be drawn; then the Cycloidal Zone $DMNQ$ will be $= aq - \frac{1}{2} qz - ap + \frac{1}{2} px$ = the Rectilineal Triangles $CAP + DAP - CAR - AQR$.

And thus an infinite Numbers of Cycloidal Zones may be determin'd, which admit of a Quadrature, when the Proportion between the Arches AR, RP *is expreſs'd in given Numbers.*

If the Curve Line A M D *be a ſimple Semi-cycloid, whoſe Baſe* B D *is equal to the Semi-periphery of the Generating Circle* B E A. *'Tis required to find the Value of the Ray of the Evoluta* M C.

Suppoſe $AP = x$, $PM = y$, the Arch $AE = n$, and the Diameter $AB = 2a$; then, by the Property of the Circle, PE is $= \sqrt{2ax - xx}$ and by the Property of the Cycl. $y = u + \sqrt{2ax - xx}$; therefore $\dot{y} = \dot{u} + \frac{a\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2ax - xx}}$: But $\dot{u}$ equal $\frac{a\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2ax - xx}}$, therefore $\dot{y} = \frac{2a\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2ax - xx}} = \dot{x} \times \frac{2a - x}{\sqrt{2ax - xx}} = \dot{x} \times \frac{2a - x}{\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{2a - x}} =$



(dividing by $\sqrt{2a - x}$) $\dot{x} \times \frac{\sqrt{2a - x}}{x}$; whence $\ddot{y}$ = (ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$ invariable) $\frac{-a\dot{x}^2\sqrt{x}}{xx\sqrt{2a - x}} = \frac{-a\dot{x}^2}{x\sqrt{2ax - xx}}$; and ſubſtituting this Value in the General Theorem $\frac{\overline{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}}{-\dot{x}\ddot{y}}$, or $\frac{\overline{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{-\dot{x}\ddot{y}}$ we ſhall have (becauſe $\dot{y} = \dot{x}\frac{\sqrt{2a - x}}{x}$)

$$\frac{\overline{\frac{2a\dot{x}^2}{x}}|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{-\dot{x}\ddot{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{8a^3\dot{x}^6}{x^3}}}{-\dot{x}\ddot{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{8a^3\dot{x}^6}{x^3}} \times x\sqrt{2ax - xx}}{a\dot{x}^3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{8a^3}{x^3}} \times x\sqrt{2ax - xx}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{16a^4x^3 - 8a^3x^4}{x^3}}}{a}$$

$2\sqrt{4aa - 2ax} = MC = (2\sqrt{EPq + PBq} = 2EB) = 2MG$, becauſe MC perpendicular to the Curve in the Point M is parallel to the Chord BE.

CONSECTARY I.

If x be ſuppoſed $= 0$, then is $AN = 2\sqrt{4aa} = 4a$ = to the Ray of the Evoluta in the Vertex A; and if we ſuppoſe $x = 2a$, then $MC = 2\sqrt{4aa - 4aa} = 0$; that is, the Ray of the Evoluta in D, is equal to nothing; and in A

it is equal to twice the Diameter of the generating Circle; and hence 'tis evident, that the Evoluta begins in D and ends in N, ſo that BN is $= BA$.

CONSECTARY II.

The Evoluta DCN is a Semi-cycloid equal to the given Semi-cycloid DMA: Compleat the Parallelogram BS, and on the Diameter DS deſcribe the Semi-circle DIS, and draw DI parallel to MC parallel to EB; then is the Angle $BDI = EBD$, and conſequently the Arches DI, BE are equal; but $EB = MG = GC$; therefore $GC = DI$, and if IC be drawn, it will be equal and parallel to DG. Now by the Nature of the Cycloid $DG =$ Arch $EB =$ Arch DI; therefore IC is $=$ Arch DI, and conſequently the Evoluta DCN is a Semi-cycloid, whoſe Baſe is $SN = \frac{1}{2}$ the Periphery of the Generating Circle DIS; that is, the Evoluta is equal to the given Cycloid, and the ſame with it, only placed in a contrary Poſition.

CONSECTARY III.

The Length of the Curve of the Cycloid DCN is $= 2AB$ ($=$ twice the Diameter of the Generating Circle) and any Portion of the Cycloid, as DC, is $= 2CG = 2DI =$ twice the correſponding Chord in the Generating Circle.

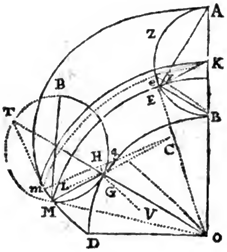
Another Solution.

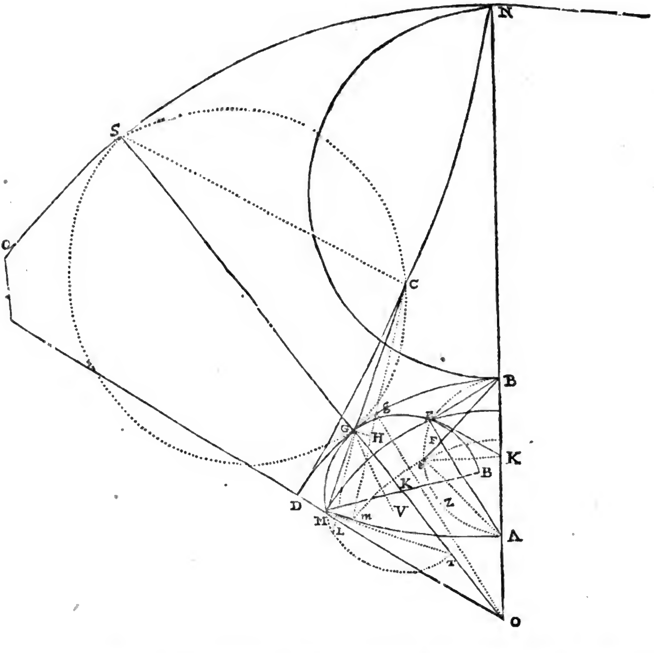
The Length of the Ray of the Evoluta MC may be determined without any Calculation, thus: Draw another Perpendicular, mC, infinitely near the former, and another Ordinate me parallel to ME, and another Chord Be; and on the Centers C and B deſcribe the little Arches GH, EF; then the Rectangular Triangles GHg, EFe will be ſimilar and equal; for Gg is $= Ee$ (becauſe BG or ME is $=$ Arch AE, and Bg or me is $=$ Arch Ae) and Hg or $mg - MG = Fe$ or $Be - BE$, and (47 *Elem.* 1.) $GH = EF$. Now the Angle MCm is $= EBe$ (becauſe the Perpendiculars MC, mC are parallel to the Chords EB, eB, and GH, EF: The Arches that meaſure thoſe equal Angels are equal; therefore the Radii CG, EB are alſo equal, and conſequently MG is $= GC$; whence 'tis evident, that the Ray of the Evoluta MC is $=$ twice the Choard $BE = 2MG$.

CONSECTARY.

We have proved before, that the Area of the Cycloid is triple the Area of the Generating Circle: This Truth may be proved from other Principles, as thus; the Space $MGgm$, or the Trapezium $MGHm$ (the Difference being incomparably little) is $= \frac{1}{2}\overline{Mm + \frac{1}{2}GH} \times MG = \frac{3}{2}GH \times MG = \frac{3}{2}EF \times BE$; that is, the Trepezium $MGgm$ is $=$ three times the Sector EBF or EBe; therefore the Sum of all the Trapezia, *viz.* the Cycloidal Spacc $MGBA$ is equal to three times the Sum of all the Triangles, *viz.* the Circular Space $BE\text{Z}A$; and the whole Cycloidal Space $AMDBA$ is $=$ thrice the Area of the Semi-circle $AEBA$.

If the Curve A M D *be a Semi-cycloid deſcrib'd by the Revolution of the Semi-circle* A E B, *on the Periphery of another immovable Circle* B D G. *'Tis requir'd to deſcribe the Evoluta of the ſaid Curve.*





The Movable or Generating Circle may be ſuppoſed to move either on the Convex or Concave Side of the Periphery of the immovable Circle; and when the Semi-circle *A E B* comes into the Poſition *M G B*, in which Poſition it touches the Baſe *B D* in *G*, and the deſcribing

Point A, is in M, in the Curve of the Cycloid; then, from the Geneſis of the Curve, I infer,

1. The Arch GM is $=$ Arch GD, and the Arch GD of the movable Circle is equal to the Arch GB of the immovable Circle.

2. MG is perpendicular to the Curve AMD; for if we conſider the Semi-circumference MGB, or AEB, and the Baſe BGD, as being compos'd of an infinite Number of little ſtreight Lines, and every one in one, equal to the correſponding one in the other, 'twill be manifeſt, that the Semi-cycloid AMD is compos'd of an infinite Number of Circular Arches, which have for their Centers all the Points of Contact G ſucceſſively, and are all deſcrib'd by the ſame Point M.

3. If on O, the Center of the immovable Circle, the Concentrick Arch ME be deſcrib'd, then the Arches of the movable Circle, *viz.* MG, and EB will be equal, and alſo the Chords MG and EB, and the Angles OGM, OBE will be equal between themſelves; for in the Triangles OKM, OKE, the three Sides of the one are equal to the three Sides of the other reſpectively; therefore the Angles MKO is $= EKO$, and the Arch MG is $=$ Arch EB, and the Chord MG is $=$ Chord EB, and KGM is $= KBw$, and conſequently OGM is $= OBE$.

Theſe things being premis'd, let mC be drawn perpendicular to the Curve AMD, and infinitely near MC; draw alſo another Concentrick Arch me, and another Chord Be; and on the Centers C and B deſcribe the Arches GH, EF: Then the Rectangular Triangles GHg, EFe are equal and ſimilar; for Gg, or $Dg - DG = Ee$, or the Arch $Be -$ Arch BE; and Hg or $mg - MG$ is $= Fe$ or $Be - BE$, and conſequently the little Arch GH is $=$ Arch EF; whence it follows, that the Angle GCH is to the Angle EBF, as CE is to CG. It remains therefore to find the Proportion between thoſe Angles, which we may do in this manner:

Having drawn the Radii OG, Og, KE, Ke, ſuppoſe OG or $OB = b$, $KE = a$, 'tis evident that the Angle EBe is $= OBe - OBE$ (or $OBE - OBe$) $= OGm - OGM$ (or $OGM - OGm$) $=$ (having drawn GL, GV parallel to Cm, Og) $LGM \mp OGV = GCH \mp GOg$; therefore the Angle GCH is $=$ Angle $EBe \pm GOg$. Now the Arches Gg, Ee being equal, it is, $GOg : EKe$ or $2\,EBF :: KE\ (a) : OG\ (b)$; and conſequently the Angle GOg is $= \frac{2a}{b} EBF$, and GCH is $= (EBF \pm GOg) = \frac{b \pm 2a}{b} EBF$; therefore $GCH : EBF\ (:: AE : CG) :: \frac{b \pm 2a}{b} : 1$, and conſequently the unknown Quantity CG is $= \frac{b}{b - 2a} BE$: Which gives this

CONSTRUCTION.

Say, As $OA\ (b \pm 2a) : OA\ (b) :: BE$ or $MG : GC$; then the Point C will be in the Evoluta requir'd.

CONSECTARY I.

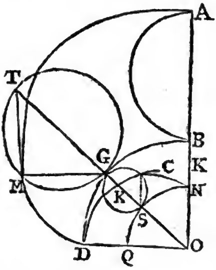
The Evoluta begins in the Point D, and touches the Baſe BGD in D; for the Chord GM (the Third Term in the Analogy) vaniſhes in that Point.

CONSECTARY II.

The Evoluta DCN terminates in the Point N, ſo that then $OA : OB :: AB : BN :: OA \pm AB\ (= OB) : OB + BN\ (= ON)$; that is, OA, OB, ON are continually proportional.

CONSECTARY III.

If the Arch of the Circle NSQ be deſcribed on the Center O, I ſay the Evoluta DCN may be deſcrib'd by the Revolution of the movable Circle GCS (whoſe Diameter is $GS = BN$) about the immovable Circle NSQ; that is, the Evoluta DCN is a Semi-cycloid, ſimilar to the given Semi-cycloid AMD (becauſe the Diameters AB, BN of the movable Circles, are proportional to the Radii of the immovable Circles OB, ON; for $AB : OB :: BN : ON$) and in an inverted Poſition, having its Vertex in D; for ſuppoſe the Diameters of the movable Circles to be in OT (drawn at pleaſure from the Center O) it will paſs through the Points of Contact S and G; then if we ſay, AB or $TG : BN$ or $GS :: MG : GC$, the Point C will be in the Evoluta, (by Conſtruction) and in the Circumference of the Circle GCS (*Prop.* 31. *Elem.* 3. *Prop.* 6. *Elem.* 6.) becauſe the Angle GMT being a Right Angle, the Angle GCS is alſo; and becauſe $MGT = CGS$, therefore the Arch $TM\ (= GB)\ CS :: GT : GS :: OG : OS :: GB : NS$; therefore the Arch CS is $=$ Arch NS; *ergo, &c.*



CONSECTARY IV.

Hence 'tis evident, that the Portion of the Curve of the Cycloid DC is $=$ Right Line CM, and conſequently that $DC :$ Tang. $GC :: AB + BN : BN :: OB + ON : ON$; that is, the Sum (or Difference) of both Diameters (of the movable and immovable Circles) is to the Semi-diameter of the immovable Circle, as DC

is to the Tangent CG; for the Triangles CMm, CGH are ſimilar, therefore $Mm : GH$ or $EF :: MC : GC ::$ (by Conſtruct.) $OA + OB$ $(2b \pm 2a)$: *(See Fig. 2. in Page the laſt but one)* OB (b) and conſequently the Sum of all the Mm, or the Portion of the Cycloid AM, is to the Sum of all the EF. or Chord AE, or Tangent TM, as $OA + OB$ is to OB; whence 'tis evident, that $OB : OA + OB$ $(= 2OK) :: AB : AMD$, and $OB : 2OK :: AB - AE : DM ::$ twice the Verſed Sine of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Angle MKG or EKB : the Portion of the Curve DM.

And becauſe it is AM : Tang. $TM :: OA + OB : OB$; therefore in the Vulgar Cycloid, AM : Tang. $TM :: 2 : 1$.

CONSECTARY V.

The Trapezium $MGHm$ is $= \overline{\frac{1}{2}GH + \frac{1}{2}Mm} \times MG$; but CG $(= \frac{b}{b \pm 2a}$ $MG : CM$ $(= \frac{2b \pm 2a}{b \pm 2a} MG) :: GH : Mm = \frac{2b \pm 2a}{b} GH$; therefore (becauſe) GH is $= EF$, and $MG = EB)$ $MGHm$ is $= 3\frac{b \pm 2a}{2b} \times EF \times EB$; that is, the Trapezium $MGHm$: correſponding Triang. $EBF :: 3b \pm 2a : b$. And becauſe the Proportion univerſally obtains, 'tis evident, that the Cycloidal Space $MGBAM$ *(See Fig. 2. in Page the laſt but one)* (comprehended under the Right Lines MG, AB, the Baſe GB, and the Portion of the Curve AM) is to the correſponding Segment of the moveable Circle $BEZAB$, as $3b \pm 2a$ is to b; and the whole Cycloidal Space $AMDBA$ is to the Area of the Semi-circle $AEBA$, as $3b \pm 2a$ is to b.

CONSECTARY VI.

If we imagine OB, the Radius of the immovable Circle, to become infinite, the Arch AGD will become a ſtreight Line, and the Curve AMD will be the Vulgar Cycloid; and in this Caſe AB, the Diameter of the movable Circle, is $= 0$, in reſpect of that of the immoveable Circle: Whence, 1. becauſe $b \pm 2a$ is $= b$, it is $MG : GC :: b : b$; that is, MG is $= GC$, and conſequently if BN be taken $= AB$, and NS be drawn parallel to BD, the Evoluta DCN will be generated by the Revolution of a Circle (on the Baſe NS) whoſe Diameter is $= AN$. 2. The Portion of the Cycloid AM, is to the correſponding Chord of the Circle $AE :: 2b : b$; this is evident from §. 4 of *Hayes's Fluxions*. 3. The Space $MGBA$ is to the Segment $BEZA :: 3b : b$; which is alſo evident from §. 5. of the ſame Book.

CONSECTARY VII.

The Length of the Semi-cycloidal Curve is proportional to the Rectangle BKO, if the Semi-diameter of the immovable Circle be the ſame. Let BA be the Diameter of one, and Ba the Diameter of another movable Circle; and let OB be the Radius of the immoveable Circle common to both: Then, by §. 4.

$$OB : OA + OB :: AB : AMD;$$

And $OB : Oa + OB :: aB : amd$;

And by Proportion of Equality and Div. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} OA + OB : Oa + OB :: \\ aB \times AMD : AB \times amd \end{array} \right.$

That is, $2OK : 2ok :: aB \times AMD : AB \times amd$

Whence $OK \times AB : ok \times aB :: AMD : amd$;

And dividing by 2, $BKO : BkO :: AMD : amd$.

Q. E. D.

CONSECTARY VIII.

Becauſe the Arches GD, GM are always equal between themſelves, it follows that the Angle DOG : Ang. $GKM :: GK : OG$; therefore if the Point D (where the Cycloid begins) the Radii OG, GK, and the Point of Contact G be given, the Poſition of the Point M, which deſcribes the Cycloid, is found by drawing the Ray KM; ſo that $GK : GO :: DOG : GKM$; and all the Points of the Curve AMD may be determin'd Geometrically, when the Proportion between the Radii OG, GK can be expreſs'd in Numbers; and conſequently, in that Caſe, this *Cycloid is a Geometrical Curve*, and the ſaid *Cycloid is a Tranſcendent* (or Mechanick) *Curve*, when the Relation of OG to OC cannot be expreſs'd by any finite Number of Terms.

CONSECTARY IX.

If in Concentrick Spheres ſimilar Cycloids be deſcrib'd, their Perimeters will be proportional to the Semi-diameters of the ſaid Spheres.

CONSECTARY X.

And becauſe the Length of the Curve of the Cycloid AMD is proportional to the Rectangle BKO, 'tis plain, that in Vulgar Cycloids the Curve is proportional to the Diameter of the Generating Circle.

SCHOLIUM.

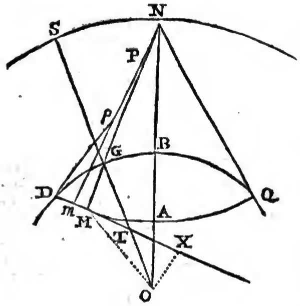
By help of ſuch Principles as theſe, the Great Sir Iſaac Newton *has advanced ſeveral wonderful Concluſions concerning the more exact meaſuring of Time by Pendulums: As for Inſtance,*

1. If within the Globe BGD the Cycloid DAQ be deſcrib'd, being biſected in A, and terminating in the Surface of the Globe in D and Q, and if OA be produc'd (biſecting DQ in B) unto N, ſo that OA, OB, ON ∺ and the Globe NS be deſcrib'd on the Center O, and the Semi-cycloids ND, NQ be deſcrib'd within the ſaid Globe; then a Pendulum ſuſpended to the Point N, and equal to NA, will vibrate in the Cycloid DAQ, the ſame being deſcribed by the Evolution of the Cycloidal Cheeks ND, NQ. And thus a Pendulum may be made to vibrate in any ſuch given Cycloid.

2. If the ſaid Pendulum vibrate in the Cycloid DAQ by the ſole Force of its own Gravity, and if the Force of Gravity in every Point of the Curve DAQ be as its Diſtance from the Center O, then the Vibrations (equal or unequal) of the Pendulum, will be performed in equal times.

Let MT touch the Cycloid in M, and draw OX perpendicular to MX; then, becauſe the

Force of Gravity is as OM, it may be reſolved into the Parts OX, MX. Now 'tis evident, that the Force OX, being parallel to the Thread PM, has no other Effect but to diſtend the ſame, and is totally deſtroyed by its Reſiſtance; therefore the Force MX only accelerates the Motion of the Pendulum M in the Cycloid, and the Acceleration of the Pendulum in the Cycloid is always proportional to this Accelerating Force. Now the Triangles OXT, MGT are ſimilar, and OT and GT are invariable Quantities; therefore MX is always proportional to MT, and MT is proportional to the Curve of the Cycloid MA: Therefore if two Pendulums NPM, Npm be demitted from M, m at the ſame Inſtant of Time, they they will be accelerated in proportion to the Arches MA, mA, they have to deſcribe; and conſequently the Portion of the Curve which they deſcribe in the Beginning of their Motion, will be proportional to the Arches MA, mA; and the Portions yet to be deſcrib'd, or the accelerating Forces, will be proportional to the ſaid Arches MA, mA. Whence 'tis manifeſt, that the Portions to be deſcrib'd, being always in the ſame Proportion of MA to mA, muſt vaniſh at the ſame time; that is, the Pendulums demitted from M, m, at the ſame Inſtant of Time, and deſcending in the Curve MA, mA, by the Force of their own Gravity, will arrive in the Point A together. And again, If we ſuppoſe the Pendules to aſcend from A towards Q, with the Velocities which they have acquir'd mA, they will then be retarded every where, whereby the ſame Forces which accelerated their Motions before, and conſequently the Velocities of the Pendulum's aſcending and deſcending in the ſame Arches, will be the ſame, and the Arches themſelves will be deſcrib'd in the ſame time; whence it appears, that the whole Vibrations, as well as the Semi-vibrations, will always be Iſochronal.



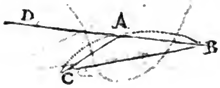
3. And if O, the Center of Attraction, be ſuppoſed at an infinite Diſtance from B, then the Curve DAQ (in which the Pendulum vibrates) will be a Vulgar Cycloid, and the Force of Gravity will always be the ſame in all Places of the Curve. And the Vibrations in this alſo will be Iſochronal, for DBQ will become a ſtreight Line, and GT and MO will be parallel to BA; whence, if MO be a determinate Quantity, and repreſent the Force of Gravity, then MX, or MT, or MA, will repreſent the accelerating Force in the Cycloid, &c. *Ergo*,

> *The ſame Excellent Perſon has enrich'd this Theory with many more ſublime Diſcoveries, which, for Brevity's ſake, I omit; this being ſufficient to give the unacquainted Reader a Taſte of the Uſefulneſs of the Doctrine concerning the Rectification of the Curves.*

LEMMA.

In every Triangle BAC, *if the Angles* ABC, ACB, *and* CAD *the Complement of the Obtuſe Angles* CAB *to two Right Angles, be infinitely little; I ſay, they are proportional to their oppoſite Sides* AC, AB, BC.

For if a Circle be circumſcrib'd about the Triangle ABC, the Arches AC, AB, BAC, which meaſure double the ſaid Angles, will be infinitely little alſo, and conſequently they will be equal to their Chords or Subtendents.



And if the Sides AC, AB, BC of the Triangle ABC be finite Quantities, 'tis plain that then the circumſcrib'd Circle muſt be infinitely great, that ſo the Arches AB, AC, may be infinitely little in reſpect of the whole Circumference.

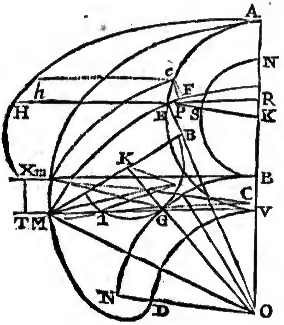
PROP. XIII.

If AMD *be a Semi-cycloid deſcrib'd by the Semicircle* BSN, *revolving on the immovable Arch* BGN, *ſo that the Evoluta or Arches* BG, BG *be always equal to one another; and if* A, *the Point which deſcribes the Curve, be in the Diameter* BN, *within or without the Periphery of the movable Circle: 'Tis requir'd to inveſtigate the Value of the Ray of the Evoluta* MC.

Imagine another Perpendicular mg infinitely near MG, interſecting MG, produced in C, the Point requir'd. Draw the Right Line Gm, and take Gg on the movable Circle $=$ Gg on the immovable Circle, (*ſee the following Fig.*) and draw the Lines Mg, Ig, Kg, Og. Now if we conſider the little Arches Gg, Gg is perpendicular to the Radii Kg, Og, then 'tis manifeſt that the little Arch Gg of the movable Circle falling the Arch Gg of the immovable Circle, the Point M will fall on m, ſo that the Triangle CMg will exactly cover the Triangle CMg: Whence it is evident, that the Angle MGm is $= gGg$, $=$ (becauſe, adding to both the ſame Angles KGg, OGg, their Sum will be equal to two Right Angles) $= GKg + GOg$.

Now if we ſuppoſe $OG = b$, $KG = a$, GM, or $Gm = r$, and GI or $Ig = q$, then it will be, 1. $OG : GK :: GKg : GOg$, and $OG\ (b) : OG + GK\ (= OK = a + b) :: GKg :$

$GKg + GOg$ or gGg or $MGm = \frac{a+b}{b}$ GKg. 2. $Ig : MI :: GMg : MGI$, and by Compoſition $Ig + MI$ or $MG\,(r) : Ig\,(q) :: GMg + MgI$ or $GIg = \frac{1}{2}\,GKg : GMg$ or $Gmg = \frac{q}{2r}\,GKg$. 3. MCm or MGm, $MGm - Gmg\left(\frac{2ar + 2br - bq}{2br}\,GKg\right) : Gmg$



$\left(\frac{q}{2r}\,GKg\right) :: Gm\,(r) : GC = \frac{bqr}{2ar + 2br - bq}$, and conſequently the Ray of the Evoluta MC is $= \frac{2arr + 2brr}{2ar + 2br - bq}$.

And if we ſuppoſe $OG\,(b)$ the Radius of the immovable Circle, to become infinite, the Circumference BGN will become a ſtreight Line, and the Terms $2arr$ and $2ar$ will vaniſh in reſpect of the others, and the Value of the Ray of the Evoluta MC will be $= \frac{2brr}{2br - bq} = \frac{2rr}{2r - q}$.

CONSECTARY.

Hence to find the Area of the Cycloidal Space MCB, the Quadrature of the Circle being ſuppoſed, becauſe Sectors of Circles are in a Ratio compounded of the Duplicate Ratio of the Radii and the ſimple Ratio of their included Angles; it is, Angle $GMg\left(\frac{q}{2r}\,GKg\right)$: Angle $MGm\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\,GKg\right)$ :: the little Triangle (or Sector) MGg (whoſe Baſe is Ggm the movable Circle) : to the little Triangle or Sector GMm. Whence the Sector GMm is $= \frac{2r}{q} \times \frac{a+b}{b}\,MGg =$ (ſuppoſing $MI = s$, and conſequently $r = s + n$) $= \frac{2a+2b}{b}\,MGg + \frac{2as + 2bs}{bq}\,MGg$.

Now the little Triangle or Sector KGg is to the little Triangle MGg, in a Ratio compounded of the Square of KG to the Square of MG, and the Ratio of the Angle GKg to the Angle GMg, that is, as $aa \times GKg$ to $rr \times \frac{q}{2r}\,GKg$; and conſequently the little Triangle MGg is $= \frac{rq}{2aa}\,KGg$, and ſubſtituting this Value in place of the Triangle MGg in $\frac{2as + 2bs}{bq} \times MGg$, we ſhall have the Sector $GMm = \frac{2a+2b}{b}\,MGg + \frac{\overline{a+b} \times sr}{aab}\,KGg$; but by the Property of the Circle, $GM \times MI\,(sr) = BM \times MN =$ (ſuppoſing $KN = c$) $\overline{cc - aa}$, which is an invariable Quantity, and is always the ſame in whatſoever Point of the Curve the deſcribing Point M be found; whence $GMm + MGg$ or mGg, that is, the Trapezium $GMmg = \frac{2a+3b}{b}\,MGg + \frac{\overline{a+b} \times \overline{cc-aa}}{aab}\,KGg$. Now becauſe $GMmg$ is the Fluxion of the Cycloidal Space $MGBA$ and MGg, that of the Circular Space MGB (comprehended between the Right Lines MB, MG, and the Arch BG) and KGg, that of the Sector KBG; it is manifeſt that the Cycloidal Space $MGBA$ is $= \frac{2a+3b}{b}\,MGB + \frac{\overline{a+b} \times \overline{cc-aa}}{aab} \times KGB$. Q. E. I.

LEMMA II.

The ſame things being ſuppoſed, if on the Center K, *with the Radius* KA, *the Semi-circle* AEV *be deſcribed; and if on the Center* O, *with any Radius between* OV *and* OA, *the Arch* EM *be deſcrib'd, and the Radius* KSE *be drawn; I ſay, the Arch* EM : *Arch* SN :: OE : OB.

Suppoſe the movable Circle BSN to come into the Poſition BGN, then the Point A which deſcribes the Curve will be in M. Connect the Centers of the Generating Circles with the Line OK, which will paſs through the Point of Contact G; then 'tis evident that the Triangle MOK and EOK are equal and ſimilar, becauſe the Sides of one are equal to the reſpective Sides of the other; therefore the Angles MKO, EOK are equal, and the Arches that meaſure thoſe Angles, *viz.* GN, BS, and their Complements to two Right Angles BG, SN, are alſo equal. And becauſe the Angles MOK and EOK are equal, therefore the Angle MOE is $=$ Angle GOB, and Arch EM : Arch GB :: OE, the Radius of that : OB the Radius of this. But it has been demonſtrated that the inferior Arch $GB =$ ſuperior Arch GB is $= SN$; therefore the Arch EM : Arch SN :: $OE : BB$. Q. E. D.

CONSECTARY.

If the Radius OB be ſuppoſed infinite, then 'tis evident that the Right Lines OB and OE will be Parallels, and the Concentrick Arches VD, BN, and EM, will degenerate into Right Lines VT, BX, and EH, perpendicular to the Axis VA, and conſequently the Right Line EH will be $= SN$, becauſe OB and OE being infinite, are equal. Whence the Arch $EM : EH :: OE : OB$.

SCHOLIUM.

The Semi-cycloid AHT, into which the other Semi-cycloid AMD degenerates, when the Radius OB is infinite, is the ſame with that generated by the Revolution of the Semi-circle BSN on the Right Line BX, the deſcribing Point A being in the Diameter BN produc'd.

PROP. XIV.

The ſame things being ſuppos'd, let it be requir'd to inveſtigate the Area of the Cycloidal Space AEM, *comprehended under the Arches* AE, EM, *and the Portion of the Cycloid* AM.

Imagine another Concentrick Arch ME infinitely near to the Arch EM, and eb parallel and infinitely near to EH, and the Lines EF and EP perpendicular to the Arch ME and the Right Line EH (produced if need be); then are the Angles FEe, OEK equal, becauſe each added to the Angle KEF makes a Right Angle, and the Angle PEe is = Complement of OKE to Two Right Angles, becauſe $PEe + eEK + KER$ is = to Two Right Angles $= KER + EKR + EKR$; therefore the Sine of the Angle FEe is to the Sine of the Angle PEe, as the Sine of the Angle OEK is to the Sine of the Angle OKE: That is,

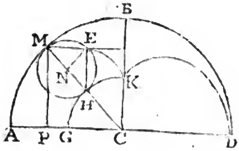
$$Fe : Pe :: OK : OE;$$

And by the Corol. of the preceding Lem. } $EM : EH :: OE : OB$.

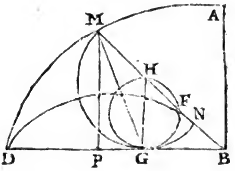
Therefore $Fe \times EM : Pe \times EH :: OK : OB$.

And becauſe the infinitely little Spaces $EMme$, $EHbe$ are equal to the Products or Rectangles $Fe \times EM$, $Pe \times EH$ reſpectively, and the ſaid Rectangles are always in the ſame Proportion to one another, that is, the Space $EMme$ is always to the correſponding Space $EHbe$, as OK is to OB; 'tis plain that the Sum of all the $EMme$ is to the Sum of all the $EHbe$, that is, the Space AME is to the Space AEH, as OK is to OB.

I ſhall only add further, as to this Figure of the *Cycloid*; That, if a *Cauſtick Curve*, as AFK, were to be drawn to a Semi-circle, as AMD, whoſe Diameter is AD, and its Centre C: And when the Rays of Incidence, as PM, are ſuppoſed to be perpendicular to the Diameter AD: Then the Cauſtick AFK will be a *Semi-Cycloid*; which will be deſcribed by the Revolution of the Little Circle MFH on the Periphery, or the Baſe KHG. For the Circle MFH is deſcribed on half MC, as on a Diameter; and the Angle CMF is equal to CMP, which is equal to HCK: And conſequently the Angle HNF is equal to twice HCK. Therefore the Arch HF is equal to the Arch HK; and the Curve KFA muſt be a Semi-cycloid, whoſe Beginning is in K, and its Vertex in A.



Let the Vulgar Semi-cycloid AMD be given, and deſcribed by the Revolution of the Semi-circle NGM on the Right Line BD: And let the Rays of Incidence PM, be parallel to the Axis AB: 'Tis required to draw a Cauſtick by Reflexion to the ſaid Semi-cycloid AMD.



Becauſe MG is $= \frac{1}{2}$ the Ray of the *Evoluta*, and GP perpendicular to PM: Therefore $MF = \frac{1}{2}a = PM$. Whence if GF be drawn perpendicular to the reflected Ray MF, the Point F will be in the Curve required.

If the Rays HM, HG, be drawn from H, the Center of the generating Circle, to the deſcribing Point M, and the Point of Contact G; 'tis evident that HG will be perpendicular to BD; and that the Angle $GMH = MGH = GMP$; whence it appears, that the reflected Ray MF paſſes through the Centre H. Now the Circle whoſe Diameter is GH paſſes alſo through the Point F; becauſe GFH is a Right-Angle: And therefore the Arches GN, and half GF, which meaſure the Angle GHN, are proportionable to the Diameters MN, GH, of their reſpective Circles: And conſequently the Arch GF = Arch $GN = GB$. Whence it is manifeſt, that the *Cauſtick* DFB is a *Cycloid*, and deſcrib'd by the Revolution of the Circle GFH on the Right Line BD. Q. E. D.

COROLLARY.

The Space *D A B F D* is equal to thrice the Area of the Circle *G F H*: For the Semicircle *M G N* is equal to twice the Area of the Circle *G F H*: Wherefore the Cycloidal Space *A M D B* is equal to 6 times the Area of the Circle *G F H*; and the Cycloidal Space *B F D* is equal to thrice the Area of the Circle *G F H*; and conſequently the Space *D A B F D* is equal to thrice the Area of the Circle *GFH*; and the Curve *D F B* divides the Space *A M B D* into two equal parts.

DAN

DAKIR, by the Statute of 23 *H.* 3. *de compoſitione Ponderum, &c.* was a Number of Ten *Hides*, as a *Laſt* was of 20 *Dakirs*: But ſince, by 1 *Jac.* 33. a *Laſt* of *Hides* is 12 Dozen.

DAMNUM, did formerly ſignifie the Bounds or Limits of a Man's private Property or Juriſdiction; as is plain by *Bracton, lib.* 2. *de Coron. c.* 37. And perhaps our Word *Dam*, for a Boundary or Confinement came from hence.

DAMPS, in Mines, are noxious Exhalations, which in ſome Mines have proved very ſuffocating, and otherwiſe fatal to the Workmen. They reckon four Sorts of Damps.

The *Firſt* is the moſt ordinary; they know when 'tis coming, by the Flame of their Candles becoming orbicular, and by the Flames leſſening by degrees, 'till at laſt it quite go out; as alſo by their Shortneſs and Difficulty of Breathing. Thoſe that eſcape Swooning, ſeldom ſuffer any great Harm by it; but ſuch as ſwoon away, tho' they miſs of downright Suffocation, are on their firſt Recovery tormented with very violent Convulſions. Their Way of Cure is to lay the Perſon down on the Earth in a prone Poſture, with a Hole dug in the Ground under his Mouth; if this fail, they fill him full of good Ale; and if that won't do, they conclude him deſperate.

2. The *Peaſe-Bloom Damp*, which is ſo called from its Smell; this *Damp* they ſay always comes in the Summer Time, and it hath not been known to be *Mortal*. The Miners in the *Peake* of *Derby* fancy it ariſes there from the Multitude of *Red Trefoil Flowers*, called by them *Hony-ſuckles*, with which the Lime-ſtone Meadows of the *Peake* do much abound. Perhaps the Smell of this gives timely Notice to get out of the Way.

3. The *Third* is the moſt Peſtilential and the moſt Strange of all, if what they ſay of it be true: They which pretend to have ſeen it, (for 'tis viſible they ſay) do thus deſcribe it: In the higheſt Part of the Roof of thoſe Paſſages in a Mine which branch out from the main Grove, they ſee a round Thing hanging about as big as a Foot-ball, covered with a Skin of the Thickneſs and Colour of a Cobweb: If this Bagg by a Splinter, or any other Accident, become broken, the *Damp* immediately flyes out and ſuffocates all the Company: The Workmen, by Help of a Stick and a long Rope, have a Way of breaking this at a Diſtance; and when they have done this, they purifie the Place well with Fire: And they will have it, that it gathers from the Steam of their Bodies and Candles, aſcends up into the higheſt Part of the Vault, and there condenſes, and in Time hath a Film grows over it, and then corrupts and becomes Peſtilential.

4. The *Fourth* is the *Fulminating* or *Fire-Damp*, whoſe Vapour being touch'd by the Flame of the Candles, preſently takes fire, and hath all the Effects of Lightning or fired Gunpowder. Theſe are found frequently in the Coal-Mines, and ſometimes, tho' rarely, in the *Lead* ones.

DANEGELT, or *Geld*, was a Tribute which the *Danes*, on their frequent Incurſions impoſed upon the *Engliſh* as the Arbitrary Terms of Peace and Departure. It was firſt impoſed as a continual yearly Tax upon the whole Nation under K. *Ethelred, A. D.* 991. *Ælfred* and *Ingulph* report, that King *Edward* the Confeſſor remitted and abrogated this Tax: But *William* the Conqueror, tho' he would not re-induce the Annual Payment, yet he ordered the raiſing of it, as often as the Neceſſities of Invaſion or Expedition did require: And it was ſeverely exacted and augmented by *William Rufus*. In the Reign of *Hen.* I. it was computed amongſt the King's ſtanding Revenues: But K. *Stephen*, upon his Coronation-Day, promiſed that *Danegelt* ſhould be for ever remitted; from which Time ſome date the Expiration of this Tax. But it ſeems rather to have continued upon extraordinary Occaſions, 'till it was abrogated by Time; or ſwallowed in Tillage and Parliamentary Impoſitions. The Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor, *c.* 11. rate this Tax at 12 *d.* on every Hide: *Henry Hunt* computes it at 2 *s.* on each Hide; and *John Brampton* at 3 *d.* on a *Bovate* or *Oxgange*. And no doubt it varied according to the different Exigencies on which it was levied. Dr. *Kennet's Gloſſary.*

DANGER, *Dangerium*, in ſome Places called *Lief-Silver* and *Lef-Silver*, was formerly a Payment of Money made by the Foreſt Tenants to their Lords, that they might have Leave to plow and ſow in Time of *Pannage* or Maſt-feeding.

DARREINE, in the Common Law, ſeems to be a Corruption from the French *Dernier, i. e. Laſt*; for 'tis now uſed in that Senſe, in

DARREINE, *Continuance*: And

DARREINE, *Preſentment.*

DATIRE *Tutelage*, is a Term in the Civil Law, for ſuch a Tutelage of a Minor as is appointed by the Magiſtrate either *Ex Officio*, or by Petition, when a Guardian by *Will*, or by *Law*, is not already provided.

DAY, in our Common Law, is ſometimes uſed for the Day of Appearance in Court, either Originally or on Aſſignation; and ſometimes for the Return of Writs. Thus

DAYES *in Bank*, are Days ſet down by Statute or Order of Court, when Writs ſhall be return'd, or when the Party ſhall appear on the Service of the Writ. They ſay alſo, That if a Perſon be diſmiſſed without *Day*, he is finally diſcharged the Court.

DAYWERC *of Land*, was anciently as much as could be plowed up in one Day's Work or Journey, as the Farmers in ſome Places ſtill call it.

DAZE, is one of the *Weeds*, as they call them, which are found in our Tin Mines; 'tis a kind of glittering Stone enduring the Fire; and is of different Colours, as White, Black and Yellow. It ſeems to be a Spar.

DEAN. Originally the *Decanus*, was ſo called, becauſe he was an Eccleſiaſtical Magiſtrate, which had Juriſdiction and Power over Ten Canons at leaſt. He is next under the Biſhop, and ordinarily Chief of the Chapter in a Cathedral Church.

As there are Two Foundations of Cathedral Churches, the *Old* and the *New*, (the *New* being thoſe which *Henry* the Eighth founded on the Suppreſſion of the Abbots and Priors, and turned their Convents into Dean and Chapter;) ſo there are Two Ways of Creating theſe Deans.

For thoſe of the *Old* Foundation, are brought to their Dignity much like a Biſhop: The Prince firſt ſending out his *Conge d' Eſlire* to the Chapter; the Chapter there chuſing, the King yielding his Royal Aſſent, and the Biſhop confirming him, and giving his Mandate to inſtall him.

Thoſe of the *New* Foundation are inſtalled by a ſhorter Courſe; only by the King's Letters Patent, without either Election or Confirmation.

The Word *Dean* is alſo apply'd to divers that are the Chief of ſome peculiar Churches or Chapels; as Dean of the King's Chapel, of *Paul's*, of *Weſtminſter*, of the *Arches*, of *Battel*, of *Boking*, &c.

DEAN *Rural*, or *Urban*, call'd *Decanus Chriſtianitatis*, was formerly an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon, who had the Diſtrict of ten Churches either in the Country or City, within which he exerciſed a uſeful Juriſdiction. Theſe *Rural Deans* were ſometimes called *Archipresbyteri*, and at firſt were both in Order and Authority above the Archdeacons. They were elected by the Clergy, and by their Votes again depoſed; but afterwards they were appointed and remov'd at the Diſcretion of the Biſhop: And hence they were called *Decani Temporarii*, to diſtinguiſh them from the Cathedral Deans, who were called *Decani perpetui*.

DEADS, in the Tin-Miners Language, are ſuch Parcels of common looſe Mould or Earth lying above the *Shelf*, as uſually contain the *Shoad*, which they find when they are training a *Load*. They call alſo that part of the *Shelf* which contains no *Oar* or Metal, but encloſeth the *Load* as a Wall between two Rocks, by this *Name*. See *Tin*.

In the *Mendip* Lead-Mines; when a Vein of *Oar* breaks off abruptly in an Earth, they call it a *Deading-Bed*; and Earth without an *Oar* they call *Dead Earth*.

DEAD *Ropes* in a Ship, are ſuch as are not running, *i. e.* which do not run in any Block.

DECIMAL *Scales*, (*Vide Leybourne's Curſus*, *p.* 174.) are in the General any Scales that are divided Decimally. But for the expediting of Decimal Arithmetick, there are in uſe ſome *Scales* of Money, Weights, Meaſures, which are made from Tables bearing thoſe Names, and ſerve readily, by Inſpection only, to ſhew you the Decimal Fraction which properly belongs to any part of Money, Weight, or Meaſure, *&c.* Theſe Scales are uſually placed on a ſquare Ruler, and are about Nine in Number:

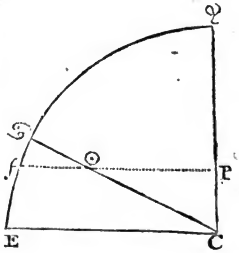
1. One of *Engliſh* Coin, 2 Shillings being the Integer.
2. *Troy* Weight, 2 Peny-weight being the Integer.
3. *Averdupois* Great Weight, 28 *lb.* being the Integer.
4. *Averdupois* Little Weight, 16 *oz* or 1 *lb.* being the Integer.
5. Liquid Meaſure, 36 Gallons being the Integer.
6. Dry Meaſure, 8 Buſhels being the Integer.
7. Long Meaſure, one Ell or Yard being the Integer.
8. Foot Meaſure, where 12 Inches is the Integer. And,
9. Time and Motion, where one Hour, Minute, *&c.* may be the Integer.

To every one of theſe there is joined another Decimal Scale, divided into 100 or 1000 equal Parts; ſo that if you look on any Diviſion in any of the Nine Scales, you may eaſily ſee what Diviſion, or part of a Diviſion, anſwers to it in the adjacent Decimal Scale: And conſequently it will very readily ſhew you what Decimal Fraction anſwers to any Part of Money, Weight, Time, Meaſure, *&c.* as well as it will give the Value of any Decimal Fraction in the Correſponding Parts of any Integer. Thus if in the *Money Scale* you take out any Part of 2 Shillings, as ſuppoſe 8 Pence 3 Farthings, you will find the Correſponding Decimal to be .364. Or if in the Decimal Scale contiguous to it, you would know what Part of 2 Shillings anſwers to this Decimal Fraction .771, you will find the Correſponding Point in the Money Scale to be 18 Pence 2 Farthings. And ſo for the reſt.

DECINERS, or *Decenniers*, or *Deſiners*. *Decennarii*, in our Old Law, where ſuch as had the Juriſdiction over 10 *Friburghs* for keeping the King's Peace; and the Limits or Compaſs of their Juriſdiction was called a *Decenna*, ſaith *Bracton*, *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *Cap.* 15. In the *Saxons* Times, theſe ſeems to have had large Authority, taking Cogniſance of Cauſes within their Circuit, and redreſſing Wrongs by way of Judgment. In latter Times, the Word came to ſignifie ſuch an one, as by Oath of Loyalty to his Prince was ſettled in the Combination or Society of ſuch a *Dozein*; and a *Dozein* ſeems then to be extended as far as a *Leet*, becauſe in *Leets* only this Oath is adminiſtred by the Steward, and taken by all from 12 Years old and upward that dwell within the Leet. Now there are no *Decenniers*, but *Leets*.

DECK *Nails*, are ſuch as are uſed for faſtening Decks of Ships, doubling of Shipping, and for Floors laid with Planks: They are of two Sorts, *Dye-headed* and *Claſp-headed*. Their Sizes are from 4 to 9 Inches.

DECLINATION *of the Sun*. To find it readily by Projection of Part of the *Analemma*; having his Place in the Ecliptic, and his greateſt Declination: Draw *E C* for the Equinoctial, and *P C* for the Azimuth of Eaſt and Weſt, and with 60 *Deg.* of the Chords ſweep the Ark *E P*. Set 23 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* the Sun's greateſt Declination, from *E* to ♋, and draw ♋ *C* for one Quadrant of the Ecliptic. Set the Sine of the Sun's Longitude, or Diſtance from the next Equinoctial Point from *C* to ☉ in the Ecliptic *C* ♋, being, ſuppoſe, 42 *Deg.* then will the neareſt Diſtance from ☉ to *E C*, be the *Sine* of the Sun's preſent Declination = to *P C* = to the Ark *F E*, meaſured on the Chords.



DECREE, in the Civil Law, is a Determination that the Emperor pronounces, upon hearing a particular Cauſe between Plaintiff and Defendant.

DECRETALS, are a Volume of the Canon Law, containing the Decree of ſundry Popes; or elſe a Digeſt of the Canons of all the Councils pertaining to one Matter and under one Head.

DEDI, is a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs; as if it be ſaid in a Feoffment, *A. B.* has *given* and granted, *&c.* they call it a *Warranty*.

DEEMSTERS, are a kind of Judges in the *Iſle of Man*, choſen from among and by themſelves, who without Proceſs, Writing, or Charge, decide all Controverſies there.

DEFAULT, is a Neglect or Omiſſion of Appearance before a Court of Juſtice, for which Judgment may be given againſt the *Defaulter*.

DEFEND, in our Ancient Laws and Statutes, ſignified to prohibit and forbid: *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. c.* 37. and 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 7. And in this Senſe *Chaucer* alſo uſes it.

DEFERENTIA *Vaſa*. See *Vaſa Deferentia*.

DEFICIENT *Hyperbola*, is a Curve of that Name, having but one Aſymptote, and only two Hyperbolick Legs running out infinitely towards the Side of the Aſymptote, but contrary Ways. See *Curves*.

DEFLECTION *of the Rayes of Light*, is a Property which Dr. *Hook* obſerved 167$\frac{4}{5}$, and read an Account of it before the Royal Society, *March* 18. the ſame Year. He ſaith, he found it different both from Reflection and Refraction, and that it was made towards the Surface of the opacous Body perpendicularly. This is the ſame Property which Sir *Iſaac Newton* calls *Inflection*; of which, ſee an Account under that Word.

DEFORCEMENT, in the Law Senſe, is with-holding Lands or Tenements by force from the Right Owner. Wherefore a

DEFORCEOR, is he that overcometh and caſteth a Perſon out by Force.

DEFORCIATIO, is a Diſtraint or Seizure of Goods for Satisfaction of a Lawful Debt. In Aſſizes and Trials formerly, the *Claimer* or *Plaintiff* was called *Querens*, and the *Poſſeſſor* or *Defendant* was called *Deforcians*: Tho' indeed the Original Senſe of the Verb *Deforciare* is to keep Poſſeſſion ones ſelf, or to turn another out of his by Violence and Force.

DEGRADING, or, as it has ſometimes been written, *Diſgrading*, is the Puniſhment of a Clerk, that being deliver'd to his Ordinary, can't purge himſelf of the Offence whereof he was convicted by the Jury; and it is the Privation of him from thoſe Holy Orders which he had, as of *Deacon*, *Prieſt*, *&c.*

Formerly alſo Knights have been degraded. See 18 *E.* 2.

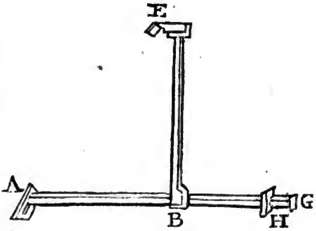
In the Common Law alſo there are two Sorts of *Degrading*; one *Summary*, by Word only; the other *Solemn*, by diveſting the Party *degraded* of thoſe Ornaments and Rites, which are the Enſigns of his Order and Degree. See 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15.

DEGREE *of a great Circle*, on the Surface of the Earth (ſuppoſing it be of a Spherical Figure) is 69 *Engliſh* Miles and 288 Yards; as appears by the Concurrent Menſurations, nearly, of Mr. *Norwood* and the *French* Mathematicians. The *French* make a Degree 365184 Feet *Engliſh*, and Mr. *Norwood* 367196, the Difference being only 597 Yards, or 1791 Feet: And from hence, the Circumference of the Earth will be 24899 *Engliſh* Miles.

DELEGATION, in the Civil Law is a kind of *Novation*, whereby a Debtor appoints one that is Debtor to him, to anſwer a Creditor in his Place.

DEMANDANT, is the Plantiff in a real Action, and ſo called becauſe he demandeth Lands, *&c.*

DEMICROSS, is an Inſtrument, uſed by the *Dutch* to take the Sun's Altitude, or that of a Star at Sea; but 'tis not uſed by us, but the Croſs-ſtaff or Fore-ſtaff ſupplies its Place. The *Demicroſs* is of this Figure;



The Staff *A G* is graduated eaſily, being only a Line of whole Tangents, whoſe Radius is *E B*, the Length of the Croſs-piece or *Tranſum*: It hath three Vanes; a Horizon-Vane, as *A*; a Sight-Vane, as *H*; and the Shade-Vane, as *E*.

When the Vanes are on the Staff and Croſs-piece, to take the Sun's Altitude, hold the Inſtrument with the Tranſum as upright as you can, and looking through the Sight-Vane, as *H*, look for the Horizon through the Slit in the Horizon-Vane, and then ſlide the Croſs-piece or Tranſum to and fro, 'till you cauſe the Shade of the Vane at *E* to fall at the ſame Time upon the Slit of the Horizon-Vane alſo at *A*; then are the Degrees cut on the Staff by the Edge of the Croſs-piece, the Sun's Altitude required. But to take the Height of a Star; you muſt remove the Horizon-Vane *A*, and put it on the End *G*, and transfer the Sight-Vane *H* to *A*; then holding up the Inſtrument upright, as before, looking through the Sight-Vane, ſee for the Horizon through the Horizon-Vane, and for the Star by the Shade-Vane, ſliding the Tranſum to and fro, 'till the Horizon and Star are both ſeen by their reſpective Vanes, and then the Tranſum will cut the Degrees of the Star's Altitude on the Staff, allowing about 8 or 10 Minutes for your Height above the Level of the Water, as muſt be done in all ſuch Caſes.

DENARII *de Caritate*, were the Pentecoſtals or Whitſun-Farthings, being anciently cuſtomary Oblations made to the Cathedral Church at the Time of *Pentecoſt*, when the Pariſh Prieſts and their People uſed to go viſit the Mother Church. In proceſs of Time this voluntary Oblation came to be claimed as a ſettled Due, and was charged on the Pariſh Prieſt, and it is now annually paid to the Biſhop in ſome Dioceſes.

DENARIUS. See *Penny*.

DE *deoneranda pro Rata Portionis*, is a Writ that lieth where one is diſtrained for a Rent that ought to be paid by others *proportionably* with him.

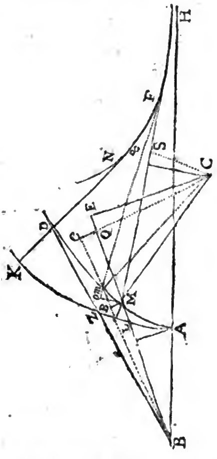
DEPARTURE, in Navigation, is the Eaſting or Weſting of a Ship with reſpect to the Meridian it *departed* or ſail'd from. Or 'tis the difference of Longitude (either Eaſt or Weſt) between the preſent Meridian the Ship is under, and that where the laſt Reckoning or Obſervation was made: This *Departure*, any where but under the Æquator, muſt be accounted according to the Number of Miles in a Degree proper to the Parallel the Ship is under. *See Mercator's Sailing.*

DEPOSITUM, in the Civil Law, is a Contract of the Law of Nations, by which a Thing is committed to the Cuſtody of one to be kept, without any Reward, on Condition to be returned truly again on Demand.

DERELICKS, in the Civil Law, are ſuch as are *wilfully* thrown away and abandoned by the Owners.

DESIGN, in Painting or Sculpture, is the Expreſſion of the Images or Ideas that the Painter hath conceiv'd in his Mind on the Picture, *&c.* and it is Good, when the Author has a good *Guſto* and correct Judgment: This is the Baſis and Foundation of all other Parts, and may be compared to the *Stile* of a correct Writer. But the Painters call *Deſigns* chiefly ſuch Draughts as they uſually expreſs on Paper, in order to the Performance of ſome conſiderable Piece of Work: A feint imperfect Deſign is uſually call'd a *Sketch.*

DIACAUSTICK Curve, or the *Cauſtick by Refraction.* If you imagine an infinite Number of Rayes, *B A*, *B M*, *B D*, *&c.* iſſuing from the ſame Luminary Point *B*, to be refracted from or to the Perpendicular *M C*, at the Curve *A M D*; and ſo that *C E*, the Sines of the Angles of Incidence *C M E*, be always to *C G*, the Sines of the refracted Angles *C M G*, in a given *Ratio*; then the Curve Line *H F N*, which touches all the refracted Rays, is called the *Diacauſtick*, or Cauſtick by Refraction. How to find theſe *Cauſticks by Refraction* to all Sorts of Curves, ſee *Hayes's Fluxions*, *p.* 243, *&c.* where alſo the Doctrine of the *Foci* of Spherical Glaſſes of all Sorts, expoſed either to diverging, converging, or Parallel Rayes, is deduced from the Principles of the Cauſtick Curves. *Vid. p.* 249. Of the Relation of this Diacauſtick Curve to the *Evoluta*, ſee a Diſcourſe of Mr. *James Barnoulli* in the *Leipſick* Acts of *May*, 1693.



DIACENTROS, is a Word uſed by *Kepler*, to ſignify the ſhorteſt Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIAGLYPHICE, is the Art of Cutting, or otherwiſe making hollow or concave Figures in Metals; ſuch as Seals and *Intaglias's.*

DIALLING. Some Authors on this Subject are,

J. Bapt. Benedicti, de Re Gnomonica.
Kercheri, Ars magna Lucis & Umbræ. Rom. 1646.
Marignani Perſpectiva Horaria.
Leybourn's Dialling.
Colling's Geometrical Dialling.
Cir. Clavii Gnomonices, Libri 8. Fol.
Voellus de Sciotericis Horologiis.
Caſtii Horologiographia Plana.
Hollwell's Dialling. 4*to.*
Fr. Comondini de Horologio Deſcriptione. 4*to.*
Sargue's Univerſal Way of Dialling.
Foſter's Elliptical Horologiography.
Fale's Art of Dialling.
Wells's Art of Shadows. 8*vo.*

DIALLING in a *Mine*, which they call alſo *plumming*, is uſing a *Compaſs* (which they call a *Dial*) and a long Line, to know which Way the *Load* or Vein of Oar inclines, or where to ſink an *Airſhaft*, or to bring an Adit to a deſired Place. See the Manner of it under the Word *Tin.*

DIALLING *Lines or Scales*, are ſuch graduated Lines as being placed on Rulers or the Edges of Quadrants, and other ſuch like Inſtruments, are deſigned to expedite the Conſtitution of all Kind of Dials.

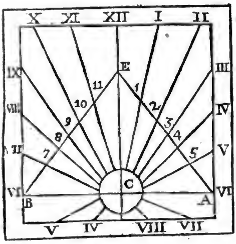
Theſe Lines are,

1. *A Scale of ſix Hours*; which is only a double Tangent, or 2 Lines of Tangents, each of 45 *Deg.* ſet together in the Middle, and equal to the whole Line of Sines, with the Declinations ſet againſt the Meridian Altitudes, in the Latitude of *London*, ſuppoſe, or whatever Place elſe it is made for. The Radius of which Line of Sines, is equal to the Dialling Scale of ſix Hours.

2. *A Line of Latitudes*; which is fitted to the *Hour Scale*, and is made by this Canon: *As Rad.: to the Chord of* 90 *Deg.* :: *So are the Tangents of each reſpective Degree of the Line of Latitudes . to the Tangents of other Arks.* And then the natural Sines of thoſe Arks are the Numbers, which taken from a Diagonal Scale of equal Parts, ſhall graduate the Diviſions of the Line of Latitudes to any Radius.

The Line of Hours and Latitudes is general for pricking down all Dials with Centres: As ſuppoſe. 1. an Horizontal Dial for the Latitude of *London*, 51 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* Draw *C E* for the Hour Line of 12, and croſs it at Right Angles with *AB*. Then out of the Scales of Latitudes ſet off *C B* and *C A* each equal to 51 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* or the Stile's Height. Then take the whole Scale of ſix Hours, and ſet it from *A* to *E*, and from *B* to *E*, dividing thoſe two Lines *A E* and *B E* with the

Compaſſes accordingly; as you ſee in the Figure:



Then Lines drawn from *C*, the Center of the Dial, through thoſe Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, *&c.* ſhall be the true Hour Lines. And this is a very ready and eaſy way to deſcribe the Hour Lines on any Plane.

See *Collin's Sector on a Quadrant.*

The other Scales are particular, and give the ſeveral Requiſites for all upright declining Dials by Inſpection.

They are theſe:

3. A Line of Chords.
4. A Line for the Subſtile's Diſtance from the Meridian.
5. A Line for the Stile's Height.
6. A Line of the Angle of 12 and 6.
7. A Line of Inclination of Meridians.

When theſe are placed all together on a Ruler in order as they ſhould be;

Count the Plane's Declination in the Line of Chords, and then a Square laid over it will interſect all the other Lines in their proper Points: Or you may open the Compaſſes to the Planes Declivation in the Chords, and then that Diſtance will find all the reſt in the other Scales. Thus, ſuppoſe a Plane decline 35 *Deg.* from the Meridian, then all the Requiſites by theſe Scales will be found thus:

	Deg.	*Min.*
The Subſtile's Diſtance from the Meridian	24	30
The Stile's Height	30	38
The Inclination of Meridians . .	41	49
The Angle of 12 and 6	84	10

All which previous Requiſites being found, the Dial may be drawn eaſily and readily by applying in the Hour Scale by the Help of the Line of *Latitudes* and the *Subſtilar Line*, as *Collins* ſhews how to do in his Sector on a Quadrant, *p.* 268. or by any other Method of deſcribing Hour Lines on a given Plane.

DIAMETER *of Gravity*, in any Surface, Body, or Solid, is that Right Line in which the Center of Gravity is placed.

DIHELIOS, in the Elliptical Aſtronomy, is that Ordinate of the Ellipſis which paſſes through that Focus in which the Sun is ſuppoſed to be placed. *Kepler.*

DILAPIDATION, is a waſteful deſtroying, or letting of Buildings run to Ruin and Decay for want of Reparation, 13 *Eliz. c.* 13. And the Money recover'd for Dilapidations, by 14 *Eliz.* 11. ſhall be employ'd in the Repair of the ſame Houſes.

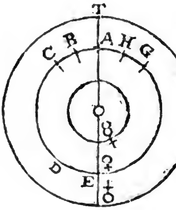
DILVING, is a Word uſed in the dreſſing of *Tin Oar*; and means, taking the Forehead of what is in the 2d Buddle after the 2d *Trambling*, and putting it into a Canvaſs Sieve, to ſhake it luſtily about in a large Tub of Water, ſo that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the *Black Tin* behind. See *Tin*, *Buddle*, and *Trambling*.

DIAZEUTICK *Tone*, in the Antient Greek Muſick, was that which disjoin'd two *Fourths*, one on each Side of it, and which being join'd to either, made a *Fifth*. This was in their Muſick that from *Meſe* to *Parameſe*; that is, in our Muſick, from *A* to *B*, ſuppoſing *Mi* to ſtand in *Bfabmi*, which is accounted its natural Poſition. They allowed to this *Diazeutick Tone*, which is our *La*, *Mi*, the Proportion of 9, to 8, as being the unalterable Difference of *Diapente* and *Diateſſaron*, or of the *Fifth* and *Fourth*.

DICASTRICK *Muſcles*, ſometimes called *Biventres*, are ſuch as have a double Belly.

DIMISSORY *Letters*. When a Candidate for Holy Orders hath a Title in one Dioceſe, and is to be ordain'd in another, the proper *Dioceſan* gives his *Letters Dimiſſory* directed to ſome other Biſhop, giving Leave that the Bearer may be ordain'd to ſuch a Cure within his Diſtrict.

DIRECT Motion of a Planet. To any Eye placed at the Earth's Surface, *Venus* and *Mercury*, which move round the Sun in leſſer Orbits than it doth, will ſometimes appear direct, and ſometimes *Stationary* and *Retrograde*.

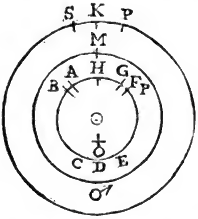


For let the Earth be at *T*, moving round the Sun in the Orbit *T* ♁ from Weſt to Eaſt. Let *A C D F* be the Orbit of ♀ revolving the ſame Way, but performing its Revolution in a ſhorter Time. It will then be plain, that when *Venus* is in that Part of her Orbit expreſſed in the Figure by *D E F*, and which is moſt remote from the Earth, ſuppoſed to be in *T*, I ſay, *Venus* will then appear to move forward directly, according to the Order of Signs, or *in Conſequentia*, as the Aſtronomers ſpeak, and ſo is ſaid to be *Direct*. And when ſhe comes to ſuch a Poſition, in reſpect of the Sun and Earth, as to be in *G*; then while ſhe moves from *G* to *H*, ſhe will ſeem to move with equal Celerity with the Sun, for then ſhe tends directly towards the Earth: Nor can ſhe appear to have any other Motion, than as if her Orbit were carry'd by the Sun moving towards the Eaſt. Therefore now ſhe will appear to move ſlower than before, but ſtill ſhe will be direct. But when ſhe gets beyond *H* towards *A*, and then to *B*, ſhe in reality moving ſwifter than the Earth, (becauſe nearer to the Sun) ſhe will paſs by between the Earth and the Sun; and therefore to an Eye placed at the Earth muſt appear to change her Place among the fix'd Stars, but yet contrary to the uſual Order of the Signs: That is, ſhe will appear to move *in Antecedentia*, and ſo is ſaid to be *Retrograde*; tho', if viewed from the Sun, ſhe would always appear to move *Direct*. And in the Part of the Orbit about *H*, ſhe will appear *Stationary*, as they call it, becauſe then Right Lines drawn from the Sun to the Earth and Her, will appear to be parallel to one another for a conſiderable Time. Alſo after her *Retrogradation*, and before ſhe begins to *Direct* again, we will be again *Stationary*, as about *B*; and then ſhe is ſaid to be *Stationary towards her Direction*, as before ſhe was *ſo towards her Retrogradation*.

And 'tis the ſame Caſe, with reſpect to the Earth conſider'd, as moving on in her Orbit; for the *Directions*, *Stations*, and *Retrogadations*, above deſcrib'd, and referred to *Venus*, will after the ſame manner appear to belong to the Earth, in the ſeveral Parts of her Orbit, to an Eye placed in *Venus*, or on the Surface of ſome Superior Planet.

And from what has been here ſaid, it appears, that *Venus* will appear *Retrograde* when ſhe is neareſt to the Earth, and conſequently then alſo appears bigger; and on the other hand, will be *Direct*, and appear leaſt, when ſhe is remoteſt from the Earth.

After much the ſame manner will the Phænomena of the Directions of the Stations and Retrogradations of the ſuperior Planets be accounted for by the following Figure:



Let *M* ♁ be the Orbit of one of the Superiors, ſuppoſe of *Mars*; let *A C* ♁ *G* be the Orbit of the Earth, and nearer to the Sun than that of *Mars*; let that Planet be ſuppoſed at *M*, and the Earth in that Part of her Orbit deſign'd by the Letter *A*: Then will *Mars* appear *Stationary*, and that towards his Direction; becauſe the Right Lines drawn from *Mars*, and from the Earth to the Sun, will for a while appear to be Parallel, altho' if *Mars* were ſeen from the Sun, his Motion would then appear to be Progreſſive, as at other Times. And while the Earth moves from *A* towards *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, and *F*, to *G*, *Mars* will appear to move forward directly among the fixed Stars, for a double Reaſon; both becauſe it is in reality carry'd about the Sun *in Conſequentia*; and alſo becauſe the Earth is carry'd the ſame way in the oppoſite Simicircle, and about the ſame Centre. *Mars* therefore being now moſt remote from the Earth, will appear to be direct. But the Earth coming at length to G, and *Mars* being ſuppoſed to be in *M*, (which in proceſs of Time will come to paſs) then he will appear *Stationary* again, and now towards his Retrogradation, for he will appear Retrogade in his Motion from G to *A*.

And the very ſame Phænomena muſt happen to *Jupiter* and *Saturn*; only the Retrogradations of *Saturn* will be more frequent than thoſe of *Jupiter*, and his than thoſe of *Mars*: Becauſe the Earth will oftner follow, overtake, and get between *Saturn* and the *Sun*, than he will between *Jupiter* and him; and oftner alſo between *Jupiter* and the *Sun*, than between *Mars* and him.

DISCONTINUANCE, in the Common Law, ſignifies the ſame as an Interruption or Breaking off; and is of two Kinds, either

DISCONTINUANCE *of Poſſeſſion*; the Effect of which is, that Man may not enter on his own Lands or Tenements alienated, whatſoever his Right be to them, of his own ſelf, or by his own Authority; but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover Poſſeſſion by Law. Or it is

DISCONTINUANCE *of Plea or Proceſs*; the Effect of which is, that the Inſtant is loſt, and may not be regain'd, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit afreſh; for to be *diſcontinued*, and to be put *ſine die*, ſignifies to be diſmiſſed the Court finally.

DISGRADING. See *Degrading*.

DISPARAGEMENT, in the Law Senſe is uſed eſpecially for matching an Heir in Marriage under his or her Degree, or againſt *Decency*.

DISPAUPERED. When any Perſon, by reaſon of his Poverty, atteſted by his own Oath of not being worth 5 *l.* (his Debts being paid) is admitted to *ſue* in *Forma Pauperis*; if afterwards, before the Suit be ended, the ſame Party have any Lands or Perſonal Eſtate fallen to him; or that the Court, where the Suit depends, think fit for that or any other Reaſon to take away that Privilege from him, he is then ſaid to be *Diſpaupered*, *i. e.* put out of the Capacity of ſuing any longer in *Forma Pauperis*.

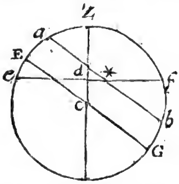
DISPENSATION of a Law, is a Thing diſtinct from the Equity of it, or from an equitable Conſtruction of it: For *Equity* is only the Correction of a Law that is too *Univerſal* or General; but a *Diſpenſation* ſuſpends the Obligation of the Law itſelf. A *Diſpenſation* therefore muſt be from the *Legiſlative Power*, and ſhould be but very rarely and ſparingly uſed.

DISTANCE *of Places* on the Earth, are eaſily found by the Analemma. Thus:

Having the Longitudes and Latiudes of any two Places on the Earth; to find their Diſtance.

Let *London* be one Place at Z, and let the other be in 20 *Deg.* Latitude North, and whoſe Difference of Longitude from *London* is 82 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* Eaſt. Take from the Chords Z E = 51 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* and draw *E C* ♎ for the Æquator; and to it, at 20 *Deg.* Diſtance draw *a b* for the Parallel of the other Place: Then from *b*, where the Meridian of *London* interſects that Parallel, ſet *b* ✳ = 82 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* the Difference of Longitude, and that will find the Point ✳ in the Parallel repreſenting the Place. Thro' ✳ at Right Angles to Z *c*, draw *e d*, croſſing the Vertical Circle in *d*; meaſure *c d* on the Sines, it will be about

bout 20 *Deg.* whoſe Complement 70 *Deg.* is the Places Diſtance from *London*, or Z. Multiply 70 by 70, you have 4900 Miles, the Diſtance required.



DISTANCE *of the Eye*, in Perſpective, is a Line drawn from the Foot of the Line of Altitude of the Eye, to the Point where a Line drawn at Right Angles to it will interſect the Object.

DISTRIBUTIVE Juſtice. See *Juſtice.*

DIVERGING *Hyperbola*, is one whoſe Legs turn their Convexities towards one another, and run towards quite contrary Ways. See *Curves.*

DIURNAL *Parallax of the Sun.* See *Parallax*, and *Sun.*

DOCKET, in the Law Senſe, is a *Brief in Writing.* It hath been formerly written *Dogget*; and ſeems then to have been ſome ſmall Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Effect of a larger Writing.

DOG-DRAW, is one of the four Kinds of an Apparent Deprehenſion of an Offender againſt Veniſon in the Foreſt: And it is, when a Man hath ſtricken or wounded a Deer, &c. by ſhooting at him with a Croſs-Bow or Long-Bow, or otherwiſe, and is *found* with a Hound or other Dog drawing after him to receive the ſame. See *Manwood's Foreſt-Laws*, *c.* 18. *N.* 9.

DOGGER, is a ſmall Ship built after the *Dutch* Faſhion with a narrow Stern, and commonly but one Maſt. See 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 3. *c.* 1.

DOG-NAILS, are ſuch as are uſed for faſtening Hinges.

DOM-BOC. See *Domes-day Book.*

DOMES-DAY *Book.* When King *Alfred* divided his Kingdom into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings, he had an Inquiſition taken of the ſeveral Diſtricts, which were digeſted into a Regiſter, which was called *Dom-Boc*; *i.e.* the Judicial or Judgment Book, repoſited in the Church of *Wincheſter*, and thence call'd the *Wincheſter-Book*, to which King *Edward*, *Sen.* ſeems to refer in the firſt Chapter of his Laws. The General Survey taken afterwards by *William* the Conqueror was after this Precedent of King *Alfred*, and ſeems but a Corruption of, or rather an Addition to, the ſame Name, *Dom-Boc* into *Domes-day Book*: And it implying no more than *Doom-Book*, or a Regiſter from which Sentence might be given in the Tenure of Eſtates; (whence by Latin Writers 'tis called *Liber Judicialis*) 'tis a trifling Etymology to derive the Word from either *Domus Dei*, or *Domes-day*, that is, the final Day of Judgment. And it is not improper to obſerve (becauſe no Notice hath yet been taken of ſo ſmall a Matter) that the Addition of *Dey*, or *Day*, in forming *Dooms-day Book* from *Dom-Boc*, doth not augment the Senſe of the Word, but only doubles and confirms it. For the Word *Day*, in all Idioms, ſignifies Judgment: And in the North, to this Day, a *Dayſman* is an Arbitrator, Umpire, or Judge; and ſo 'tis tranſlated in our Engliſh Bible, in *Job.* ix. 33. *Domes-day Book* therefore is no more than the Book of *Judicial Verdict*, *Decretory Sentence*, or *Dooming of Judgment.* *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. in Gloſſ.*

DORMANT *Tree*, is a Word uſed in Architecture, by ſome Workmen, for a great Beam lying a-croſs the Houſe; which is uſually called a *Summer.*

DORMER, in Architecture, is a Window made in the Roof of an Houſe, and it ſtands upon the Rafters.

DONATIVES. See *Benefices.*

DOUBLE *Quarrel*, is a Complaint made by any Clerk or other to the Archbiſhop of the Province againſt an inferior Ordinary, for his delaying of Juſtice in ſome Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical; as to give Sentence, to inſtitute a Clerk preſented, &c. The Effect whereof is, That the Archbiſhop taking Knowledge of the Delay, directs his Letters, under his Authentick Seal, to all and ſingular Clerks in his Province, thereby Commanding and Authorizing them, and every of them, to admoniſh the ſaid Ordinary, within a certain Number of Days (*viz.* 9.) to do the Juſtice required; or otherwiſe to cite him to appear before him or his *Official*, at a Day in the ſaid Letters prefixed, and there to alledge the Cauſe of his ſaid Delay. And laſtly, to intimate to the Ordinary, That if he neither perform the Thing enjoyned, nor appear at the Day aſſign'd, he himſelf will, without further Delay, proceed to perform the Juſtice required. And this ſeems to take its Name of *Duplex Querela*, from its being moſt times made both againſt the Judge and him at whoſe Petition Juſtice is delayed. *Cowel's Interpreter.*

DOUBLE *Aſpect*, a Term in Painting. See *Aſpect Double.*

DOUBLE *Point.* When all the Right Lines tending the ſame Way, with the Infinite Leg of any Curve, do cut it in one only Point (as happens in the Ordinates of the *Carteſian*, and in the *Cubical Parabola*, and in the Right Lines, which are parallel to the Abſciſſæ of Hyperboliſm. Hyperbola's and Parabola's) then you are to conceive, that thoſe Right Lines paſs thro' two other Points of the Curve (as I may ſay) placed at an Infinite Diſtance. And thoſe Coincident Interſections, whether they be at a Finite or at an Infinite Diſtance, Sir *Iſaac Newton* calls the *Double Point*: And how ſuch Curves as have a Double Point are deſcrib'd, ſee under *Curves.*

DOUBLING the Cape or a Point of Land, in Navigation, ſignifies to come up with it, paſs by it, and ſo to leave it behind the Ship.

DOVETAILING, in Architecture, is a Way of faſtening Boards or Timber together, by letting one Piece into another indentedly, with a *Dovetail Joint*, or with a Joynt in the Form of a Dove's Tail.

DRAGON *Beams*, in Architecture, are two ſtrong *Braces*, or *Struts*, which ſtand under a Breaſt Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGGS, in a Ship, are by the Seamen accounted whatever hangs over the Ship in the Sea, or is towed after the Ship in the Water, &c. Such as *Clothes*, a *Boat*, &c.

DRAUGHT-*Hooks*, are large Iron Hooks fixt on the Checks of a Cannon Carriage, two on each Side, one near the Trunion Hole, and the other at the Train. Large Guns have *Draught-hooks* near the middle *Tranſum*, to which are fix'd the Chains which ſerve to eaſe the Shafts of the *Limbers* on a March.

DRAW-*Bridges*, are made after ſeveral Faſhions, but the moſt common are made with Plyers twice the Length of the Gate, and a Foot in Diameter: The inner Square is travers'd with a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, which ſerves for a Counterpoiſe, and the Chains which hang from the other Extremities of the Plyers, to lift up or let down the Bridge, are of Iron or Braſs.

DRENCHES, or *Drenges* (*Lat. Drengi*) ſome ancient *MS.* ſay, were Tenants *in Capite:* Such as at the Conqueſt being put out of their Eſtates, were afterwards reſtor'd by King *William*, becauſe they being Owners thereof, were neither againſt him by their Perſons or Councils. *Co.* on *Lit. Fo.* 6. ſays, theſe *Drenches* are Free Tenants of a Manor.

DRENGAGE, was the Tenure by which the *Drenches* held their Lands.

DRIFT WAY of a Ship, the ſame with *Lee-way*.

DUCTILITY. Captain *Halley*, in *Philoſoph. Tranſ. N.* 194, gives this further Account of the extreme Ductility, and exceeding Minuteneſs of the Parts of Gold. 'Tis evident, that Gravity is in all Bodies proportional to the Quantity of Matter in each; this is known by undoubted Experiment, ſo that there is no ſuch Thing as a Propenſion of ſome *more*, others *leſs*, towards the Earth's Centre, ſince the Impediment of the Air being remov'd, all Bodies deſcend, be they never ſo looſe or compact in Texture, with equal Velocity. It follows therefore, that there is 7 times as much Matter in a Piece of *Gold*, as in one of *Glaſs* of the ſame Magnitude, (their ſpecifick Gravities being as 7 to 1 nearly) and conſequently, that at leaſt 6 Parts in 7 of the Bulk of the Glaſs muſt be *Pore* or Vacuity. This ſome Favourers of the Atomical Philoſophy have endeavour'd to ſolve, by ſuppoſing the Primary or *Conſtituent* Atoms of Gold to be much *larger* than thoſe of other Bodies, and conſequently the Pores *fewer*. In order to examine this, he inform'd himſelf by the *Wire-drawers*, that every beſt *Double-gilt Wire* was made out of Cylindrick Ingots of Silver, four Inches in Circumference, and 28 Inches long, weighing 16 *lb.* Troy. To gild theſe, they beſtow 4 *oz.* of Gold; that is, to every 48 *oz.* of Silver, one of Gold. They inform'd him alſo, that two Yards of ſuperfine Wire weighs juſt one Grain. Hence at firſt Sight it appear'd, that the Length of 98 Yards of Wire is in Weight 49 Grains, and that a ſingle Grain of Gold covers the ſaid 98 Yards; and further, that the 10000th Part of a Grain is above one 3d of an Inch in Length, (or longer than a Barley Corn) which Length may actually be divided into 10 Parts, and conſequently the 100000th Part of a Grain of Gold be viſible without a Microſcope: And by reaſon of the Specifick Gravities of the Metals, *viz.* Silver 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Gold 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; he found the Diameter of ſuch Wire to be $\frac{1}{168}$th Part of an Inch, and its Circumference $\frac{1}{53}$d Part of an Inch; but the Gold did not exceed in Thickneſs $\frac{1}{134500}$th Part of an Inch. Whence it may be concluded, that the Cube of an hundredth Part of an Inch would contain above 2433000000 (or the Cube of 1345) ſuch Atoms. And yet tho' the Gold be ſtretch'd to ſuch a prodigious Degree as is here demonſtrated, it ſtill ſhews itſelf of ſo even and united a Texture, as not to let the white Colour of the Silver that lies under it appear (even by a Miſcroſcope) thro' any the leaſt *Pores*. Which argues, that even in this exceeding Thinneſs, very many of thoſe Atoms may ſtill lie one over the other.

DULEDGE, in Gunnery, is a Peg of Wood, which joyns the Ends of the 6 *Fellows*, which form the Round of the Wheel of a Gun-Carriage; and the Joint is ſtrengthen'd on the Out-ſide of the Wheel by a ſtrong Plate of Iron call'd the *Duledge Plate*.

DUPLEX *Querela*. See *Double Quarrel*.

DUPLICATE, is uſed by *Crompton* for Second Letters Patents granted by the Lord Chancellor in a Caſe wherein he had formerly done the ſame, and was therefore thought void. But any Tranſcript or Copy of a Writing may be call'd a *Duplicate*.

EALDERMAN, was a Title among the *Saxons*, of the ſame Import as *Earl* among the *Danes*, and ſignified an *Elder* or *Stateſman*; ſuch an one as the *Romans* call'd *Senator*: And to this Day we uſe the Word *Alderman* in the ſame Senſe for an Aſſociate to the Chief Officer in the Common Council of any Town or City, and ſometimes for the Chief Officer himſelf.

EAR. The former Account (in *Vol.* I.) of this Curious Organ not being ſo ſatisfactory as I could wiſh it, I have here inſerted Dr. *Keill's* Anatomy of the *Ear*.

The Ear is divided into the External and Internal. The External Ear (whoſe Parts have already been deſcrib'd) is compoſed of the Skin, a Cartilage, and a little Fat. The Skin of this Part is thin and ſmooth, it ſticks cloſe to the Cartilage by means of a fine Membrane. The Cartilage is in that Part of the External Ear call'd the *Pinna*; and the Fat in that Part call'd the *Lobe*. The Veſſels of the External Ear, are Arteries from the *Carotidale* Veins, which go to the *Jugulares*, and the Nerves from the *Portio Dura*, and ſecond Pair of the Neck.

The External Ear is tied to the *Os Petroſum* by a ſtrong Ligament, which comes from the Backſide of the *Pinna*. Though the Ear has but a very obſcure Motion, yet it has two Muſcles: The firſt ariſes from the Outſide of the Frontal Muſcle, where it joins the *Crotaphite*, and is inſerted into the Upper and Back-part of the *Pinna*. The ſecond ariſes from the upper and foremoſt Part of the *Proceſſus Mamillaris*, and is inſerted into the middle and back Part of the *Concha*. The firſt ſhould draw the Ear upwards, and the ſecond downwards and backwards; but the continual binding of our Ears when young, deprives us of their Uſe. The Uſe of the External Ear is to gather the Sounds, and to carry them to the Internal. Its Inequalities and Circles do moderate the Violence of the Air.

The Internal Ear begins at the Conduit which goes from the Middle of the *Concha* to the *Tympanum*: it is call'd *Meatus Auditorius*. It is cartilaginous from the *Concha* till within a little of the *Tympanum*, where it is bony; yet this Cartilage goes not compleatly round, for towards the Temple its Edges do not meet by above a Line. The Paſſage is crooked, running firſt upwards and then downwards to the *Tympanum*. It is covered within by a pretty thick Membrane. Betwixt this Membrane and the Cartilage, eſpecially where it is ſlit, there are a great Number of little Glands, whoſe Execretory Chanels piercing this Membrane, carry a yellow ſort of Excrement into the *Meatus*, which hinders Inſects or any other thing to enter the Ear.

At the further Extremity of this Conduit, there is a thin tranſparent Membrane ſtretch'd out like the Head of a Drum, upon a bony Circle, which wants about half a Line of being compleat. The Handle of the *Malleolus* is tied to this Membrane, which it draws ſomewhat inwards, making it a little Concave towards the *Meatus Auditorius*: And there runs a ſmall Twig of a Nerve from the fifth Pair upon its Inſide, call'd *Chorda Tympani*; for the Membrane it ſelf is called *Tympanum*.

Behind this Membrane there is a pretty large Cavity called the Barrel; it is about three or four Lines deep, and five or ſix wide. It is lined with a fine Membrane, on which there are ſeveral Veins and Arteries. It is always full of a purulent Matter in Children. In this Cavity there are four ſmall Bones, of which,

The firſt is the *Malleolus*, or Hammer, ſo called becauſe of its Shape. Its Head has on its lower Side two Protuberances, and a Cavity whereby its joyned to the *Incus* by *Ginglymus*: Its Handle, which is pretty long and ſmall, is faſtened to the *Tympanum*. Near its Head it has two ſmall Proceſſes, and it is moved by three Muſcles.

The firſt is called the *Externus*; it ariſes from the upper and external Side of the *Meatus Auditorius*, and is inſerted into the upper and longer Proceſs of the *Malleolus*, which it draws outwards. This is neceſſary when Sounds are too great, which might break the *Tympanum*.

The Second is the *Obliquus*; it lies in the External Part of the Conduit which goes to the Palate, and entring the Barrel, it is contained in a Sinuoſity of the Bone by the upper Edge of the *Tympanum*, and is inſerted into the ſlender Proceſs of the Hammer, aſſiſting the former Muſcle in its Action.

The Third is the *Internus*, which ariſes from the Extremity of the bony Part of the Conduit which leads to the *Fauces*, and lies in a *Sinus* of the *Os Petroſum*, till it paſſes over a little Riſing of the Bone at the *Feneſtra Ovalis*, to be inſerted into the poſterior Part of the Handle of the *Malleolus*. This Muſcle, by pulling the Hammer inwards, diſtends the *Tympanum*.

The Second ſmall Bone is call'd *Incus*, the Anvil: It has a Head, and two Legs. Its Head has a Protuberance, and two Cavities, whereby it is articulated with the Hammer; the ſhorter of its Legs is tied to the Side of that Conduit which goes to the *Proceſſus Mamillaris*, and its longer Leg to the Head of the Third Bone, called,

The *Stapes* or Stirrop, becauſe of its Reſemblance. 'Tis of a Triangular Figure, being made of two Branches ſet upon a flat Baſis, which ſtands upon the *Foramen Ovale*. The Space between the two Branches is fill'd up by a fine tranſparent Membrane; the Union of the two Branches is called the Head of the Stirrop, in which there is a ſmall Cavity, in which lies the Fourth Bone. There is a ſmall Muſcle which ariſes out of a ſmall Canal in the bottom of the Barrel, and which is inſerted into the Head of the Stirrop.

The *Os Orbiculare*, which is a very ſmall Bone, being Convex on that Side which is received in the Cavity of the Head of the Stirrop, and hollow on the other Side, where it receives the long Leg of the Anvil, which is only joyned to the Stirrop by means of this Fourth Bone.

Beſides theſe Bones, there are ſeveral Holes in the Barrel. The Firſt is in its Fore-part neareſt the *Tympanum*. It is the Entry to the *Sinus* in the Mammillary Proceſs. The Second is the Orifice of a Conduit, which opens behind the Palate of the Mouth. The Beginning of this Conduit is bony; and its Extremity, which is near the

Vulva, is membranous. Part of the Air which we breath, enters by this Conduit into the Ear. The Third and Fourth are in the Internal Proceſs of the *Os Petroſum*. The one is called *Feneſtra Ovalis*; the Baſis of the Stirrop ſtands upon it; it is the Entry to the *Veſtibulum*. The other is called *Feneſtra Rotunda*; it is covered by a fine Membrane, inchaſed in a Rift of this Hole; it leads to the *Cochlea*.

The *Veſtibulum* is a Cavity in the *Os Petroſum*, behind the *Feneſtra Ovalis*; it is covered with a fine Membrane: In it open the Semi-circular Pipes of the Labyrinth. The upper Turning of the *Cochlea*, and the Auditory Nerve, pierces into it alſo.

The *Labyrinth* is made of three Semi-circular Pipes excavated in the *Os Petroſum*; they open by five Orifices into the *Veſtibulum*. That which is called the Superior Pipe, joins one of its Extremities with one of the Extremities of that which is call'd the Inferior Pipe; and theſe two Extremities open by one Orifice, but the middle Pipe opens at each End by it ſelf into the *Veſtibulum*.

The laſt Cavity of the Ear is the *Cochlea*; it reſembles a Snail's Shell. Its Canal, which winds in a Spiral Line, is divided in two, the Upper and Lower, by a thin *Lamina Spiralis*. The Edge of this *Lamina* is membranous, where there are ſeveral Holes, through which Twigs of the Auditory Nerve paſs from the one Canal to the other. The Upper Canal opens into the *Veſtibulum*, and the Lower into the Barrel, by the *Feneſtra Rotunda*.

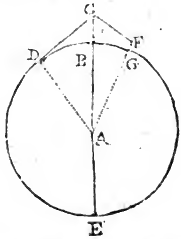
The Veſſels of the Internal Ear are Arteries and Veins from the Internal *Carotides* and *Jugulars*. The *Nervus Auditorius* enters by the Hole in the Internal Proceſs of the *Os Petroſum*. It conſiſts of two Bundles, of which one is hard, the other ſoft. Its *Portio Mollis* is diſtributed through all the *Cochlea* and *Labyrinth*, and the *Portio Dura* is beſtowed on the External Parts about the Ear.

Sounds being gather'd by the External Ear, paſs through the *Meatus Auditorius*, and beat upon the *Tympanum*, which moves the four little Bones in the Barrel. In like Manner as it is beat by the External Air; theſe little Bones move the Internal Air which is in the Barrel and *Veſtibulum*: which Internal Air makes an Impreſſion upon the Auditory Nerve in the *Labyrinth* and *Cochlea*, accordingly as it is moved by the little Bones in the Barrel. So that, according to the various Refractions of the External Air, the Internal Air makes various Impreſſions upon the Auditory Nerve, the immediate Organ of Hearing: Theſe different Impreſſions repreſent different Sounds.

See *Maria Valtalva de Aure Humana Tractatus.*

EARL, anciently was the Title given to ſuch as were Aſſociates to the King in his Councils or Martial Expeditions; as *Comes* was to thoſe who followed the Magiſtrates of *Rome*, as their Deputies to execute their Offices for them; and this Title died always with the Man. The old Way of making Earls was only *Cincturam Gladii Comitatus*, without any formal Method of Creation. But *William* the Conqueror, ſaith *Cambden*, gave this Dignity in Fee to his Nobles, annexing it to this or that County, and allotting them a Proportion of Money, ariſing from the Prince's Profits, for the Pleadings and Forfeitures of the Province: Now, and long ſince, Earls are made by the Kings of *England*, by their Charters; but without any Authority over any County, and without any Profit ariſing from thence, but ſome Annual Stipend out of the Exchequer for Honour's Sake. The Solemnity of their Creation you may find at large in *Stow*'s Annals. Their Place is next after a Marquiſs, and before a Viſcount.

EARTH. There have been ſeveral Methods thought of to find the Magnitude of the Earth: As, 1. *To find its Diameter, by having the Height of ſome very eminent Mountain, and the Length of a Viſual Ray, that ſhall be a Tangent to the Earth's Surface at ſome conſiderable Diſtance from the Top of the Hill:* For the Square of ſuch a Tangent being (by 35 *E.* 3.) equal to the Rectangle, under the whole Line made by the Earth's Diameter, and the Height of the Mountain together, if you divide *D C A* by *C B*, *i. e.* the Square of the Diſtance, from the Top of the Hill to the Earth's Surface, by the Hill's Height, the Quotient will be the Line *C E*, (*viz.*) the Aggregate of the Earth's Diameter and the Mountain's Height; the latter of which being given, the former is ſo.



2. Let a Spectator on the Top of a high Hill, as at *C*, with an Inſtrument, take the Angle *D C B*; which may beſt be done by the Help of the Sun or Moon's being in the Horizon; for that Way the Horizon will be the moſt accurately determin'd. Then the Length of the Tangent *C D*, being ſome-how known, in the Right angled △ *D C A*, the Line *D A* ═ to the Earth's Semidiameter may eaſily be drawn, and its Length found by Calculation.

3. The Angle *D C A* being taken, and the Mountain's Height *C B* known; the Earth's Radius *B A* may be had without knowing the Diſtance *C D*: For in the △ *D C A* all the Angles are known, and the Length *B C* is only the Exceſs of the Secant *C A* above the Radius *B A* or *A D*; wherefore by the Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, the Radius *A D* will be known.

There is alſo another way a-kin to theſe, of finding a Part of the Circumference of a great Circle on the Earth, by having the Altitude of two high Mountains, and their Diſtance from each other. But none of theſe Ways can be depended upon, tho' they are built upon Geometrical Principles, and are great Inſtances of the due Thought and Penetration of the Inventers; becauſe there will be ſo many unavoidable Difficulties in the different Refraction of the Atmoſphere, in taking the exact Height of the Mountains, or the Diſtance of their Tops from the Earth's Surface in *D*, that there can nothing certain be determin'd from hence.

The beſt Method therefore to gain this Point, is that which Mr. *Norwood* here in *England*, and Mr. *Picart* in *France*, proceeded in; which was to meaſure the Diſtance, in Miles, or rather in Yards or Feet, between two Places ſituate under the ſame Meridian, and at leaſt a Degree one from another; that ſo the Number of Miles contain'd in one Degree of a great Circle of the Earth, being exactly known, the Earth's Circumference will be eaſily had by only multiplying thoſe Miles by 360. And this the *French* Mathematicians ſeem to have done ſo nicely, that hardly any thing more exact is to be expected. They make the Ambit of the Earth to be 123249600 *Paris* Feet; that is, nearly, 131630573 *Engliſh* Feet, or 24930 of our Statute Miles. Whence the Diameter muſt be 41899310 *Engliſh* Feet, and nearly 7935 Statute Miles.

EARTH. Dr. *Hook, in Op. Poſt. p.* 467. ſaith, that the Semidiameter of the Earth, from the moſt accurate Obſervations that ever were made, is 3962¼ Statute Miles; or more exactly 20923500¾ Statute Feet.

Since 'tis known that the Orbit of the Earth is Elliptical, and that its Motion round the Sun is ſloweſt in the *Aphelion*, and ſwifteſt in the *Perihelion*; the Conſequence is, that the *Places* of the Earth's *Aphelion* and *Perihelion* may be found by Obſervation of her ſloweſt or ſwifteſt Motion. And the Places of theſe *Aſpides*, as they are called, may be found alſo by the Sun's Apparent Diameter; which will be leaſt when the Earth is in her *Aphelion*, and greateſt in the *Perihelion*: But their being ſome Difficulty in meaſuring this accurately, the former Way of finding the Place of the Earth's *Abſides* is the beſt.

The Motion of the Earth's *Aphelion* is only Apparent, and not Real; but it anſwers to the Proceſſion of the Equinoxes, which is annually about 50 Seconds.

EARTH. In the Year 1679, an Experiment being ſuggeſted to try, whether the Earth moved with a Diurnal Motion or not, by the Fall of a Body from a conſiderable Height, alledging it would fall to the *Eaſt* of a true Perpendicular: Dr. *Hook* read before the R. Society a Diſcourſe on that Subject, wherein he endeavoured to explain what Curve the falling Body would deſcribe; and in particular, he aſſerted, that the Fall of the Body would not be directly *Eaſt*, but to the *South-Eaſt*, and more to the *South* than the *Eaſt*. And on ſeveral Trials made, the Ball did always fall to the *South-Eaſt*. *Hook's Life, in Op. Poſt. p.* 22.

EARTH. If you ſuppoſe an heavy Body to deſcend 15 Feet in the firſt Second of Time, Mr. *Keill* ſaith, it follows by Calculation, (See Exam. of *Burnet's Theory, p.* 117, 118.) That the Force of Gravity, to the Centrifugal Force, in a Body placed at the Equator of our Earth :: is as 289 to 1. So that by the Centrifugal Force ariſing from the Earth's Rotation, any Body placed in the Equator will loſe a 289th Part of its weight which it would have were the Earth at Reſt.

And ſince there is no Centrifugal Force at the Poles, a Body there weighs 289 ℔. which, at the Equator would weigh but 288 ℔.

And *p.* 123. He ſhews;

That on our Earth, the Decreaſe of Gravity, in going from the Pole towards the Equator, is always as *the Square of the Coſine of the Latitude.*

EARTH. According to Sir *Iſaac Newton's* Principles, *Lib.* 3. *Prop.* 21. *The Axis of the Earth* doth, in every Annual Revolution of the Earth round the Sun, *twice incline towards the Ecliptic*, and twice return to its former Poſition; and on this *Nutation of the Earth's Axis* depends the Receſſion of the Equinoctial Points; and, as Mr. *Flamſtead* thinks, the Annual Parallel of the fixed Stars.

The Annual Regreſſion of the Earth's Nodes, is about 50 Seconds, and the Nutation of her Axis, about 42 Thirds.

EARTH. Dr. *Gregory, Aſtron. Phyſ. & Geom. p.* 76. That by reaſon of the Figure of the Earth, the Equinoctial Points do *recede*; and that the Axis of the Earth, in every one of its Annual Revolutions round the Sun, doth twice change its Inclination to the Ecliptic, and as often return again to its former Inclination of 66 *Deg.* and half.

EASEL-*Pieces*, in Painting, are ſuch ſmall Pieces, either Portraits or Landskips, which are painted on the *Eaſel*; (the Frame on which the Painter places his ſtrain'd Canvaſs) and are ſo called to diſtinguiſh them from larger Pictures, which are drawn on Cielings, Roofs, or the Walls of Rooms.

EASEMENT, (*Aiſimentum*) in the Law, is a Service which one Neighbour hath of another, by Charter or Preſcription, without Profit; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, *&c.* and this, in the Civil Law, is called *Servitus Predii.*

EAVESLATH, in Architecture, is a thick ſeather-edg'd Board, nail'd round the Eaves of a Houſe, for the lowermoſt Tiles, Slate, or Shingles to reſt upon.

EBDOMADARIUS, was formerly an Officer, ſo called in Cathedral Churches, appointed Weekly to ſuperviſe the Regular Performance of Divine Service, and other Duties of the Choir; and at the Beginning of each Week he drew up a Bill (which was called *Tabula*) of the Reſpective Perſons attending the Service of the Choir, and of their Duties allotted them; and thoſe Perſons which were entered in this Bill were called *Intabulati.*

ECCENTRICITY *of the Earth*, in the new Aſtronomy, is the Diſtance between the Focus and the Centre of the Earth's Elliptick Orbit: How to find which, Mr. *Whiſton* ſhews, *p.* 90. of his *Prelect. Aſtron.* from the Apparent Motion of the Sun, compared with the two Extreams of the *Apſides*. For ſince the *True Velocity* of the Earth in her *Aphelion* and *Perihelion* is in a *Reciprocal Ratio* of her Diſtances from the Sun; and that the *Apparent* and *Angular Velocity* is in a duplicate Ratio of her Diſtances reciprocally; from the Apparent Difference of theſe two Velocities, the Difference of the Diſtances, or the double Eccentricity, will eaſily be known. The Eccentricity of the whole Diſtance is, at a mean, about a 60th Part, or, more accurately, $\frac{3486}{10000}$.

ECHO. Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Oxfordſhire, Cap.* 1. diſtinguiſhes Echoes into ſuch as are, 1. *Single*, which return the Voice but once; and of theſe, ſome may be called *Tonical*; becauſe they will not return the Voice but when modulated into ſome peculiar Muſical Note: And others *Polyſyllabical*; becauſe they will return many Syllables, Words, and Sentences; and ſometimes a whole Hexameter Verſe.

2. *Manifold* or *Tautological*, which return Syllables and Words the ſame oftentimes repeated.

In the *Polyſyllabical* and *Articulate* Echoes, the Place where the Speaker ſtands is called the *Centrum Phonicum*; and the Object or Place that returns

turns the Voice is called the *Centrum Phonocampticum.* He ſaith, he experienced what *Blancanus* writes in his *Echometria, Theor.* 5. That no one Syllable can be diſtinctly and clearly returned under the Diſtance of 24 Geometrical Paces, or 120 Feet But by ſome Experiments I have made, I judge that Diſtance to be too large, as well as that of *Merſenus*, of 69 Feet, to be too little: And perhaps ſome Places may return the Voice ſooner, and ſome later, than others; which it would be worth while to try, where there is a Convenience of meaſuring perpendicularly from the *Centrum Phonocampticum.* When I was about 16 Years of Age, having Dr. *Plot*'s Book to direct me, I remember well, that I found an Echo, whoſe *Centrum Phonicum* was on the North Side of *Shipley* Church in the Wild of *Suſſex*; and which would repeat diſtinctly theſe Words, in the Night;

> *Os Homini ſublime dedit, Cœlumque tueri*
> *Juſſit & Erectos*——

eſpecially, if you ſpoke the firſt Syllable very ſtrong, and all the reſt pretty faſt. I meaſured then alſo the Diſtance very accurately, but the Papers are loſt, and I can pronounce nothing certainly about them; but only that it was much the fineſt and moſt diſtinct Echo that ever I tried; tho' I tried the famous one at *Woodſtock* ſeveral Times, after I went to *Oxford.*

ECLIPSE *of the Sun.* In order to obſerve an Eclipſe of the Sun accurately, Mr. *Flamſted* directs to caſt the Species of the Sun through a good Teleſcope, of a tolerable Length, on an extended Paper behind the Eye-Glaſs; and ſo far as that the ſaid Species may appear at leaſt 6 Inches over. And then to divide both the Periphery of a Circle, equal to that, and drawn on the Paper, into 560 gr. for the better obſerving the Cuſps of each Phaſis; and alſo the Diameter into Digits, and their Parts, by Concentrick Circles, for meaſuring the Quantity of the obſcured Parts. When you look at an Eclipſe of the Sun, the beſt and readieſt way to ſave the Eye, is to take a Piece of plain Looking-glaſs Plate, and black one ſide of it over the Flame of a Candle; and then look through it at the Sun. And if you uſe a Teleſcope, ſuch a black'd Glaſs muſt be between your Eye and the Eye-glaſs.

To determine the Moment of the Immerſion, Duration, and other Requiſites of a Solar Eclipſe: *Vid. Whiſton's Prælect. Aſtron. p.* 160. and of a Lunar, *p.* 150.

ECLIPSES. 'Tis now diſcovered, that Lunar Eclipſes do not ariſe from the Interpoſition of the Earth's *Body* between ⊙ and her, but only from the Interpoſition of her *Atmoſphere.*

Of which, and all the *Phænomena* of Eclipſes, ſee *Whiſton*'s *Prælect. Aſtron. p.* 135.

EDICT, in the Civil Law, is any thing that the Emperor eſtabliſhes of his own Accord, that it may be generally obſerved by every Subject. And this differs both from a *Decree*, or a *Pragmatick Sanction.*

ELASTICITY. The Cauſe of the Elaſticity of Fluids, ſuch as our Air, may eaſily be accounted for, from their Particles being all endowed with a Centrifugal Force, like what Sir *Iſaac Newton* mentions *in Prop.* 23. *lib.* 2. of his Excellent *Principia.* And to ſolve the Springineſs or Elaſticity of ſolid and firm Bodies, we muſt have Recourſe to another univerſal Law of Nature, *Attraction*; by which the Parts of ſolid and firm Bodies are cauſed to cohere together. When therefore hard Bodies are either *bent* or *ſtruck*, ſo that the Component Particles are a little moved from one another, but not quite disjoined and broken off, nor ſeparated ſo far as to be out of the Power of that Attracting Force, by which they cohere together; they certainly will, on the Ceſſation of the external Violence, ſpring back with a very great Velocity to their former natural State: Suppoſing, as I ſaid before, that the Particles are not ſeparated by the *Flexure*, or the *Shock*, ſo far from one another, as that the Atoms of any foreign Fluid can get in between them, and hinder the Attractive Force; for then, as ſoon as ever the ſeparating Force ceaſes, the Attractive will act, and bring them back to their former State.

ELECTION, in Numbers, with Regard to Combinations, is the ſeveral Ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having reſpect to their Places. Thus the Quantities *a*, *b*, *c*, may be taken 7 Ways; as *abc*, *ab*, *ac*, *bc*, and *a*, *b*, *c*. See *Schooten* in his *Miſcellanea*; and *Strode* of *Combinations.* See alſo the Word *Combination.*

ELECTRICITY. In *Phil. Tran* N. 308. there is an Account of an Experiment made before the R. S. at *Greſham* College, touching the extraordinary Electricity of Glaſs, produceable by a ſmart Attrition of it, with ſome odd Phœnomena thereon depending: As, that Moiſtneſs will at any Time hinder the Electrical Attraction: That the Interpoſition of the fineſt Lawn or Muſlin between the Body heated by rubbing, and the Light Bodies to be attracted, will deprive it of all Electrical Force: That when the Electrick Body (which was a Tube of Glaſs of 1½ in Diameter, and 30 in Length) became hotteſt by the greateſt Rubbing, it ſent forth Effluvia that might ſenſibly be felt to ſtrike againſt your Face, when the Tube was held near it: That exhauſting the Tube of Air by the Pump, did almoſt totally deprive it of its Electrical Force, tho' rubb'd never ſo much, *&c.* All which Experiments I have often made myſelf, and find to be very truly related there. 'Tis obſervable, that on rubbing the Tube in the Dark, a Light would be produced; which was greater when the Tube was exhauſted of Air, and then ſeem'd to be all within the Tube; and when another Hand, or ones Finger was held near the Tube in the dark, a Light was ſeen to break from it, with a ſnapping Noiſe like that of a green Leaf in the Fire, but not ſo ſmart and loud.

He got alſo a Cylindrical Glaſs, and cauſed it by the Contrivance of a Wheel to be briskly turned round in an Horizontal Poſition: When this Glaſs, being exhauſted of Air, was turn'd round its Axis, a conſiderable Light would be produced, by the Attrition of ones Hand on the Outſide; and when the Air was let in, it was ſurpriſing to ſee, that on the Application of ones Finger towards the Glaſs, a vigorous Light would be produced, which began at the Finger firſt, and ſeem'd to gravitate on it, and was ſenſibly to be felt there, at half an Inch diſtance from the revolving Glaſs. And this Purple Light was viſible, even by Day, or in the Light. Mr. *Hawkſbee* contrived alſo, that ſome looſe Threads ſhould be faſten'd at one End to a Circle of Wire, which was faſten'd at Right Angles to the Axis of the Glaſs, and within it; and then we obſerv'd ſeveral times, that when the Glaſs was ſwiftly moved round, and, by that means, ſtrongly rubbed and heated, all thoſe looſe Threads would ſtand upright, and point directly towards the Axis of the revolving Glaſs.

He afterwards fix'd the Lower Ends of Threads into a Circle of Cork, which was placed at Right Angles to the Axis as before, but the upper Ends of the Thread hang looſe; but as ſoon as the Glaſs was turn'd round as before, rubbed and warmed, the Threads would ſtand up an End in the ſame Plane with the Circle they were faſtened to; and would point directly from the Axis towards the inward Surface of the Glaſs; unleſs when moved by the Application of ones Finger without; which would, ſurpriſingly, make them bend and point towards it.

ELLIPSIS. To deſcribe this Figure readily by means of the Sector, ſee *Analemma*, Vol. 1.

EMBER-WEEKS, are thoſe Weeks in which the *Ember-Days* fall. In the Laws of K. *Alfred*, c. 39. and in thoſe of *Canute*, c. 16. they are called *Ymbren*, *i. e. Circular* Days; from whence they are corrupted into *Ember-Days*: And by the Canoniſts they are called, *Quatuor Anni Tempora*, the Four Cardinal Seaſons on which the Circle of the Year turns: They are the *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, after *Quadrageſima* Sunday; after *Whitſunday*; after *Holy-rood Day*, in *September*; and after St. *Lucy's* Day, in *December*: Which four Times anſwer well enough to the four Quarters of the Year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. And Mr. *Somner* thinks, they were Faſts inſtituted to beg God's Bleſſing on the Fruits of the Earth. Theſe Ember-Weeks are now chiefly taken notice of on the Account of the Ordinations of Prieſts and Deacons; becauſe the Canon now appoints the Sundays next ſucceeding the Ember-Week, for the Solemn *Times* of Ordination. Tho' the Biſhops, if they pleaſe, may ordain on any Sunday or Holyday.

EMBRACERY, is the Offence of an *Embraceur*; to pre-inſtruct the Jury.

EMBRE, or *Embring-Days*, are thoſe by the Antients call'd *Quatuor Tempora*, and are of great Antiquity in the Church; being obſerved on the *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday* next after *Quadrageſima* Sunday, *Whitſundy*, *Holy-Rood Day*, in *September*, and St. *Lucy's* Day, in *December*, 2 & 3 *Edward* VI. c. 19.

EMENDATIO, in the Law, is the Power of amending and correcting Abuſes according to ſtated Rules and Meaſures: As.

EMENDATIO *Panni*, is the Power of *Aulnage*, or *Ulnage*, or looking to the Aſſize of Cloth, that it be of the juſt Ell, or due Meaſure.

EMENDATIO *Panis & Cerviſiæ*, is the Aſſize of Bread and Beer; or the Power of ſuperviſing and correcting the Weights and Meaſures belonging to them.

EMETICKS. Dr. *Cheyne*, in his Book of Fevers, ſays, the Action of vomiting by a Medicine is produced thus: The Particles of the Vomitory, by wedging themſelves into the Orifices of the *Emiſſaries* of the Glands which are placed adjacent to the Surface of the Stomach, do *Dilate* the ſame (which by ſome extrinſical Cauſe had been contracted) and after the ſame Manner do *Diſſolve* (at leaſt in ſome Degree) the Coheſion of the Stagnant *Morbifick* Matter, rendring it more fluid, and conſequently, making its Reſiſtance leſs. Now the natural and conſtant Action of the *Glands* being *Secretion*; and the *Impediment* (by the Dilatation of the Orifice, and the Attenuation of the Fluid) being taken away, or at leaſt made leſs than the natural *Momentum* of the Glands, the Matter muſt neceſſarily flow into the Cavity of the Stomack, till it be heap'd up in ſuch a Quantity (which not being to be done in an Inſtant, muſt require ſome Time) as is ſufficient (by the united Loathſomneſs, and the *Vis Stimulans* of the Emetick) to villicate and force the Fibres of the Stomach, *Abdomen*, and *Diaphragm* (by the Communication of the Nerves of the *Firſt* with the two laſt) into a violent Contraction, and thereby, throw all out by the *Oeſophagus*; and this makes all quiet for a while, till a new and ſufficient Quantity be excerned from theſe Glands to reproduce the aforeſaid Contraction. And thus there happens a Fit of Vomiting and Quiet alternately, till either all the *Morbifick* Matter be thrown out, or the Force of the Emetick is ſo dilated, that it is no longer able to elicit the *Morbifick* Matter from the Glands. And the *Strong Contraction* in ſo many *Muſcles* and *Muſcular Canals* as are at work in the Action of Vomiting, and the Violent *Concuſſion* which is produced over the whole Body, by a Power which, by juſt Computation, is not inferior to that of 26000 ℔. Weight, may, and often does take away the Obſtructions in many other Canals beſides thoſe which are adjacent to the Stomach and Gullet; as we may plainly ſee by thoſe vaſt Sweats which plentiful Fits of Vomiting occaſion. *Emeticks* and purgative Medicines differ only in this, that the Particles of the latter do not immediately *vellicate* the Fibres of the Stomach, *dilate* the Orifices, and *attenuate* the Matter contain'd in the Glands of the Stomach, but act gently, and aſſiſt the natural Motion of *Digeſtion*, and ſo are carried down into the Inteſtines; and how they operate there, ſee under *Purgatives*.

EMINENTIAL *Equation*, is a Term uſed by the Algebriſts in their Inveſtigation of the Areas of Curvilineal Figures; and is ſo called, becauſe 'tis an Artificial Equation, which contains another Equation eminently. See *Hayes's Fluxions*, p. 97, &c.

EMISSARY *of a Gland*, is the common Conduit, Canal, or *Pelvis*, in which all the little Secretory Canals of a Gland do terminate. See *Gland* and *Animal Secretion*.

EMPHYTEUSIS, in the Civil Law, is a Contract made by Conſent, but created by the *Roman* Law, and not the Law of Nations; by which Houſes or Lands are given, to be poſſeſs'd for ever, upon Condition that the Lands ſhall be improv'd, and that a ſmall yearly Rent ſhall be paid to the Proprietor. The Tenant is call'd,

EMPHYTEATA, becauſe of his being under an Obligation of planting and improving the Land.

EMPTIO-*Venditio*, in the Civil Law, is that Contract, by Conſent only, which we call Buying and Selling, whereby the Seller is bound to deliver the Goods, and the Buyer to pay the Price for them, according to the Bargain.

EMPYREUMA, is that Taſt and Smell of Fire, which ſome Things, too haſtily diſtill'd, retain.

ENCAUSTICE, is the Art of *Enameling*.

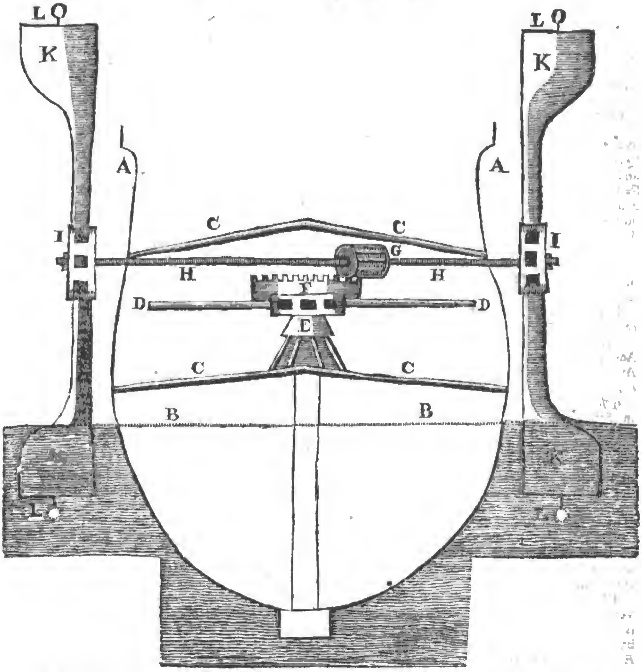
ENCHESON, is a *French* Word often uſed in our Law-Books; and ſeems to ſignify, the Occaſion, Reaſon, or Cauſe of any Thing's being done.

ENCOLAPTICE is the Art of making Plates of Braſs, and cutting in the Figures or Letters for Monumental Inſcriptions and Laws.

ENGINE for Rowing Ships : The Figure of this Engine being omitted in *Vol.* I. is here added.

Deſcription.

A. The Line the Ship makes.
B. The Water Line.
C. The Decks.
D. The Capſtand Barrs.
E. The Capſtand.
F. A Wheel on the Drum-head of the Capſtand.
G. A Trundle-head on the Wheel.
H. An Iron Bar going through the Trundle-head, and thorough the Sides of the Ship.
I. Two Drum-heads like thoſe on the Capſtand.
K. Paddles, of which Six, or Eight on each Side the Ship, are with Eaſe Fixed and Unfixed into the ſaid Drum-heads.
L. A Piece of Iron, to which a Luff-Tacle may be Fix'd, to lift thoſe that are too Heavy for Mens Strength, round each of which, by taking half Turns with a Cord, you make a Compleat Wheel on each Side the Veſſel.

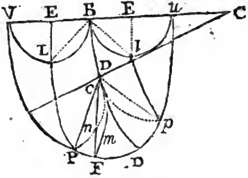


ENGLECERY, *Engleceria*, is an old Word ſignifying to be an *Engliſhman* : For in the Time of the *Danes*, if a Man were privily ſlain or murdered, it was accounted *Fracigena*, which Word then comprehended every Alien, until *Englecery* was prov'd, that is, 'till it was made manifeſt that he was an *Engliſhman*. *Vid. Bracton*, *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *Cap.* 15. *Fol.* 134. But there being many Abuſes and Troubles about this *Englecery*, it was taken away by 14 *E.* III. *cap.* 4.

ENURE, in the Law Senſe, ſignifies to take Place, or Effect, or to be Available. As a Releaſe ſhall *Enure* by way of Extinguiſhment ; and a Releaſe made to a Tenant for Term of Life, they ſay, ſhall *Enure* to him in Reverſion.

EPICYCLOID, is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the

Convex or *Concave* Part of another Circle; which Part of this other Circle is call'd the Baſe of the *Epicycloid*; as in this Figure, *D B* is the Baſe of the *Epicycloid*; *V* its Vertex; *V B* its *Axis*; *D P V* half of the *Exterior Epicycloid*; made by the Revolution of the Semicircle *V L B*, (which is called the *Generant*) along the Convex Side of the Baſe *D B*: As *D P V* is the *Interior Epicycloid*, formed by the Generant's revolving along the *Concave* Side of the Baſe.



How a Portion of this Epicycloid is ſquarable, ſee *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 217. by Mr. *Caſwell*, and in *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 218. you have a general Propoſition for meaſuring the Areas of all Cycloids and Epicycloids. How to find the *Evoluta* to this kind of Curve, as alſo to find the Areas of Cycloidal and Epicycloidal Spaces. See *Hayes's Fluxions, p.* 210, &c.

EPISCOPALE *Onus*. See *Epiſcopalia*.

EPISCOPALIA, are Synodials, Pentecoſtals, and other Cuſtomary Payments, from the Clergy to their Dioceſan Biſhop; which Dues were formerly collected by the Rural Deans, by them tranſmitted to the Biſhop.

Theſe Cuſtomary Impoſitions were called *Onus Epiſcopale*, and were by ſpecial Privilege remitted to thoſe free Chapels as were built on the *Demeſne* of the King, and exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction.

EQUATED *Bodies*. On *Gunter*'s Sector there are ſometimes placed two Lines, anſwering one another, and called, *The Lines of Equated Bodies*: They lie between the Lines of Solids and Superficies, and are noted with the Letters *D*, *I*, *C*, *S*, *O*, *T*, for Dodecahedron, Icoſihedron, Cube, Sphere, Octahedron, and Tetrahedron.

Their Uſes may be theſe;

1. The Diameter of a Sphere being given, to find the Sides of the 5 Regular Bodies, ſeverally, equal to that Sphere.

2. The Side of any of the Bodies being given, to find the Diameter of the Sphere, and the Sides of the other Bodies, which ſhall be ſeverally to the firſt Body given.

If the Sphere be firſt given, take its Diameter, and apply it over in the Sector in the Points *S*, *S*: If any of the other Bodies be firſt given, apply the Side of it over in its proper Points: So Parallels taken from between the Points of the other Bodies, ſhall be the Sides of thoſe Bodies, equal ſeverally to the firſt Body given.

EQUATIONS. Captain *Halley* in *Philoſoph. Tranſ. N.* 190. *p.* 38. gives an Account of the Number of Roots in Cubick and Biquadratick Equations, together with their Signs and Limits. And in *N.* 210. he gives a Method for the Extraction of all Roots out of them without any previous Reduction.

In *N.* 309. there is an Analytical, Geometrical, Mechanical, and Univerſal Method for the Reſolution of Cubick and Biquadratick Equations, by Mr. *J. Colſon*. And an Analytical Reſolution of ſome Equations of the 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and Superior Powers; and ſo on Infinitely, in Finite Terms, and in ſuch a Method as *Cardan* uſed for Cubicks.

Dr. *Gregory*, in the Preface to his excellent *Oxford Euclide*, in *G. L.* ſhews, that from the 86th and 87th Propoſition of *Euclides Data*, even Biquadratick Equations, where the 2d and 4th Terms are wanting, may be reſolv'd. As all *Quadratick Equations* may be, by the 84th and 85th Propoſitions of the ſame *Data*.

EQUES *Auratus*, is uſed to ſignify a Knight, which is called *Auratus*, becauſe antiently none but Knights might guild or beautify their Armour, or other Habiliments of War, with Gold. However, in Law, this Term is not uſed; but inſtead of it *Miles*, and ſometimes *Chevalier*.

EQUILATERAL *Hyperbola*. If the Tranſverſe *Diameter* of any *Hyperbola* be equal to its *Parameter*, then all the other Diameters will alſo be equal to their *Parameters*: And ſuch an *Hyperbola* as is this, is called an *Equilateral*, whoſe Aſymptotes do always interſect each other at Right Angles in the Center.

EQUITY, is of two Sorts, and thoſe of contrary Effects; for the one doth abridge and take from the Letter of the Law; and the other doth enlarge and add thereto.

The firſt is thus defined; *'Tis the Correction of the Law made generally in that Part wherein it fails*; which is a Correction much uſed in our Law: As ſuppoſe an Act made, That whoſoever does ſuch a Thing, ſhall be a Felon, and ſuffer Death: Yet if a Madman, or an Infant, who hath no Diſcretion, do the ſame, he ſhall neither be a Felon, nor ſuffer Death.

The other Equity is defined, to be an *Extenſion of the Words of the Law to Cauſes unexpreſs'd, yet having the ſame Reaſon*; ſo that when one Thing is enacted, all other Things are ſo too, that are of the like Degree: As the Statute, which ordains, that in Action of Debt againſt Executors, he that doth appear by Diſtreſs ſhall anſwer, doth extend by Equity to Adminiſtrators; for ſuch of them as ſhall appear firſt by Diſtreſs, ſhall anſwer by *Equity* of the ſaid Act: *Quia ſunt in Equali genere. Cow. Interpret.*

EQUIVOCAL *Generation*. There is ſcarce any thing ſeems more to countenance Equivocal Generation, than the Production of Worms, *&c.* in the Bodies of Animals; and yet Mr. *Andey*, in his Diſcourſe *de la Generation de Vers dans le Corps de l' Homme Paris*, in 8*vo*. 1700. ſhews, that they breed there by a *Seed* which finds Entrance ſome how into our Bodies; and in particular, he ſhews, that the *Ciron*, or Hand-Worm, iſſues perfectly from its Egg, and after that grows inſenſibly. He judges that the Eggs of ſmall Inſects enter our Bodies by the Air we breathe, and in our Food; and that they are hatch'd there, only when they find an agreeable Heat and Diſpoſition of the Humours and Parts.

Dr. *George Garden* hath obſerv'd; See *Phil. Tran. N.* 237. that the *Bearers*, or Bearing Buds of Fruit-Trees, are full of Aſperities, and not ſo ſmooth in their *Bark* as the other Parts of the

Tree; and that if after Harveſt you look on theſe with a common Microſcope, you will find the Cavities *there* full of Eggs of an oblong Figure, and of a Citron Colour; eſpecially, in ſuch *Years*, and in thoſe Trees, where the Caterpillers have been numerous. From whence he concludes, that we ſhould not ſay Inſects are bred out of Corruption equivocally, and not *ex Ovis*, only becauſe we cannot diſcern the particular Manner of their Propagation. See *Inſects*.

Mr. *Ray* ſaith, it ſeems to him *to be moſt probable*, that there is no ſuch Thing as *Spontaneous* or *Equivocal* Generation; but that all Inſects are the Natural Iſſue of Parents of the ſame Species with themſelves. *Fr. Redi*, in his Book *de Gener. de g'l Inſetti*, hath, I think, cleared up this Point, and ſhew'd there is no Generation of Animals *ex Materia Putrida*. And Dr. *Liſter* hath given an Account of the Inſects bred in the By-Fruits and Excreſcencies of Vegetables, *in Phil. Tran. N.* 71, 72, 75.

Mr. *Willoughby* accounts for the *Ichneumon Waſps*, and the Manner of their laying their Eggs in the Bodies of other Inſects; as of Caterpillers, *&c. Phil. Tranſ. N.* 76.

Dr. *Liſter*, *in Phil. Tranſ.* N. 83. hath refuted the vulgar Notion, that Horſe-hairs thrown into Water will become animated Bodies; and ſhews, that the Appearances of that Kind are *Hair-Worms* actually bred in the *Bodies of other Inſects*, as of the *Common Black Beetle*, &c.

ERRANT, in our Law, is the ſame as *Itinerant*, being attributed to Judges that go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs at large.

ESCAMBIO, is a Licence granted to one, for the making over a Bill of Exchange to another, at Sea, *Reg. Orig. Fol.* 194. For by the Statute of 3 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. no Merchant ought to exchange or return Money beyond Sea, without the King's Licenſe.

ESCAPE, ſignifies, in the Civil Law, a violent or Privy Evaſion out of ſome lawful Reſtraint.

ESNECY, *Æſnecia*, in the Law, is a Prerogative given to the eldeſt Co-partner, to chuſe firſt, after the Inheritance is divided.

ESPICURNANTIA, is the Office of *Spigurnel*, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

ESQUIRE, in *French Eſcuier*, i. e. *Scutiger*, was originally ſuch an one, as attending a Knight in Time of War, did carry his Shield. But now it ſignifies a Gentleman, or one that beareth Arms as a Teſtimony of his Nobility or Gentry; and is a meer Title of Dignity, next to and below a Knight. They who claim this Title now are, all the younger Sons of Noblemen; the Four Eſquires of the King's Body; the eldeſt Sons of all Barons, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors; thoſe that ſerve the King in any worſhipful Calling; ſuch as created Eſquires by the King with a Collar of SS's of Silver: The Chief of ſome Families are alſo Eſquires by Preſcription: Thoſe that bear any ſuperior Office in the Common-wealth, as a Juſtice of Peace, while in Commiſſion, and Utter Barriſters, *&c.*

ESSAY *Hatch*, is the Miners Term for a little Trench or Hole, which they dig to ſearch for *Shoad*, or *Oar*. See *Tin*.

ESSENTIAL *Oils of Vegetables*, are, according to the Chymiſts, ſuch are drawn from the Plant in a Limbeck, by the Help of Water.

ESTERLING. The ſame with *Sterling*.

ESTORERS. The ſame with *Huſe Bote*, or *Houſe Bote*: Which ſee.

ESTRANGERS, in the Law, are ſometimes taken for ſuch as are not Privies or Parties to the levying of a Fine, or making of a Deed; and ſometimes for thoſe that are born beyond the Sea.

ESTRAY, ſignifies any Tame Beaſt found within any Lordſhip, and not own'd by any Man; in which Caſe, being cried, according to Law, in the Market adjoining, if it be not claimed by the Owner in a Year and a Day, it is the Lord's of the Soil.

EVENINGS, was formerly the Delivery, at Night or *Even*, of a certain Portion of Graſs or Corn to a Cuſtomary Tenant, who performs his wonted Service of Mowing or Reaping for his Lord, and at the End of his Day's Work, did uſe to receive ſuch a Quantity of Graſs or Corn to carry Home with him, as a Gratuity or Encouragement for his bounden Service. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.*

EVICTION, in the Civil Law, is a Recovery of the Title to any thing ſold by a Stranger.

EVOLUTA. See in *Involute* and *Evolute* Figures, in *Vol.* I.

EVOLUTION. The Equable Evolution of the Periphery of a Circle, or any other Curve, is ſuch a gradual Approach of the Circumference to Rectitude, as that all its Parts do meet together, and equally *evolve* or unbend; ſo that the ſame Line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs Ark of a reciprocally greater Circle, till at laſt they turn into a ſtrait Line.

In Philoſ. Tranſ. N. 260. *p.* 445. you have a new *Quadratrix* to the Circle, found by this Means, being the *Curve deſcribed by the Equable Evolution of its Periphery.*

EUSTACHIAN *Tube*. The ſame with the *Aqueductus Tallopii*. See *Tuba Euſtachiana*.

EXACTION *Secular*, was any Sort of Tax or Impoſition formerly paid by ſervile and feudatory Tenants.

EXCEPTION, in the Law, is a Stop or Stay to an Action; being uſed in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and in both divided into *Dilatory* and *Peremptory*.

EXCLUSIONS. The *Method of Excluſions* is a Way of coming at the Solution of Problems (in numerical Caſes) by previouſly ejecting or excluding out of our Conſideration, ſuch Numbers as are of no Uſe in ſolving the Queſtion; and whereby conſequently the Proceſs may be regularly and judiciouſly abbreviated.

An Account of which Method, Mr. *Frenicle* gives, in the *Ouvrages de Mathematique*, *&c. in Fol. Paris*, 1693.

EXHIBITION, was anciently an Allowance for Meat and Drink, ſuch as the Religious Appropriators made to the poor depending Vicar. And this Word is ſtill retained in the Colleges of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, in nearly the ſame Senſe.

EX OFFICIO. By a Branch of a Statute of 1 *Eliz.* 1. The Queen, by her Letters Patents, might authoriſe any Perſons, *&c.* to adminiſter an Oath *Ex Officio*; whereby the ſuppoſed Offender was forced to confeſs, accuſe, or clear himſelf of any Criminal Matter, *&c.* But this Branch, relating to the ſaid Oath, is repeal'd by *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 11.

EXPLETORY *Juſtice.* See *Juſtice.*

EXPONENTIAL *Curves*, are ſuch as partake both of the Nature of *Algebraick* and *Tranſcendent* ones. They partake of the former, becauſe they conſiſt of a *Finite* Number of Terms, tho' thoſe Terms themſelves are *Indeterminate :* And they are in ſome meaſure *Tranſcendental*, becauſe they cannot be Algebraically conſtructed.

EXPONENTIAL *Equations*, are ſuch as Sir *Iſaac Newton* calls *Geometrice Irrationals* ; they are ſometimes alſo call'd *Tranſcendental.*

EXPONENTIAL *Quantities*, are ſuch whoſe Exponents are indeterminate, variable, or flowing Quantities ; and the Quantities are of ſeveral Degrees and Orders. When the Exponent is a *ſimple* indeterminate Quantity, 'tis called an *Exponential* of the *firſt* or loweſt Degree.

When the Exponent it ſelf is an *Exponential* of the firſt Degree, then the Quantity is an *Exponential* of the ſecond Degree, *&c.*

Thus z^y is an *Exponential* of the firſt Degree ; becauſe the Quantity y is a *ſimple* flowing Quantity. But z^{y^x} is an Exponential Quantity of the ſecond Degree ; becauſe y^x is an Exponential of the firſt Degree. So alſo $z^{y^{x^y}}$ is an Exponential of the Third Degree ; the Expotent y^{x^y} being one of the ſecond.

See *D. Bernoulli's Tractatus de principiis Calculi Exponentialis :* And *Craig*'s Correction alſo of a Miſtake in it ; *in Phil. Tranſ. N.* 245. *p.* 374.

Hayes Fluxions, p. 306. Where are Rules to find the Fluxions of *Logarithms* and of *Powers*, when the Exponents are Flowing Quantities. As alſo how to conſtruct *Exponential Curves*, and to determine their Tangents.

EXPROMISSOR, in the Civil Law, is one that diſcharges the firſt Debtor, and takes the Burden upon himſelf.

EXTEND. To extend, in a Legal Senſe, ſignifies the valuing of Lands and Tenements of one bound by Statute, *&c.* and hath forfeited his Bond to ſuch an indifferent Rate, as that, by the yearly Rent, the Obligator may in time be fully paid his Debt.

EXTREMITIES *of the Figures in Painting*, are the Head, Hands, and Feet ; and theſe ſhould be drawn with more Nicety and Exactneſs, or more terminated than other Parts; and muſt help, by that Means, to render the Action more expreſſive.

EYE. Dr. *Hook*, in his *Poſthumous Works, p.* 12. ſaith, That the diſcerning Power of the Eye, is not capable of making Diſtinction of Parts, when they are ſmaller than the ſmall Pores of Wood ; which he found by this Experiment : By a convenient *Lens*, he brought the Object ſo near the Eye, that the croſſing of the Rays in the Eye was about the middle Space between the viſible Side of the Object and the Bottom of his Eye ; from whence it followed, that the Picture of the viſible Part of the Object was as big as the Thing repreſented ; and the Eye being then at moſt but capable of ſeeing or diſtinguiſhing thoſe Pores ; it follows, that if the Cauſe of that Diſtinction be from the Ends of the Filaments of the Optic Nerve, as *Deſcartes* ingeniouſly ſuppoſes, the Filaments can't be ſmaller than the Microſcopical Pores of Wood ; and that the Eye is uncapable of diſtinguiſhing the Parts of any Object that are ſmaller than thoſe : So that any Object being ſo far remov'd from the Eye, as that its Picture on the Retina ſhall be leſs than a Microſcopical Pore, will become inviſible ; at leaſt if it be but of a dull Radiation ; for if it be of a bright one, (as the Stars are) the whole Filament is moved by having one Part of it powerfully acted on ; and ſo we have a Senſation of the Object the ſame as if it were much bigger. And this ſeems to be the Reaſon, why the Stars appear to our naked Eye many thouſand Times bigger than they really are, and even as big as thro' a long Teleſcope. And *p.* 13, he ſaith, that if by the Help of Glaſſes, the Eye can be made capable of collecting a much greater Quantity of Rays from a Point, and make them meet in the Retina, 'tis not improbable, but that a much greater Number of Bodies may be diſcovered to be *Radiant*, which are now not ſuppoſed to be ſuch.

F. By Statute 5 & 6 *E.* 6. *cap.* 4. 'tis enacted, That whoever ſhall maliciouſly ſtrike any Perſon with a Weapon in the Church or Church-yard, or draw it there, with an Intent to ſtrike, ſhall have one of his Ears cut off; or if he have no Ears, ſhall be burnt on the Cheek with an *F*; that he may be known for a common Fighter or Fray-maker.

FABRICK *Lands*, are Lands given to the Rebuilding, Repair, or Maintenance of Cathedrals, and other Churches, and mentioned in the Act of Oblivion, 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. Formerly every one almoſt gave by his Will ſomething, more or leſs, to the Fabrick of the Cathedral, or his Pariſh Church, and theſe were called *Fabrick Lands*; and by the *Saxons*, *Timber Lands*.

FACE *prolong'd*, in Fortification, is that Part of the Line of Defence Razant which lies between the Angle of the Shoulder and the Curtain; or 'tis the Line of Defence Razant diminiſhed by the Length of a Face.

FACIA's, in Architecture, as the Workmen call it, (for it ſhould be ſpelt *Faſciæ*,) are nothing but broad Liſts or Fillets, and are commonly made in Architraves, and in the Corners of Pedeſtals. In Brick Buildings, they call the Juttings-out of the Bricks over the Windows in all Stories but the higheſt, by this Name; theſe are ſometimes plain, and ſometimes moulded; and this moulding is only a *Scima Reverſa*, or an *O* . . . *G* . . . at the Bottom, and above this are two plain Courſes of Bricks, then an Aſtragal, and laſt of all, a *Boultine*; which the Workmen call a *Boultrea* and a *Boltell*.

FACK, in a Ship, is any one round of a Cable when it is quoiled up out of the Way.

FAGGOT, in Times of Popery here was a Badge worn on the Sleeve of the Upper Garment of ſuch Perſons as had recanted and abjured what the Powers that then were, did call Hereſy; which was put on after the poor Wretches had carried a Faggot, by way of Penance, to ſome appointed Place of Solemnity. And ſometimes they interpreted the leaving off this Badge of the Faggot to be a Sign of Apoſtacy.

FALDAGE, *Faldagium*, is a Privilege which antiently ſeveral Lords reſerved to themſelves of ſetting up Folds for Sheep in any Fields within their Manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their Tenants Sheep, which they called *Secta Faldæ*. This Faldage in ſome Places they call a *Fold Courſe*, or Freefold; and in ſome old Charters 'tis called *Foldſoca*, *i. e. Libertas Faldæ* or *Faldagii*.

FALDFEY, or *Faldfee*, was a Compoſition paid ſome Cuſtomary Tenants antiently, that they might have Liberty to fold their Sheep upon their own Ground.

FARDEL *of Land*, according to ſome Writers, is the 4th Part of a Yard Land; but *Noy*, in his *Complete Lawyer*, *p.* 57. ſaith, two Fardels of Land make a Nook, and four Nooks a Yard Land.

FARDING, or *Farthing* of Gold, ſeems to have been a Coin uſed in antient Times, containing in value the 4th Part of a Noble, *viz.* Twenty-pence in Silver: In Weight, the 6th Part of an Ounce of Gold, that is, of five Shillings in Silver. This Word is uſed 9 *H.* 5. *c.* 7. and there appears to have been a Coin as well as the Noble and Half Noble.

FARDING-*deal*, or *Farundel of Land*, was the 4th Part of an Acre.

FAST-*Country*. A Term uſed by the Tin-Miners, and ſignifies the ſame with *Shelf*; which ſee.

FASTING *Men*, *Homines habentes*. An old Term which ſome will have to ſignify Men of Repute and Subſtance: But 'tis more probable, that by it was meant rather Pledges, Sureties, or Bondſmen; which, according to the *Saxon* Cuſtom, were faſt bound to anſwer for one anothers peaceable Behaviour.

FAUSBRAYE. See *Falſe Braye*.

FEATHER *Edg'd*, is a Term uſed by Workmen for ſuch Boards as are thicker on one Edge or Side than on the other.

FELLOWS, in Fortification, are ſix Pieces of Wood, each of which form an Arch of a Circle; and theſe, joined all together by *Duledges*, make an entire Circle; and theſe, with 12 Spokes, make the Wheel of a Gun Carriage. Their Thickneſs is uſually the Diameter of the Ball of the Gun they ſerve for, and their Breadth ſomething more.

FEODARY, *Feodatorious*, was formerly the Title for the *Seneſchal* or Prime Steward, who received *Aids*, *Reliefs*, *Herriots*, &c. and ſuch Cuſtomary Fees due to any Lord.

FIBRES. There are other Diviſions and Diſtinctions of *Fibres*, beſides thoſe two mentioned in *Vol.* I. For, according to ſome Authors, there are in an Animal Body, *Carnous*, *Membranous*, *Cartaliginous*, *Tendinous*, *Oſſeous*, and *Nervous* Fibres, according to the Matter of which they conſiſt. The *Carnous* Fibres, of which the Fleſh is compoſed, are vaſcular and hollow, being full of little Cells: They are called *Fibræmotices*, becauſe they are the chief Organs of Muſcular Motion.

There is a Difference alſo among *Fibres*, as to their Situation and Courſe. For thoſe that run lengthwiſe in Right Lines, are called *Strait Fibres*: Thoſe that run about ſome Part, as thoſe do that form *Sphinter Muſcles*, are call'd Circular. Thoſe Fibres which croſs *Strait ones* at Right Angles are called *Tranſverſe*; but thoſe which interſect them at any other Angles, *Oblique Fibres*.

FIDE *Juſſor*, in the Civil Law, is the ſame with *Repromiſſor*, *Adpromiſſor*, *Sponſor*, *Prædes*, and *Vades*; That is, a *Surety*, or one that obliges himſelf in the ſame Contract with a Principal, for the greater Security of the *Creditor* or *Stipulator*.

FIELD-*Colours*, are ſmall Flags about a Foot and half Square, which are carried along with the Quarter-maſter-General, for marking out the Ground for the ſeveral Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD-*Pieces*, are ſmall Cannon which are uſually carried along with an Army in the Field; ſuch as 3 Pounders, Minions, Sakers, 6 Pounders, Demi-Culverins, and 12 Pounders; and theſe being ſmall and light, are eaſily carried.

FIELD-*Staff*, is a Staff carried by the Gunners; 'tis about the Length of an Halbert, with a Speer at the End, which, on each Side, hath Ears ſcrew'd on like the Cock of a Match-lock; and in theſe, the Gunners ſcrew in Lighted Matches when they are on Command. And this is call'd Arming the *Field-Staffs*.

FIFE *Rails*, in a Ship, are thoſe that are plac'd on Baniſters on each Side of the Top of the Poop, and ſo along with *Hances* or Falls they reach down to the Quarter-Deck, and to the Stair of the Gangway.

FIGURE. The Rectangle under any Diameter and its proper Parameter, is, in the Ellipſis and Hyperbola, called the Figure of that Diameter. *De la Hire, Lat. Con. p.* 47, 48.

FINERY, is the Name of one of the Fires in Forges in an Iron-work. See *Iron*. At the *Finery*, by the Working of the Hammer, they bring the Iron into what they call *Blooms* and *Anconies*.

FIRE. See *Light*. There is an Account of the Generation of Fire, by Mr. *Malbranche*, in the Fr. Memoirs for the Year 1699, which is ingenious enough; but it ſeems to depend entirely on the Hypotheſis of *Deſcartes*. In the ſame Book, Mr. *Amontons* ſhews a Method of making the Force of Fire ſupply that of Men or Horſes in Engines, *p.* 112.

FIRE-*Maſter*, in our Train of Artillery, is an Officer that gives the Directions and the Proportions of the Ingredients for all the Compoſitions of Fire-Works, whether for Service in War, or for Rejoycings and Recreations. His Orders are given to the Fire-Workers and Bombardeers, who are obliged to execute them.

FIRE-*Workers*, are ſubordinate Officers to the Fire-Maſters, but they command the Bombardeers: They receive the Orders from the Fire-Maſters, and ſee that the Bombardeers execute them.

FIRME, the ſame with a Farm, or Land and Tenements hired at a certain Rate. But it antiently ſignified the *Reception* and *Entertainment* of the King, or any other Lord and his Retinue; and frequently in the Doomſday Book, a Condition of Tenure was *pro firma per unum diem*, or *pro firma per unum noctem*: And ſo, becauſe in the *Saxon*, and part of the *Norman*, Times, the Rent of Lands was paid in Proviſions, *Firma* ſignified the Profits and Rent of an Eſtate: But *Henry* II. for better Convenience, alter'd this Cuſtom into an Equivalent of Money; which Pecuniary Rent was ſtill call'd *Firma Regis*.

FIRST-*Fruits*, *Primitiæ*, are the Profits of every Benefice for one Year, given before the Reformation to the Pope; but by 26 *H.* VIII. *c.* 3. tranſlated to the Crown: And by that Act, he which enters on any Spiritual Living before he pays or compounds for it, on Conviction, forfeits the double Value thereof. Every Clerk therefore, before his Induction, (or ſoon after,) ſhould go himſelf with one Friend of the City of *London*, Inns of Courts, or Parts adjacent, or ſend two ſuch Friends for him, to the Firſt Fruits Office, and there enter into Bond to pay the Firſt Fruits of his Benefice within two Years next enſuing, at four equal Half-yearly Payments. Only one Tenth of the whole Yearly Sum mention'd in the Queen's Books to be deducted; becauſe that muſt be paid by itſelf the firſt Year. Formerly four Bonds were given for the four ſeveral Payments; but by Statute 2 and 3 of Her preſent Majeſty, but one Bond only is appointed to be given; and the Rates of all Benefices, according to the Queen's Books, are declared unalterable. The Succeſſor is chargeable with Arrears of Tenths due from his Predeceſſor; and conſequently, by 27 *H.* VIII. *c.* 8. is impower'd to diſtrain his Predeceſſor's Goods, being upon the Benefice, and hath likewiſe a good Action at Law, againſt him, or his Executors.

FISH-*Block*, in a Ship, is the Block which is hung in a Notch at the End of the *David*, and ſerves to hawle up the Fluke of the Anchor to the Ship's Bow.

FISHES. *Rondeletius* diſtinguiſhes Fiſhes, from the Places where they are found, into *Sea Fiſh*, *River Fiſh*, and *Lake* or *Pond Fiſh*; and of theſe he makes ſome other Subdiviſions. But Mr. *Willoughby* ſaith rightly, That *Fiſhes* are much better divided by *Ariſtotle* into theſe three Kinds, *Cetaceous*, *Cartilaginous*, and *Spinous*.

The *Cetaceous* Kind (which are ſometimes therefore call'd the *Belluæ Marinæ*) have Lungs and Breath like Quadrupeds, they copulate alſo like them, conceive and bring forth their Young alive, whom they ſuckle with their Milk.

The *Cartilaginous* Sort, are produc'd from large Eggs like Birds, which are excluded the Womb alſo like thoſe of Birds.

The *Spinous* Kind, are alſo *Oviparous*, but their Eggs are ſmaller, and they have *Spinæ* up and down in their Fleſh to ſtrengthen it.

But he thinks it would be yet more proper to divide Fiſhes into the *Cetaceous* Kind, or ſuch as *breath with Lungs*, and into ſuch as *breath with Gills*. And then, to ſubdivide thoſe that *breath with Gills*, not into *Cartilaginous* and *Spinous*, but into *Viviparous and Oviparous*.

The *Viviparous Kind*, that *breath with Gills*, he ſubdivides into *Long*, ſuch as the *Galei*, and *Canes* or *Sharks*, and *Dog-Fiſh*: And the *Broad Kind*; ſuch as the *Paſtinacæ*, *Rajæ*, *Squatinæ*, &c. all whoſe Subdiviſions he gives in his Chapter of *Cartilaginous Fiſhes* in general.

The *Oviparous Kind*, that *breath with Gills*, are the moſt numerous; and theſe he ſubdivides into ſuch as are what we uſually call *Flat Fiſh*; and ſuch as ſwim with their Backs upright, or at Right Angles to the Horizon.

The *Plain* or *Flat Fiſh Kind*, called uſually *Plani Spinoſi*, are either *Quadrati*, as the *Rhombi* and *Paſſeres*; or *Longiuſculi*, as the *Soleæ*.

Such as *ſwim with their Backs erect*; are either *Long* and *Smooth*, and *without Scales*, as the *Eel Kind*; or *Shorter* and leſs *Smooth*: And theſe have either but *one Pair of Fins* at their Gills, which are call'd *Orbes* and *Congeneres*; or elſe *another Pair of Fins* alſo on their Bellies. And this latter Kind he divides into two others; 1. Such as have *no Prickly Fins on their Backs*, but *Soft* and *Flexile ones*. 2. Such as have *Prickly Fins upon their Backs*.

Thoſe Fiſhes which have only Soft and Flexile Fins on their Backs, may be divided into ſuch as have *Three*, *Two*, or *but One ſingle Fin* there. No Fiſh but the *Aſelli* have *Three* Fins on their Backs.

Fiſhes with *Two* Fins on their Backs, are either the *Truttaceous* or *Trout Kind*, or the *Gobionite*, or *Loch* or *Gudgeon* Kind.

Fiſhes with *but one ſoft Back Fin*, are of three Sorts; the firſt Kind have one long continued Fin from Head to Tail, as the *Hipparus* of *Rondeletius*, &c. the ſecond have this Fin, but ſhort, and placed juſt in the Middle of their Back; and theſe are either *Marine*, as the *Herring Kind*; or *Fluviatile*, as thoſe we call *Lether-mouthed Fiſhes*; ſuch as *Carp*, *Tench*, &c.

Such Fiſhes as have Prickly Fins on their Backs, are of two Kinds:

1. Such as have *Two prickly Fins on their Backs*; and in theſe the Anterior *Radii* of their Fins are always prickly: Or,

2. Such as have but one prickly Fin there.

Mr. *Willoughby* gives us this Catalogue of our *Engliſh* Fiſhes.

1. Of the *Long Cartilaginous Kind*; are the
   1. *Canis Carcharius*, or *Lamia*, the *White Shark.*
   2. *Galeus Glaucus Rondeletii*, the *Blue Shark.*
   3. *Canis Galeus Rondeletii*; called a *Tope* in *Cornwal.*
   4. *Galeas acanthias ſive Spinax*, the *prickled Dog* or *Hound Fiſh.*
   5. *Galeus ſeu Muſtela lævis*, the *ſmooth* or *unprickled Hound Fiſh.*
   6. *Catulus major, vulg. Canicula Ariſtotelis*, the *Rough Hound*; in *Cornwal*, the *Bounce.*
   7. *Catulus minor*, the leſſer *Hound Fiſh* or *Morgay.*
2. Of the *Plain Cartilaginous Kind*; are the
   1. *Raja levis undulata*, the *Skate* or *Flare.*
   2. *Raja Clavata*, the *Thornback.*
   3. *Raja Aſpera Noſtras*, the *White-horſe.*
   4. *Squatinu*, the *Angel* or *Monk-Fiſh.*
   5. *Rana Piſcatrix*, the *Toad Fiſh* or *Sea-Devil.*
3. Of the *plane Spinous Kind*; are the
   1. *Rhombus Maximus Aſpero Squammoſus*, the *Turbot* or *Brett.*
   2. *Rhombus non acculeatus ſquammoſus*; in *Cornwal* call'd the *Lug-aleſe.*
   3. *Paſſer Bellonii*, the *Place.*
   4. *Paſſer Aſper ſive Squammoſus*, the *Dab.*
   5. *Paſſer Fluviatilis ſive Amphibius*, the *Flounder, Fluke*, or *Butt.*
   6. *Hippogloſſus Rondeletii*, the *Holy-Butt*; call'd in the *North* the *Turbot.*
   7. *Bugloſſus* or *Solea*, the *Sole.*
4. Of the *Eel Kind*; we have,
   1. *Lampetra major*, the *Lamprey*, or *Lamprey Eel.*
   2. *Lampetra parva* and *Fluviatilis*, the *Lampern.*
   3. *Anguilla*, the *Common Eel.*
   4. *Conger*, the *Conger* or *Sea Eel.*
   5. *Ammodytes Geſneri*, the *Sand Eel* or *Launce.*
   6. *Gunnellus Cornubienſis*, the *Butter Fiſh.*
   7. *Muſtela vulgaris Rondel*, the *Sea Loach* or *Whiſtle-Fiſh.*
   8. *Muſtela Fluviatilis*, the *Eel Pout*, or *Turbou.*
   9. *Lupus Marinus*, the *Wolf Fiſh*, or *Sea Wolf.*
   10. *Alauda non criſtata*, the *Sea Lark*; called in *Cornwal Mulgranoc* and *Bulcard.*
   11. *Alauda Chriſtata*, the Creſted *Sea Lark.*
   12. *Liparis Rondeletii.*
   13. *Gobio Fluviatilis*, the *Bull-head* or *Millersthumb.*
   14. *Scorpana Bellonii Similis*, the *Dutch-Pott-Hog*; the *Corniſh* Boys call it *Father-Laſher.*
5. Of the Kind of Fiſhes *wanting the Belly Pair of Fins*; we have,
   1. *Mola Salviani*, the *Sun Fiſh.*
   2. *Acus Ariſtotelis, Species major.*
   3. *Acui Ariſtotelis congener*, the *Sea Adder.*
   4. *Xiphias, ſeu Gladius piſcis*, the *Sword Fiſh.*
6. Of the *non Spinous Kind* of Fiſhes, with 3 *unprickly ſoft Fins* on their Backs; we have,
   1. *Aſellus vulgaris major*, the *Cod-fiſh*, or *Kaling.*
   2. The *Whiting Pollack.*
   3. *Aſellus Niger*, the *Coleſiſh*, or *Rawling Pollack.*
   4. *Aſellus Lucus*, the *Bib* or *Blinds.*
   5. *Aſinus Antiquorum* (Turn.) the *Haddeck.*
   6. *Aſellus mollis major*, the *Whiting.*
7. Of the *non Spinous Kind*, with only 2 *ſoft Fins* on their Backs; are found with us,
   1. *Merlucius*, the *Hake.*
   2. *Aſellus longus*, the *Ling.*
   3. *Thynnus*, ſee *Thunnus*; the *Tunny*, or *Spaniſh Mackrel.*
   4. *Scomber*, the *Mackrel.*
   5. *Thymallus*, the *Gragling*, or *Umber.*
   6. *Albula Salmoni Similis*, the *Guinnard.*
   7. *Albula Harengi formis*, the *Schelley.*
   8. *Salmo*, the *Salmon.*
   9. *Salmulus*, the *Samlett*, or *Branlin.*
   10. *Salmo Griſeus*, the *Gray.*
   11. *Trutta Salmonata*, the *Salmon Trout.*
   12. *Trutta Lacuſtris*, the *Scurf*, or *Bull Trout.*
   13. *Trutta Fluviatilis duum generum*, the *Trout.*
   14. *Umbia Minor Geſn*, the *Red Charr*, or *Welſh Torgoch.*
   15. *Carpio Lacus Benaci*, the *Guilt* or *Guilt Charr.*
   16. *Eperlanus ſeu Violæ*, the *Smelt.*
   17. *Golius Niger*, the *Rock Fiſh* or *Sea Gudgeon.*
   18. *Lumpus Anglorum*, the *Lump* or *Sea Owl.*
   19. *Cataphractus Schonfeldii*, in the *Weſt* of *England*, a *Dog.*
8. Of the *non Spinous Kind*, with only 1 *Fin* on the Back; we have,
   1. *Harengus*, the *Herring.*
   2. *Harengus minor*, the *Pilchard*, called alſo *Calchis.*
   3. *Encraſſicholus*, the *Anchoris.*
   4. *Aloſa ſeu Clupea*, the *Shad* or Mother of Herrings.
   5. *Sardina*, the *Sprat* or *Sparling*; which is nothing elſe but the *Fœtus* of a Herring.
   6. *Acus Vulgaris*, the *Garr-Fiſh*, or *Horn-Fiſh.*
   7. *Sturio*, the *Sturgeon.*
   8. *Lucius*, the *Pike* or *Pickrel.*
   9. *Cyprinus*, the *Carp.*
   10. *Cyprinus Latus*, the *Bream*, or *Bruma.*
   11. *Tinca*, the *Tench.*
   12. *Orfus Germanorum*, the *Rudd, Oerve*, or *Nerfling.*
   13. *Capito, ſeu Cephalus*, the *Chub* or *Chevin.*
   14. *Barbus*, the *Barbel.*
   15. *Leuciſcus*, the *Dace* or *Dare.*
   16. *Rutilus, ſeu Rubellas*, the *Roach.*
   17. *Alburnus*, the *Bleak* or *Bley.*
   18. *Gobius Fluviatilis*, the *Gudgeon.*
   19. *Bobites Fluviatilis barbatula*, the *Loche.*
   20. *Varias, ſeu Phoxinus lævis*, the *Pink* or *Minnow.*

The laſt Twelve of theſe are called by us (*Malacoſtomi*) *Leather-mouthed Fiſhes*; becauſe they have no Teeth in their Jaws, but only deep down in their Mouths.

9. Of the *Spinous Kind* with 2 *Fins* on their Back, of which the Foremoſt is *aculeate*; we have,
   1. *Lupus*, the *Baſſe.*
   2. *Mugil*, the *Mullet.*
   3. *Gurcardus Piſcis*, the *Gray Garnard.*
   4. *Hirundo Aldrovandi*, the *Tub-Fiſh.*
   5. *Cuculus Aldrovandi*, the *Red Garnard*, or *Rotchet.*
   6. *Lyra prior Rondel*, the *Piper.*
   7. *Mullus major*, the *Sur-Mullet.*
   8. *Draco, ſive Araneus Plinii*, the *Spider.*
   9. *Frachurus*, the *Scud.*
   10. *Perca Fluviatilis*, the *Perch.*
   11. *Faber Piſcis*, the *Dorge.*

10. Of the *Aculeat Kind*, with only one Fin on the Back, whoſe *Radii* are ſome prickly, and ſome ſoft; we have,

1. *Aurata*, the *Gilt-head*, or *Gilt-poll*.
2. *Pagrus*, the *Bream*.
3. *Turdus vulg.* the *Old Wife* or *Wraſs*.
4. *Perca Fluviatilis minor, ſeu auratu*, the *Ruff*.
5. *Piſcis Aculeatus vulgaris, ſeu pungitius Alberti*, the Common *Prickle-Back*, or *Sharpling*, or *Banſtickle*.
6. *Piſcis aculeatus minor*, the leſſer *Prickle-Back*.

11. Of the *Cetaceous Kind*, we account only,

1. *Balæna Britannica Antiquorum*; which now ſeems to be gone from our Seas, and we ſcarce know what kind of Fiſh it was.
2. *Balæna vulg. Rondel*, the *Whale*, which is ſometimes found ſtranded on our Coaſts; or rambles up our Rivers.
3. *Delphinus Antiquorum*, the *Dolphin*, very rarely, but ſometimes ſeen here.
4. *Phocæna*, the *Porpuſs*, call'd by *Schonfeld*, the *Northern Dolphin*.

FITS *of eaſy Reflection* of the Rays of Light; ſo Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his *Opticks*, calls the Diſpoſition of the Rays to be reflected at any Time; and their Diſpoſition to be tranſmitted, he calls,

FITS *of eaſy Tranſmiſſion*: And the Space it paſſes between every Return and the next Return, he calls the *Interval of its Fits. Opt.* Book II. *p.* 3. See *Light*.

FIXED *Stars*. The Phœnomena's that have been oſerv'd by Aſtronomers about the Fix'd Stars are theſe:

1. That they all, together alſo with the Planets, or Erratick Stars, and all the Celeſtial Bodies, do appear every Day to riſe and ſet; and to move with a Circular Motion from Eaſt to Weſt; the Plains alſo of theſe Diurnal Circular Revolutions being at Right Angles to the Earth's Axis, or Parallel to the Equator.

All which is fairly and eaſily accounted for, by ſuppoſing our Earth to revolve round its own Axis in 24 Hours, from Weſt to Eaſt. But the Eye of the Spectator moving together with the Earth, that muſt appear to him immovable; as a Ship doth to thoſe that are in it, till by Obſervation and Judgment they come to find it otherwiſe.

Provehimur Portu, Cæliqne ac Aſtra recedunt.

2. It hath been obſerv'd of the Fix'd Stars, that beſides the former apparent Motion round the Earth in 24 Hours, they alſo ſeem to have another which is quite contrary to that; for they appear to change their Longitude, or Diſtance from the Beginning of *Aries*, forward according to the Order of the Signs, or to move *in Conſequentia* by a ſlow Motion of about a Degree in 70 Years. So that thoſe Stars which in *Hipparchus*, nay even in *Ptolemy*'s Time, were in *Aries*, are now found to be in *Taurus*; and ſo on all round the Zodiack.

As to which, we muſt conſider that the *Terminus à quo*, or Point from whence this ſlow Motion is propagated, being the Vernal Equinoctial Point, or the Eaſtern Interſection of the Equinoctial and Ecliptick; till it can be determin'd whether this Point be fix'd or moveable, it cannot be known whether the Stars move from that, or that Point from them: And indeed the latter is much more probable, when we compare with this what certainly happens in other Inſtances in the Heavens. For 'tis well known now, that the *Nodes* of the Orbits of the ſecondary Planets, or the Points of their Interſection with the Ecliptick, do ſhift and change, and go a little backward, or move *in Antecedentia*; as is very evident in the *Nodes* of the Lunar Orbit: Why may it not be ſo then with the *Nodes* of the Earth's Orbit? The *Præceſſion* therefore of the Terreſtrial Equinoxes may ſerve to account for this Motion of the Fix'd Stars, ſince the Quantity will be found the ſame in both. For from the *Newtonian* Principles, it appears, the Terreſtrial *Nodes* ſhould go backward, after the Rate of about 50 Seconds every Year; and juſt ſo much the Fix'd Stars have been obſerv'd to move forward every Year.

3. It hath never been obſerv'd, that the Fix'd Stars have changed their Latitude, though, as before, they annually do their Longitude.

Which is a difficult Thing to account for without the New Aſtronomy. For allowing the former Motion of the Fix'd Stars, how can they all, and always, keep the ſame Diſtance from the Ecliptick? 'Tis true, the Celeſtial Orbits are all found to be in immovable Plains, but thoſe Plains are different, and do interſect each other with different Angles; nor is there any two of the Primary Planets, whoſe Orbits are in the ſame Plain. If therefore theſe Stars had any ſuch Motion, as that ſeeming one of Longitude, 'tis very likely that their Orbits would be poſited with reſpect to ſome one great and peculiar Plain, and which ſhould be inclin'd in a peculiar Manner to the Plains of the other Orbits, ſo as that their Orbits would interſect the Ecliptick, and the Orbits of the Planets; but ſince there is no ſuch Thing obſerv'd, 'tis likely, that Motion of Longitude belongs not to the Stars, but to the *Nodes* of the Earth's Orbit, as has before been ſhewn. But allowing that Receſſion of the Earth's *Nodes*, 'tis evident why the Stars ſhould have (or appear to have) a Motion in Longitude, but none in Latitude; becauſe that Receſſion of the Terreſtrial *Nodes* happens without any Change of the Earth's Annual Motion as to the Plain of the Ecliptick; for if the Stars themſelves are immovable, and the Earth's Orbit (or the Ecliptick) be always an immovable Plain, there can be no ſuch Thing as any Change in the Latitude of the Stars.

4. The Diameters of the Fix'd Stars are very ſmall, ſcarcely ſenſible even in the largeſt Teleſcopes, ſeen through which, they appear but like Lucid Points, and without any of thoſe adſcititious Rays which ſtrike the naked Eye.

5. The Fix'd Stars have no *Diurnal Parallax*, but, as hath lately been diſcover'd by Dr. *Hook* and Mr. *Flamſtead, a ſmall Annual one*; and conſequently their Diſtance muſt be immenſely great. In order to gueſs at which, Mr. *Hugens* ſuppoſes the Dog-Star, *Syrius*, to be about the Bigneſs of our Sun; and then conſiders how remote our Sun muſt be placed, before his Diameter would appear as little as that of *Syrius*: And on the whole, he concludes, that *Syrius* and the neareſt Fix'd Stars, cannot be leſs diſtant than 1500000000000 of our Miles from the Earth, which is 27000 times as far off as our Sun is from us.

And by that Annual Parallax which hath been found to belong to the fix'd Stars, and is about 47 Seconds, they conclude, that they are diſtant from us about 9000 times the Radius of the *Magnus Orbis*, *i. e.* 9000 times as far off as the Sun; or about 50000000000 Miles.

6. The *Milky Way* is a circular Tract in the Heavens, extending over a very conſiderable Part of them; and is ſo call'd, becauſe it looks white and brighter than any other Part of the Sky. And this, by the Teleſcope is diſcover'd to be a Congeries of very ſmall Stars, which are ſingly inconſpicuous to the naked Eye.

7. There are above 1000 Stars which are viſible to the naked Eye; but the Teleſcope hath diſcover'd about 20 times as many more: And the larger and better thoſe Glaſſes are, the more are ſtill diſcover'd.

8. The Light of the Fix'd Stars is much more ſtrong and vivid than that of the Planets, tho' their apparent Diameters are much leſs; becauſe the Stars, like the Sun, ſhine by their own Native Light, but the Planets only by Reflection from the Sun.

9. The Fix'd Stars are obſerv'd to twinkle much more than the Planets: becauſe their apparent Diameters being very inſenſibly ſmall, the leaſt Atom or Particle of Matter floating in our Atmoſphere will hinder (for a Moment) the Stars being entirely viſible. As the groſs Smoak of a Chimney will do by the Planets themſelves, which in ſuch a Caſe will twinkle.

That there are Changes and Alterations among the Fix'd Stars, hath appear'd by the Obſervations of our Modern Aſtronomers.

In *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 73. there is an Account that *S. Montanari* found two Stars of the 2d Magnitude wanting in the *Navis*, in the Year 1668, *April* 10. which were certainly viſible before. And that he had made many ſuch Obſervations of Stars of leſs Note.

Caſſini hath diſcover'd alſo many new Stars: One of the 4th, and two of the 5th Light, in *Caſſiopæia*; two others in *Eridanus*; and four towards the *Arctick* Pole, which he is ſure were not viſible formerly. He takes Notice alſo of ſeveral in *Bayer*'s Catalogue, which do now diſappear. *Hevelius*, in 1666, found a new Star *in Pectore Cygni*. And *Don. Anthelme*, a Carthuſian at *Dyon*, another in the Head of that Conſtellation. And this both he and Mr. *Caſſini* obſerv'd to be twice in great Splendor, and as often diminiſhing.

Bullialdus obſerv'd the new Star in the Neck of the *Whale*, to be very different in his Magnitudes at different Times. And *Hevelius* obſerves the ſame Thing of another Star in the ſame Conſtellation.

From all which Obſervations, and many others might be produc'd, 'tis plain, there are very great Changes and Alterations amongſt even the Fixed Stars themſelves.

And if that noble Conjecture of our Modern Aſtronomers be true, that each Fix'd Star is a Sun to ſome Syſtem of Planets moving round him, as we do round the Sun, there muſt needs be terrible Changes in thoſe Planetary Worlds; and thoſe probably both Conflagrations and Deluges. Of this, ſee more in *Whiſton's Aſtronomy*, p. 46.

Dr. *Hook, Op. Poſthum.* p. 109. gives very probable Reaſons why the Fix'd Stars ſhould be of the ſame Nature with the Sun; which are drawn from their *vaſt Diſtance*, and their affecting our Eyes with ſo ſtrong and vivid a Light; which they could not do, if they were not actually blazing Fires: And that they are ſo, the Diſappearance of ſome Stars, which have formerly been viſible, and the Appearance of new ones, doth much confirm.

And the incomparable Sir *Iſ. Newton*, in the Latin Edition of his Opticks by Mr. *Clark*, hath, to *p.* 83. added this Note; by which we may conclude the Fixed Stars to be at an immenſe Diſtance from us.

" That the Fixed Stars, by reaſon of their im-
" menſe Diſtance, are to be look'd upon as Points,
" (unleſs ſo far as their Light is dilated by Re-
" fraction) is plain from hence: That when by
" the Moon's Appulſes to them they are eclipſed
" or cover'd by her Body, their Light doth not,
" like that of the Planets in the like Caſe, va-
" niſh or diſappear gradually, but at once and
" all together; and when they emerge again out
" of the Eclipſe, they don't become viſible by de-
" grees, but, as it were, inſtantaneouſly, or at
" leaſt in the Space of 1 or 2 Seconds.

Beſides what hath been ſaid in the former *Vol.* and above, Dr. *Cheyne* adds this further Gueſs at the Immenſity of the Diſtance of the Fix'd Stars.

Tho' we on this Globe approach nearer to ſome of them about 24000 Diameters of the Earth, *i. e.* about 188304000 Miles (of 5000 Foot in a Mile) at one time of the Year than we do at another; yet their Parallax, if any at all, is ſcarcely then ſenſible, which it muſt be, if they were at an eſtimable Diſtance from us.

Mr. *Huygens* computes, that the Diſtance of the Sun, to that of the neareſt Fix'd Star, is as 1 to 27664. That is, (allowing the Diſtance of the Sun to be 12000 Diameters of the Earth, and a Diameter to be 7846 Miles, according to the beſt Calculations) the Diſtance of the neareſt Fix'd Star from us, is at leaſt 2404520928000 Miles; which is ſo great, that if a Cannon Ball (going all the Way with the ſame Velocity it hath when it parts from the Mouth of the Gun) would ſcarce arrive there in 700000 Years.

In *Philoſ. Tranſ. N.* 202. there is a Method of finding the Parallax of the Fix'd Stars, which Dr. *Wallis* acquaints Mr. *Molyneux* with; but both thoſe Perſons are ſince dead.

FIXITY. To the Production of this Property of Fixity, there is neceſſary chiefly a Suppoſition of the Particles *attracting* one another, within a certain Diſtance, with a very violent Force; or elſe they could never keep together, when preſs'd by a violent Heat; which yet we find the Particles of ſome fix'd Bodies will do. See *Coheſion*.

FLAME-*heat*. The ſame with a *White-heat*; which ſee.

FLAT-*pointed Nails*, are of two Sorts, the *longer* are uſed in Shipping, and are very proper to hold where you cannot clench; the *ſhorter* are fortified with Points to drive into Oak, and are uſed to draw Sheathing-Boards to, *&c.*

FLAW, at Sea, ſignifies a ſuddain Guſt of Wind, which ſometimes alſo the Seamen call a *Squale*.

FLEXION and *Retrogreſſion of Curves*. See *Contrary Flexion*.

FLIGHT. In melting the Lead-Oar in the Works in *Mendip*, there is a Subſtance flies away in the Smoak, which they call therefore the *Flight*. They find it ſweetiſh upon their Lips, if their Faces happen to be in the Way of the Smoak; which they avoid all they can. This falling on the Graſs, kills Cattle that feed there; and being gather'd and carried Home, kills Rats and Mice in their Houſes. That which falls on the Sand, they gather and melt (upon a *Flag-hearth*) into Shot and Sheet Lead.

FLORENS, were Gold Coins in the 18th of our *Edw.* III. of the Value of 6 Shillings. *Cambden* ſaith, they were ſo called, becauſe made by *Florentines*: And *Fabian* ſaith, they were not of ſo fine Gold as the Nobles and half Nobles of that Prince.

But what is moſt obſervable, is, that *Fabian* calls the *Floren* a Penny, val. 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the half *Floren* an Halfpenny, val. 3 *s.* 4 *d.* the Quarter *Floren* a Farthing, val. 1 *s.* 8 *d.* And theſe Words you will often meet with in old Hiſtories and Accounts, applied to ſeveral Coins, as Rials and Angels, &c. where you are to underſtand, by *Denarius* the whole, by *Obolus* the half, and by *Quadrans* the 4th Part or Farthing. *Chr. Precioſum*, p. 22.

By Indenture of the Mint, in 18 *Edw.* III. every Pound Weight of old Standard Gold was to be coined into 50 *Florences*, to be current at 6 Shillings a-piece; all which made, in Tale, fifteen Pounds: Or into a proportionable Number of half or quarter *Florences*. *Cowel's Interpreter.*

FLUIDITY. Beſides what hath been ſaid of this Quality in the former *Vol.* I muſt add here, That the Corpuſcular Philoſophy, before Sir *Iſ. Newton's* wonderful Improvement of it, did not go to the Bottom of this Matter; for it gave no Account of the Cauſe of the chief Condition requiſite to conſtitute a Fluid Body, *viz. the various Motions and Agitations of its Particles.* But this may be in a good Meaſure accounted for, if you ſuppoſe it to be one of the Primary Laws of Nature, that as all Particles of Matter do *attract* one another when they come within a certain Diſtance, ſo, at all greater Diſtances from one another, they do fly away from, and avoid one another. For then, though their common *Gravity* may keep them together in a Maſs, together (it may be ſometimes) with the Preſſure of other Bodies upon them; yet their continual Endeavour to avoid one another *ſingly*, and the adventitious Impulſes of Light, Heat, or other external Cauſes, may make the Particles of Fluids continually move round about one another, and ſo produce this Quality. It is, indeed, a Difficulty I cannot yet get over, to account for the Particles of Fluids always keeping at ſuch a Diſtance from one another, as not to come within the Sphere of one another's Attraction. The Fabrick and Conſtitution of that fluid Body of Water is wonderful and amazing, that a Body ſo very rare as that is, and which has ſuch a vaſt Over-proportion of Pore, or interſperſed Vacuity, to ſolid Matter, ſhould yet be perfectly incompreſſible by the greateſt Force. And yet this Fluid is eaſily reducible into that firm, tranſparent, friable Body, which we call Ice; by being only expoſed to a certain Degree of Cold. One would think here, that though the Particles of Water cannot come near enough to attract each other, yet the intervening Frigorifick Matter doth, by being mingled *per minima* with them, ſtrongly attract them, and is itſelf alſo ſtrongly attracted by them, and ſo wedges or fixes all the Maſs into a firm ſolid Body: Which ſolid Body loſes its Solidity again, when by Heat the Vinculum is ſolv'd, and theſe Frigorifick Particles are disjoin'd from thoſe of the Water, and are forc'd to fly out of it. And perhaps juſt thus doth the Fumes of Lead fix Quickſilver.

When a firm ſolid Body, ſuch as a Metal, is by Heat reduc'd into a Fluid; doth not the Fire disjoin and ſeparate its conſtituent Particles, which *mutual Attraction* cauſed to *cohere* before, and keep them at ſuch a Diſtance from each other, as that they are without the Sphere of one another's Attraction as long as that violent Motion laſts? And don't they, when that is over, and the Heat is flown out, come nearer to, attract one another, and coaleſce again?

As therefore the Cauſe of Coheſion of the Parts of ſolid Bodies appears plainly to be their mutual Attraction; ſo the chief Cauſe of Fluidity ſeems to be a contrary Motion impreſſed on the Particles of Fluids, by which they avoid and fly one another as ſoon as they come at, and as long as they keep at ſuch a Diſtance from each other.

'Tis obſerv'd alſo in all Fluids, that the Direction of their Preſſure againſt the Veſſels that contain them, is in Lines perpendicular to the Sides of ſuch Veſſels; which Property being the neceſſary Reſult of the Particles of any Fluids being ſpherical, it ſhews that the Parts of all Fluids are ſo, or of a Figure very nearly approaching thereunto. For Fluids in an Animal Body, ſee *Glands* in *Vol.* II.

FLUTES, in Architecture, are the Hollows made in the Body of a Column or Pillar, and which then is ſaid to be *Fluted.* The Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian and Compoſite Columns, are uſually *fluted* all along the Body of the Pillar, from the Baſe to the Capital. Each Column hath 24 Flutes, and each Flute is hallowed in exactly a quarter of a Circle. In the Dorick Column the Flutes join together without any Interſpace; but in the Ionick, Corinthian and Compoſite Orders, there runs a Liſt between every two Flutes.

FLUXIONS. This general Method of finding the Fluxions of all Powers and Roots, I had from the Honourable *Fr. Robartes*, Eſquire.

If a Quantity gradually increaſes or decreaſes, its immediate Increment or Decrement is called its *Fluxion.*

Or the Fluxion of a Quantity is its Increaſe or Decreaſe indefinitely ſmall.

Let a Quantity x be put into Fluxion, whereby it becomes $x x \pm x$ ($\dot{x}$ repreſenting an Increment or Decrement indefinitely little, being called the Fluxion of x).

Now the Fluxion of all the Powers, and of all the Roots of x, may be found by this general Rule:

As $x + \dot{x}$ contains the ſimple Quantity and its Fluxion; ſo the Square, Cube, &c. and the Square Root, Cube Root, &c. of $x + \dot{x}$ muſt contain the reſpective *Powers* or *Roots* of x with its Fluxion reſpectively.

And conſequently, if the *Flowing Quantity* be reſpectively ſubſtracted, the *Fluxion* only muſt remain.

Thus the Fluxion of $x x$, is $x \mp \dot{x} \times \overline{x \mp \dot{x}} - x x = 2 x \dot{x} \mp \dot{x} \dot{x}$: And the

Fluxion of xxx is $\overline{x + \dot{x}} \times \overline{2x\dot{x} + \dot{x}\dot{x}} + xx - xxx = 3xx\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}\dot{x}x + \dot{x}\dot{x}\dot{x}$.

But ſince $\dot{x}\dot{x}$, Part of the Fluxion of xx, is infinitely ſmaller than $2x\dot{x}$ whereby it can make no ſenſible Change in that Quantity, it may be laid aſide as of no Value.

And for the ſame Reaſon, $3x\dot{x}\dot{x} + \dot{x}\dot{x}\dot{x}$ may be left out of the Fluxion of xxx; ſo that their remains only

$$\left.\begin{matrix} 2x\dot{x} \\ 3xx\dot{x} \end{matrix}\right\} \text{for the Fluxion of} \left\{\begin{matrix} xx \\ xxx \end{matrix}\right.$$

Thus alſo the Fluxion of $\sqrt{x}$ is $\sqrt{x + \dot{x}} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$; which will be evident, by only extracting the ſquare Root of $x + \dot{x}$ according to the common Method, thus;

$$\left.\begin{array}{lll} & x + \dot{x}\ (\sqrt{x} + \frac{\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} & \\ 2\sqrt{x})\ \frac{x}{0} + \dot{x} & & \\ & \frac{\dot{x}}{0} & \frac{\dot{x}\dot{x}}{4x} \end{array}\right\}$$

The Fluxion of

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[3]{x} \\ \sqrt[3]{x} \\ \sqrt{xxx} \end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{\dot{x}}{3\sqrt[3]{xx}} \\ \frac{2\dot{x}x}{3\sqrt[3]{xxxx}} \\ \frac{3xx\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{xxx}} \end{array}\right.$$

So that $\sqrt{x + \dot{x}}$ is equal to $\sqrt{x} + \frac{\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $\sqrt{x}$, which is equal to $\frac{\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$ the Fluxion of $\sqrt{x}$, as above.

Indeed $\sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x}}$ is the true Root of $x + \dot{x} + \frac{\dot{x}\dot{x}}{4x}$ as the Operation ſhews, and conſequently ſomewhat bigger than the Root of $x + \dot{x}$. But $\frac{\dot{x}\dot{x}}{x4}$ being indefinitely leſs than what is annex'd to the Difference between $x + \dot{x} + \frac{\dot{x}\dot{x}}{4x}$ and $x + \dot{x}$, may be conſider'd as of no Value. Wherefore $\sqrt{x} + \frac{\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$ may be taken for the true Root of $x + \dot{x}$.

Authors Names who have written of Fluxions:

D. Bernoulli Tractatus de Principiis Calculi Exponentialis.

Nieuwentyt's Analyſis Infinitorum. Amſter. 1695.

Dr. *Cheyne's Fluxions*, with *Moivre's Animadverſions* on them; and the Doctor's Reply.

Hays's Fluxions. Lond. 1704.

Analyſe des Infiniment Petits, Par l' Hoſpital Fr. Paris, 1696.

Le Calcule Integrale, par M. Carre. Paris, 1700.

Mr. *Abraham de Moivre's* Uſe of *Fluxions*, in the Solution of Geometrick Problems. See *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 216.

Mr. *Humphrey Ditton's* Inſtitution of Fluxions.

FLYBOAT, is a large Veſſel with a broad Bow; uſed by Merchants in the Coaſting Trade. Some of theſe will carry 800 Tun of Goods.

FLYERS, is the Workmens Term in Architecture for Stairs that go ſtrait, and don't wind round; nor are the Steps tapering, but the fore and back Part of each Stair and the Ends are reſpectively parallel to one another. So that if one Flight don't carry you to your deſign'd Height, there is a broad half Space; and then you fly again with Steps every where of the ſame Breadth and Length, as before.

FLYING *Bridges*, in Fortification, are made of two ſmall Bridges laid one upon the other, ſo that the uppermoſt, by the means of Ropes and Pullies, is forc'd forwards 'till the End of it join to the Place deſign'd.

FOCUS. Dr. *Hook, Op. Poſthum. p.* 122, very well accounts for the Reaſon of the great Effect of Burning Glaſſes, thus: Suppoſe there be one, either Concave or Convex, of a Foot in Diameter; this will conſtipate or crowd together all the Rays of the Sun, which fell before on the Area of a Circle 12 Inches in Diameter, into the Compaſs of ⅛ of an Inch. The Area's then of the two Circles will be as 9216 to 1; and conſequently, the Heat of the Leſſer, to the Heat of the Greater, will be reciprocally as 9216 to 1: That is, the Heat in the Focus will exceed the Sun's common Heat at that time 9216 Times. And this will have an Effect, as great as the direct Rays of the Sun would have on a Body plac'd at one 96th Part of the Diſtance of the Earth from the Sun, or on a Planet that ſhould move round the Sun, at but a very little more than a Diameter of the Sun's Diſtance from him, or that would never appear further from him than about 36 Minutes.

FODDER, or *Fother* of Lead, is a Weight containing eight Piggs; every Pigg three Stone and an half. In the Book of Rates, a Fodder of Lead is ſaid to be 2000 ℔. Weight; at the Mines, it is 22½ Hundred; and among the Plumbers, at *London*, it is but 19½ Hundred.

FOETUS. The *Fœtus* is almoſt of an Oval Figure, whilſt it lies in the Womb: For its Head hangs down with its Chin on its Breaſt; its Back is round; with its Arms it embraceth its Knees, which are drawn up to its Belly; and its Heels are cloſe to its Buttocks; its Head is upwards, and its Face is towards the Mother's Belly. But about the 9th Month, in the Humane Fœtus, the Head, which was ſpecifically lighter than any other Part, becomes ſpecifically heavier; its Bulk bearing a much ſmaller Proportion to its Subſtance than it did before; and conſequently it muſt now tumble and ſink down in that Liquor in which it ſwam, as it were, before: So its Head falls down, its Feet get up, and its Face turns towards the Mother's Back. But becauſe 'tis then in an irkſom, tho' proper, Poſture for its Exit, the Motion it makes for Relief gives frequent and great Pains to the Mother; which cauſe a Contraction of the Womb, for the Expulſion of the *Fœtus*. When it happens to preſent it ſelf in any other Poſture, it ſhould be carefully put back again; and, if poſſible, turn'd the right Way by the Midwife: But if that can't be done, it ſhould be drawn out by the Feet.

FOLIATE. In *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 245. there is a Way, communicated by Sir *Rob. Southwell*, of foliating the Globe Looking-glaſſes. The Mixture is of Quickſilver and Marchaſite of Silver, of each 3 Ounces; Tin and Lead, of each half an Ounce. Theſe two firſt thrown on the Marchaſite, and laſt of all the Quickſilver. Stir them well together over the Fire; but they muſt be taken off it, and be towards cooling, before the Quickſilver is put to them. When you uſe it, the Glaſs ſhould be well heated, and very dry: But it will do alſo when 'tis cold, but beſt when the Glaſs is heated.

This is a little odly expreſs'd: But I ſuppoſe 'tis meant, that the Marchaſite ſhould be powder'd, the Lead and Tin melted and poured upon it, and then all well ſtirred and mixed together while in Fuſion; and afterwards, when 'tis almoſt cold, the 3 Ounces of Mercury put to it to make the Amalgam.

FOLK-*Land*, was the *Terra vulgi*; the Land of the Common People who had no Eſtate therein; but held the ſame under ſuch Rents and Services as were accuſtomed or agreed, at the Will only of their Lord the *Thane*; and therefore their *Bargain was not put in Writing*, as that about the *Boc-Land* was, but was accounted *Prædium Ruſticum & Ignobile*.

FOLKMOTE, was the general Word for a Popular Convention of all the Inhabitants of any Place; which if it were of thoſe of a City or Town, it was called a *Burgh-mote*; but if of all the Free Tenants of a County, 'twas called a *Schire-mote*. In Towns and Burghs, this ſolemn Aſſembly was made by the Sound of a Bell call'd the *Motbell*. In the County *Folk-mote*, all Knights and Free Tenants did their Fealty to the King, and elected their annual Sheriff formerly, (on the 1ſt of *October*) before the King nominated. But after that, (about the Time of *Edward* II.) the City *Folk-mote* was changed into the Common-Council, and the County *Folk-mote* into the *Sheriffs Turn* and *Aſſiſes*. The Word *Folk-mote* had alſo ſometimes a leſs Extent, ſignifying only the Aſſembly of the Tenants to a *Court Leet* or *Baron* of their Lord.

FOOT-*Bank*, or a *Banquette*, in Fortification, is a ſmall Step of Earth on which the Soldiers ſtand to fire over the Parapet.

FOOT-*gelde*, was an antient Amerciament for not cutting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs in the Foreſt; which was done for preventing their running after the King's Deer; and was called *Expediation*.

FORAMEN *Arteriæ Duræ Matris*, is a Hole in the *Cranium*, which allows a Paſſage for the Artery belonging to the *Dura Mater*.

FORAMEN *Lacerum*, in the 3d Hole in the *Os Phæroides*, by which the 3d Pair of Nerves paſs out of the *Cranium*.

FORE-*Staff*, is an Inſtrument uſed at Sea to take the Sun's Altitude, or the Heighth of the Moon, or any Star in the Night; and 'tis ſo call'd, becauſe when 'tis uſed, your Face is to the Object: Whereas in the Uſe of the *Back-ſtaff*, or *David's Quadrant*, the Back of the Obſerver is towards the Sun. The Fore-ſtaff is the ſame with the Croſs-Staff: Which you will find fully deſcrib'd in this *Vol.* under that Word.

FORMELLA, was a Weight of Lead, which in 51 *H.* 3. *A. D.* 1267. is ſaid to contain ſix *Petræ*, except 2 lb. Each *Petra* contain'd 12 lb. and each Pound contain'd the Weight of 25 Shillings.

FORNICATION, is ſometimes uſed in Architecture, to ſignify Arching or Vaulting.

FORTIFICATION. Writers on this Subject.

Sir *Jonas Moor*'s Modern Fortification. *London*, 1673. 8*vo*.

Nouvelle Maniere de Fortifier les Places, par M. Blondel. Hague, 1684.

La Grand Art d' Artillerie, par Caſimir Symyenwicks. Frankfort, 1676.

Les Fortifications d' Antoine de Ville. Lyon, 1618.

Fortificationi di Buono ajuto Lorini. Venet. 1597.

Corona Militari d' Artiglieria di Aleſſandro Capo. Ibid. 1602.

F. L. Vegetius & alii de Re Militari, cum Fig. Parn, 1535.

Coborn's Fortification, *Engl.* by Cap. *Savery*.

Blondell's Art de Jetter des Bombes.

Anderſon's Gunnery.

Fortification and Military Diſcipline, by C. *John Steed.*

Norwood's Fortification.

L' Arte de Fortifier, par M. Dechales.

L' Arte de Fortification, par M. Ozanam.

FORTINGLES, the ſame with *Farthingdell*; *i. e.* the 5th Part of an *Acre, Penny*, &c.

FORTITUDE, is that Virtue which enables us to perſevere in doing well, notwithſtanding any Dangers, Obſtacles or Difficulties we may meet with in the Performance of what we know to be our Duty.

FOSSA, is, according to ſome Anatomiſts, the Term for the Middle Part of the *Corvix*, or Hinder Part of an Humane Neck. The Upper Part being called *Lophia*, and the Lower *Epimis*.

FOSSATORUM *Operatio*, was antiently the Service of Work and Labour done by Inhabitants and adjoining Tenants for Repair and Maintenance of the Ditches round the City or Town, for which ſome compounded, paying a Duty called *Foſſagium*.

FOTMEL, in Old Times, was a Weight of Lead containing Ten Stone, or, at that time, Seventy Pounds; as appears from the *Cartul. St. Albani, MS.* in the *Cotton* Library.

FOUCADE, the ſame with *Fougade*.

FOUNDAY, is a Word uſed in the Iron Works, for the Space of ſix Days; in which time they uſually make about 8 Tun of Iron.

FOURNEAU, is the *Powder Chamber*, or the *Chamber of a Mine*, which holds the Powder in Barrels or Sacks, (uſually about 1000 lb. Weight) which by means of the *Saucidge* is fired, and ſo the Mine is ſprung.

FRACTIONS. Beſides the common one, given in *Vol.* I. there is alſo another Notion of a Fraction; which is very neceſſary to be underſtood, beauſe it will be of uſe to ſhew the Reaſon of many of the vulgar Rules and Operations in Fractions. Thus ſuppoſe $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 *s.* or of a Pound Sterling, were the Fraction; this Fraction, inſtead of three quarters of one Pound, may be conſider'd as a fourth Part of three Pounds: That is, by taking as many of the Integers as the Numerator expreſſes, (*viz.* 3.) and dividing them by 4, the Denominator; for then a Quotient of the ſame Value will ariſe, (for 4) 60 *s.* (15 *s.*) And this ſhews you the Reaſon of that manner of Expreſſion which is uſed by Geometers and Algebraiſts about Fractions; who read $\frac{a}{b}$, thus, *a* divided by *b*.

FRACTIONS *Decimal.* See *Decimal.*

FRACTIONS *Sexageſimal.* See *Sexageſimal.*

FRACTIONS *in Algebra.* A *Fraction* is a broken Number or Quantity, expreſſing the Parts of ſome Integer. It conſiſts of two Parts, with a Line of Separation placed between them. Of which, that above the Line is called the *Numerator*, becauſe it *Enumerates* or tells you how many of the Parts of the Integer the Fraction contains: And that below the Line is call'd the *Denominator*; becauſe it *Denominates* or expreſſes the Nature of the Parts the Integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into. Thus,

Suppoſe $a = 3$ and $b = 4$, then will $\frac{a}{b}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ be a Fraction, expreſſing, that ſome Interger being divided into 4 Parts or *Quarters*, there is taken 3 of them, or 3 Quarters.

A Fraction is either *Proper*, when the *Numerator* is leſs than the *Denominator*, as $\frac{3}{4}$: Or *Improper*, when the *Numerator* is equal to it, or greater: As $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$ are Improper Fractions; becauſe one expreſſes the whole *Integer*, and the other more than the *Integer*; however 'tis often of good Uſe to expreſs Quantities after this Way.

The Operations about Algebraick Fractions, or Fractions expreſt by Letters, are much of the ſame Nature with thoſe in common Arithmetick.

I. All Fractions ought firſt to be reduc'd to their loweſt Terms; which is done by dividing both Numerator and Denominator, by their *greateſt common Deviſor*; that is, the *greateſt* Quantity which can divide both. For then the Quotient will be a Fraction of the ſame Value as the former, but in the ſmalleſt Terms that can be. Thus, $\frac{3aa}{6a}$, by dividing both Parts by $3a$, will be brought down to $\frac{a}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}a$. And $\frac{4a^8}{6a^4}$ being divided by its greateſt Common Diviſor $2a^4$, will be reduc'd to $\frac{2aa}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4z\,)\ 36zz \\ \hline 4z\,)\ 4bz + 16dz \end{array}\ \Big(\ \frac{9z}{b+4d}$$

And this may moſt times be done by Inſpection, by caſting out of both *Numerator* and *Denominator* ſuch Letters as are multiplied into both of them; as in theſe Examples.

But ſuch greateſt Common Deviſor may be found in all Caſes where the Eye cannot readily diſcover it, by dividing the Denominator by the Numerator, and the laſt Deviſor by the Remainder, if any be; and ſo on, 'till there come to remain nothing: And then that laſt Deviſor is the greateſt Common Meaſure. But if Unity, or 1, remain at laſt, then the Fraction was in its loweſt Terms at firſt, and cannot be reduc'd to any ſmaller Terms. This Practice is the ſame as in Vulgar Fractions; and you have an Example of it in *Species* in *Ward's* Algebra, *Chap.* 4.

II. To reduce any Integer, as *b* or $a + c$, to the Form of an Improper Fraction, draw the Line of Separation, and under it write 1, then it will ſtand $\frac{b}{1}$ or $\frac{a+c}{1}$, which, tho' in the Form of Fractions, are not alter'd, becauſe 1 neither Multiplies nor Divides.

If a *Denominator*, as *d*, were given: Firſt Multiply the given Integer by ſuch Denominator, and then write the Denominator under the Product. Thus,

$$\frac{db}{d} = b, \text{ and } \frac{da + dc}{d} = a + c.$$

III. To reduce Fractions of different Denominators, to others of the ſame Value that ſhall have a Common Denominator; (*which Operation muſt always precede Addition and Subſtraction in Fractions.*) You muſt firſt bring the Fractions down as low as you can; (by *Rule* 1.) then Multiply a-croſs the Numerator of the firſt into the Denominator of the ſecond, for a new Numerator of the firſt Fraction; then the Numerator of the ſecond into the Denominator of the firſt, for a new Numerator for the ſecond Fraction; and laſtly, Multiply the Denominators one into another, for a Common Denominator. Thus, let $\frac{a+b}{d}$ and $\frac{bb}{f}$ be given, and they will by this Rule be reduced to $\frac{fa+fb}{df}$, and $\frac{dbb}{df}$; Fractions in Value equal to the former.

The Reaſon of which is plain; for each Fraction is Multiplied and Divided by the ſame Quantity or Letter, and therefore muſt retain the ſame Value as before, tho' reduc'd to another Form:

$$\frac{4}{6} \qquad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{16}{24} \qquad \frac{18}{24}$$

For every Fraction being Multiplied by Multiplying its Numerator, but Divided by Dividing it; and being alſo Multiplied by Dividing the Denominator, and divided by Multiplying it:

It follows, That each Fraction will gain as much by the Multiplication of its Numerator, as it loſes by the Multiplication of its Denominator. And, *Vice verſa*, in caſe of Diviſion, by one and the ſame Quantity.

If there are more than two Fractions, every Numerator muſt be Multiplied continually into all the Denominators but its own; and the Denominators one into another continually for a new Denominator. *E. gr.* $\frac{a}{x}, \frac{b}{y}, \frac{c}{z}$, will be reduc'd to this Form $\frac{ayz}{xyz}, \frac{bzx}{yzx}, \frac{cyx}{zyx}$, which are Fractions of the ſame Value as the former (as is apparent by ejecting the Common Letters) but reduc'd to a Common Denominator.

IV. And when this is once underſtood, *Addition* and *Subſtraction in Fractions* are perform'd by only Adding or Subſtracting the *Numerators*, and Subſcribing the *Common Denominator* before found. Thus,

If the Fractions $\frac{a+b}{d}\ \frac{bb}{f}$, were to be *Added* or *Subſtracted*; they will ſtand, when reduc'd (by *Rule* 3.) in this form, $\frac{fa+fb+fbb}{df}$, or $\frac{fa+fb-fbb}{df}$: The former of which is the *Sum*, the latter the *Difference*, of the two given *Fractions*.

V. *Multiplication in Fractions*, is perform'd by Multiplying the Numerators into one another for a new Numerator, and the Denominators for a new Denominator, the Fractions having been firſt reduced to their loweſt Terms. Thus,

$$\frac{a}{b}\times\frac{d}{c}=\frac{da}{bc}, \text{ and } \frac{a+b}{c}\times\frac{a-b}{d}=\frac{aa-bb}{cd}.$$

Hence, if any Fraction be Multiplied by the Denominator, or by ſome Integer the ſame with it, the Numerator is the Product. As $\frac{aa}{b}\times b=aa$, for $\frac{aa}{b}\times\frac{b}{1}=\frac{aab}{b}$; which, caſting off the Common Letters in both Parts, leaves aa.

Alſo, if any Fraction be to be Multiplied by ſome Letter or Letters that are found in every Member of the Denominator, the Multiplication may be made only by ejecting ſuch Letters out of the Denominator: As $\frac{ab}{cd}$ Multiplied by $d=$ to $\frac{ab}{c}$.

VI. *Diviſion in Fractions*, is perform'd (after Reduction, according to *Rule* 3.) by Multiplying the Numerator of the Dividend by the Denominator of the Deviſor, for a *Numerator*; and the Denominator of the Dividend by the Numerator of the Diviſor, for a new *Denominator*: As in *Vulgar Fractions*. Thus,

$$\frac{a}{b}\Big)\ \frac{d}{c}\ \Big(\frac{bd}{ac}$$

The Reaſon of which is plain, from what was ſaid above, That a Fraction is Divided by Multiplying its Denominator. Thus,

$$\frac{3}{4}\Big)\ \frac{12}{16}\ \Big(\frac{48}{48}=1.$$

For to divide $\frac{12}{16}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$, is to ſeek how often 3, the Numerator of the Deviſor, is in $\frac{12}{16}$; which is done by Multiplying 16 by 3, and the Anſwer is $\frac{12}{48}$: But then again, becauſe $\frac{3}{4}$ is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3, it will be contain'd in $\frac{12}{16}$ 4 times oftner than 3 is; and therefore, in order to bring it to a *Par*, Divide the Value of that Fraction by Multiplying its Denominator by 12, and the Product 48 will be the Numerator of the Quotient.

But if it happen that the Fractions have a Common Denominator, then caſt off that, and divide one Numerator by the other. Thus,

$$\frac{a}{b}\Big)\frac{c}{b}\Big(=\frac{c}{a}, \text{ and } \frac{b}{a}\Big)\frac{bb}{a}\Big(=b.$$

For Fractions having a Common Denominator, are as their Numerators.

VII. A Mixt Quantity or Number, is that which is part Integer, and part Fraction. As $aa+\frac{b}{c}$: Such Quantities are reduc'd to the form of improper Fractions, by firſt Multiplying the Integral Part by the Denominator of the Fractional Part; then adding the Numerator to it, and ſubſcribing the Denominator under all. Thus, the former Quantity $aa+\frac{b}{c}$ is Reduc'd to this improper Fraction $\frac{caa+b}{c}$.

Every improper Fraction is Reduc'd back again into its equivalent Mixt Number or Integer, by dividing the Numerator by the Denominator. Thus, $\frac{caa+b}{c}$ divided by c, quotes $aa+\frac{b}{c}$; and $\frac{aa}{1}$ divided by 1, makes aa.

FRAISING *of a Batallion*, is to line the Muſketiers all round with Pikes, in caſe of their being charg'd by a Body of Horſe.

FRANKPLEDGE, *Franciplegium viſus Franciplegii*, was the Antient Cuſtom for the Freemen of *England*, at 14 Years of Age, to find Surety for their Truth and Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow Subjects. This Surety, among the *Saxons*, was taken in their *Friborg*, *Lath*, or *Tithing-Court*; and after the *Norman Conqueſt*, it was call'd *Frankpledge*, and was continu'd in the *Court-Leet* of Royal Juriſdiction to be held annually on the Feaſt of St. *Michael* by *Magna Charta*.

So that to have *Viſum Franciplegii*, View of *Frankpledge*, was no more than to have the Privilege of holding a *Court Leet*; and this Power was determin'd by Stat. 8 of *Edw.* II. and 1 of *Edw.* III. The Place of holding ſuch Courts was, if it were fair Weather, on ſome open Green; but if it was bad Weather, they adjourn'd to the Mannor Houſe, or to that of ſome adjoyning Tenant. *Kennet P. Antiq.*

FREEZING. The true Cauſe of the Congelation of Water into Ice, ſeems plainly to be the Introduction of the Frigorifick Particles into the Pores or Interſtices between the Particles of the Water; and by that means, getting ſo near to them, as to be juſt within the Sphere of one another's *Attracting Force*, (ſee *Attraction*) and then they muſt cohere into one ſolid or firm Body. But Heat afterwards ſeparating them, and putting them into various Motions, breaks this Union, and ſeparates the Particles ſo far from one another, that they get out of the Diſtance of the *Attracting Force*, and into the Verge of the *Repelling Force*, and then the Water reaſſumes its Fluid Form.

Now that Cold and Freezing do ariſe from ſome Subſtance of a *Saline* Nature floating in the Air, it ſeems probable from hence, That all *Salts*, and more eminently ſome particular ones, when mix'd with Snow or Ice, do prodigiouſly encreaſe the Force and Effects of Cold; We ſee alſo, that all *Saline* Bodies do produce a Stiffneſs and Rigidity in the Parts of thoſe Bodies into which they enter. Microſcopical Obſervations upon *Salts* inform us, That the Figures of ſome Salts, before they ſhoot into Maſſes, are thin double-wedg'd like Particles, which have abundance of Surface in Reſpect to their Solidity, (which is the Reaſon why they ſwim in Water when once raiſed in it, tho' ſpecifically heavier). Theſe ſmall Points or the Salt getting into the Pores of the Water, whereby alſo they are in ſome meaſure ſuſpended in the Winter Time (when the Heat of the Sun is not ordinarily ſtrong enough to diſſolve the Salts into a Fluid, to break their Points, and to keep them in perpetual Motion) being leſs diſturb'd, are more at Liberty to approach one another, and by ſhooting into Chryſtals of the Form above-mentioned, do, by both their Extremities, inſinuate themſelves into the Pores of Water, and by that Means freeze it into a ſolid Form. And we ſee, that the Dimenſions of Water are increas'd by Freezing, its Particles being kept at ſome Diſtance one from another by the Intervention of the Frigorific Matter.

But beſides this, there are many little *Volumes*, or ſmall Parcels of Air, included at ſeveral Diſtances, both in the Pores of the Watry Particles, and in the Interſtices formed by their Spherical Figures. Now by the Inſinuation of theſe Chryſtals, the *Volumes* of Air are driven out of the Watry Particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *Volumes*, which thereby have a greater Force to expand themſelves than when diſpers'd, and ſo both enlarge the Dimenſions, and leſſen the ſpecifick Gravity, of Water thus congeal'd into Ice. And hence, ſaith Dr. *Cheyne*, (from whom this laſt Account) we may gueſs at the Manner, how Water, impregnated with *Salts*, *Sulphers*, or *Earths*, which are not eaſily diſſolvable, may form itſelf into *Metals*, *Minerals*, *Gums*, and other Foſſils; the Parts of theſe Mixtures becoming a Cement to the Particles, of Water, or getting into their Pores, change them into theſe different Subſtances. *Phil. Prin. of Nat. Rel. p.* 66.

FRESCO. Painting in *Freſco* is thus perform'd: The Colours are ground with Lime-Water, Milk, or Whey, and temper'd or mix'd together in Pots, as in Size Colouring. The Plaiſter is made of the Powder of old rubbiſh Stones mixt with burnt Flints or Lime, and Water; but the Salt of the Lime muſt be waſh'd out, by often pouring on freſh Water; and to make the Plaiſter ſtick the better, they drive in Stumps of Horſe-nails, about 6 Inches aſunder. With this Plaiſter the Wall is to be laid thick, and then it muſt be let dry; and afterwards a new Layer of Plaiſter is put of the Thickneſs of an Half-Crown; and the Colours muſt be wrought with a quick free Hand whilſt it is wet, for there is no altering of it after it is dry. This Way of Painting was in moſt antient Uſe among the *Greeks*, and from them came to the *Romans*, with whom it was famous. *Raphael Urbin*, and *Julio Romano*, were eminent this Way: There being three Chambers in the Vatican of their doing, yet in being.

FRICTION, is a Word uſed often among Mechanicians, or the Writers on Mechanicks, for the Reſiſtance which ariſes to the Motion of the Parts of any Engine from the Matter of the Wheels, *&c.* rubbing againſt one another, or againſt any other Body.

Of the Reſiſtance ariſing from Friction of the Parts of an Engine one againſt another, Mr. *Amontons* hath a large Diſcourſe, which is printed in the *Memoires de l'Academ. Royale des Sciences*, for the Year 1699. where he makes ſeveral Experiments, gives Rules to find and calculate Tables of this Reſiſtance ariſing from Friction, and of that which is the Reſult of the Rigidity of Chords uſed in Pulleys, *&c.*

FRIGAT, is a Ship of War, uſually of two Decks, light built, and deſign'd for ſwift Sailing. When it hath but one Deck, and conſequently is of a ſmaller Size, they call her a *Light Frigat*.

FRIGATOON, is a *Venetian* Veſſel, commonly uſed in the *Adriatick*: She is built with a ſquare Stern, without any Fore-maſt; having only a Main-maſt, Miſſen-maſt, and Bow-ſprit.

FRUGIVOROUS *Birds*, according to Mr. *Willoughby*, are the *Parrot-Kind*, which tho' they have a crooked Beak and Talons, and therefore do belong in general to the *Birds of Prey*, being Rapacious and *Cornivorous*; yet becauſe they eat *Fruit* too, I ſuppoſe, he diſtinguiſhes them from the reſt by this Title. See *Birds*.

FRUMGYLD, was the old *Saxon* Term for the firſt Payment made to the Kindred of a ſlain Perſon, in Recompence of his Murder.

FURNACE *Almond*. In the ſmelting of Silver Oar, and clearing it from the Lead, they uſe a Furnace which they call an *Almond Furnace*; in which they melt the Slaggs or Refuſe of the Litharge, without pounding or ſtamping it, and with Charcoal only.

FURNACE *of Aſſay*, is uſed in the Smelting-Houſes of Silver Oar; and is to try the Value of the Silver, or what Proportion it bears to the Lead: Which they know by weighing the Pieces cut off from every Bar, and then melting them anew, and after the Lead is ſeparated, weighing the remaining Silver. See *Silver*, in this Vol.

FURNITURE *of Dials*. As on all Sorts of Dial Plains, *Strait Lines* may be deſcrib'd, which by the Shadow of a *Stile*, or a Line parallel to the Earth's Axis, will ſhew the true Hour of the Day: So by the Shadow of an *Apex*, *Nodus*, or one determinate Point in that Axis or Stile, on the Plane of the Dial, may many uſeful and curious Aſtronomical Concluſions be deſcrib'd or ſhewn: And all theſe taken together, are call'd the *Furniture of Dials*.

Such as,

1. *The Parallels of the Sun's Diurnal Motion*; ſhewing every Day what Degree of the Ecliptic the Sun is in; or, if leſs Accuracy be thought enough, what Sight of the Zodiac.
2. *The Length of the Day and Night*; or, *The Proportion of the Sun's Diurnal to his Nocturnal Arch, throughout the Year*.
3. *The Time of the Year*; ſhewing, by the Shadow of the Axis, both the Month and Day.
4. *The Sun's Almacanters*, or, *Parallels of Altitude*; ſhewing the Sun's Altitude above the Horizon, and the Proportion of Shadows.
5. *The Azimuths*, or *Vertical Circles*; ſhewing what Azimuth or Point of the Compaſs the Sun is upon it all Times of the Day.
6. *The Babyloniſh*, *Italian*, *Jewiſh* (or *Unequal*) *Hours*; together with the Meridians or Horizons of any Particular and Remote Places; and many other Things, *&c.* I purpoſely omit to mention the Planetary Hours, the Circles of Poſition, *&c.* in order to Aſtrological Fooleries; becauſe, I hope, at this Time of Day, they are of no Eſteem with any Perſons of Mathematical Skill, or indeed of common Senſe and Underſtanding.

Now of theſe Circles of the Sphere, whoſe Projection conſtitutes this Furniture; ſome are *Great*, as the Azimuths or Vertical Circles, the Meridians or Hour Circles, and the Circles of Longitude of the Sun or Stars; and theſe on all Sorts of Dial-Planes will be ſtrait Lines: And if the Planes on which ſuch great Circles are deſcrib'd, are parallel to ſuch great Circles in the Heavens as they are deſign'd to repreſent, then will thoſe ſtraight Lines be all parallel to one another.

But if the Dial-Plane be perpendicular to any of thoſe correſponding great Circles in the Heavens, then the ſtraight Lines ſo projected on the Plane, will meet in the Centre at *Equal* Angles.

But if the Plane lie oblique to any of thoſe great Circles in the Heavens, the projected ſtraight Lines will ſtill meet in one Centre upon the Plane, but at *Unequal* Angles.

All leſſer Circles of the Sphere, (ſuch as are, *the Parallels of the Sun's Declination or Courſe*, and all *Almacanters, or Parallels of Altitude*) being projected on a Plane, become *Conick Sections, i. e.* either *Ellipſes*, *Parabola's*, or *Hyperbola's*; except when theſe leſſer Circles are projected on ſuch Planes as do lie parallel to thoſe leſſer Circles in the Heavens; as Parallels of Declination, when they happen to be drawn on a Plane, lying parallel to the Equinoctial, for then they will be perfect Circles, which are Sections of a Cone parallel to its Baſe. So alſo, if the Almacanters, or Parallels of Altitude, be deſcrib'd on a Plane parallel to the Horizon, they will become perfect Circles.

It may be of Uſe to remark alſo, That all Dial-Planes in any Latitude, and however poſited in that Latitude, whether Direct, Declining, Inclining, or Reclining, or both Declining and Inclining, or Declining together, are, in ſome Part or other of the Earth, *Horizontal Planes:* and the *Height* of the *Stile* is equal to the *Latitude* of the Place wherein it is an *Horizontal Plane*; and the *Subſtile* of the Dial is the *Meridian* of that Place; and the *Difference of Longitude* of that Plane, ſhews how much to the *Eaſt* or *Weſt* the Place lies from *that* wherein it is an *Horizontal Plane.*

Whence it muſt follow, that if you draw, for any Declining-Reclining Plane, or any other Dial-Plane, a good Dial with Hours and Quarters; and much more if you draw it to Minutes, &c. and then, on the ſame Plane, with Red Ink, &c. draw an Horizontal Dial for the Latitude of that Place, which is equal to the Stile's Height in the former Declining-Reclining, &c. Plane; and letting the Subſtile be the Hour-Line of 12 to it, draw all the other Hours, Quarters, &c. from thence; and then on that Horizontal Dial draw alſo the proper Furniture: When you have done this, I ſay, if you can expunge the Hout-Lines of the Horizontal Dial, the Furniture of that Horizontal Dial will be the true Furniture for the Declining-Reclining, &c. be it never ſo irregular, ſuppoſing it have but a Centre.

As to the Deſcription of this Furniture on all Kinds of Dial-Planes, you will find large and full Directions in *Wells's Art of Shadows*, *Hollwell's* and *Leybourn's Dialling*, &c. And the full Demonſtration of the whole Matter, *Chriſtopher Clavius* gives us in his *Gnomonicks*. See alſo *Gaſpar Schottus's Curſus Mathematicus*, Book 14. of *Horography.*

FURRING, in Architecture, is making good the Rafters-Feet in the Corniſh: That is, when Rafters are cut with a Knee, theſe *Furrings*, or *Furrs*, are Pieces that go ſtraight along with the Rafter from the Top of the Knee to the Corniſh. Alſo when Rafters are rotten, or ſunk hollow in the Middle, there are Pieces cut thickeſt in the middle, and tapering towards each End, which are nailed upon them to make them ſtraight; and ſuch Pieces are call'd *Furrs*, and the putting them on, *Furring* the Rafters.

FUST, is a Term in Architecture for the Shaft of a Column, from the *Aſtragal* to the *Capital.*

GABELL, *Gabella*, *Gabellum*, the ſame with *Vectigal* in old Writers, hath the ſame Signification as *Gabelle* in *French*: And for the better underſtanding of Antient Records, Statutes, Charters &c. you ſhould know, that *Gabel*, or *Gavel*, *Gablum*, *Gabellum*, *Gabellettum*, *Galbellettum*, and *Gavillettum*, do all ſignify a Rent, Cuſtom, Duty, or Service, yielded or done to the King, or ſome other Lord: and Dr. *Cowell* ſeems to have judg'd right, that *Gablum* is to be diſtinguiſh'd from a Rent or Payment made, or a Contract or Bargain; and hath only Relation to ſuch a Payment or Service as was impoſed by the Power and will of the Lord.

GABEL-*End* of a Houſe, is the Upright Triangular End, from the Corniſh or Eaves, to the Top of its Roof.

GAGE, in Joinery, is an Inſtrument made to ſtrike a Line truly parallel to the ſtraight Side of any Board or Piece of Stuff. Its chief Uſe is for gaging of Tenents true to fit into Mortiſſes, and for gaging Stuff of an equal Thickneſs. It is made of an oval piece of Wood, fitted on upon a ſquare Stick, to ſlide up and down ſtiffly thereon, and with a Tooth in the End of a Staff, to ſcore or ſtrike a Line upon the Stuff at any Diſtance, according to the Diſtance of the Oval from it.

GAGE-*Point*. See *Gauge-Point*.

GAGER *Deliverance*. See *Wage*.

GAIN, in Architecture, is the Workmen's Term for the Bevilling Shoulder of the Joiſt or other Timber. 'Tis uſed alſo for the lapping off the End of the Joiſt, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder; when the Thickneſs of the Shoulder is cut into the Trimmer alſo, and bevilling upwards that it may juſt receive the *Gain*; and ſo the Joiſt and Trimmer lie even and level with their Surface. This way of working is uſed in Floors and Hearths.

GAINAGIUM, or *Wainagium*, ſignifies all manner of Plough-Tackle, or Inſtruments uſed in Husbandry, without any Reſpect to *Gain*, or *Profit*. For as *Magna Charta* provides, That the Knight and Freeholder ſhall be amerced *Salvo Contenemento ſuo*, and the Merchant *Salvâ Mercandiſâ ſuâ*; ſo the Villain Countryman, or Plowman, was to be fined or amerced for his Offences, but ſtill *Salvo Guinagio ſuo, i. e. Saving all his Plow-Geers, and neceſſary Implements of Husbandry*: For he was not to be fined ſo as to be ruined and undone, by taking from him the neceſſary Means of Life.

GALEASSE, is a large low-built heavy Veſſel, uſing Sails and Oars: It hath three Maſts, and thoſe not to be lowered, as they are in a Galley. They have three Tire of Guns in the Head, and uſually two Tire in the Stern. In two *Dutch* Prints that I have of a Galeaſſe, there are 25 Oars of a Side; and I'm told, there is about 6 or 7 Men to an Oar.

GALEONS, were formerly the *French* Ships of War; but now the Word is only uſed amongſt the *Spaniards* and *Italians*. And the *Spaniards* do now call only thoſe Ships *Galeons*, which are ſent annually to *La Vera Cruſe*, or other Places in the *Weſt-Indies*, to fetch home Bullion.

GALL. Dr. *Keil* ſhews, *An. Secret. p.* 36. That the Gall or Bile, being to be mixed with the Chyle, as it comes out of the Stomach into the Duodenum, could be no where ſo conveniently ſecerned from the Blood, as where the Liver is placed, had alſo all the Branches of the Celiack Arteries, carry'd all the Blood to the Liver, from which the Gall was to be ſeparated: It is evident, conſidering the Nearneſs of the Liver to the Heart, and the Inteſtine Motion of the Blood, that ſo viſcid a Secretion, as the Gall is, could never have been ſeparated by any Gland in that Place. In this Caſe therefore, Nature is forced to alter her conſtant Method of ſending the Blood to all Parts of the Body by the Arteries; and here ſhe forms a Vein, (which is no Branch of the *Cava*, as all other Veins are) and by it ſhe ſends the Blood from the Branches of the Meſenterick and Celiack Arteries, (after having paſſed through all the Inteſtines, Stomach, Spleen, Caul, and Pancreas) to the Liver. By which extraordinary Contrivance, the Blood is brought a great way about, before it arrive at the Liver; and its Celerity is extremely diminiſh'd: So that all the Corpuſcles which are to form the Gall, may have ſufficient Time to *attract* one another, and to *unite*, before they come to their ſecerning Veſſel. And thus the Uſe of the *Vena Porta* is found out.

And moreover he computes, that ſince a Branch of the Meſenterick Artery is to its correſponding Branch of the *Porta*, as 9 to 25; therefore the Blood in the Branches of the *Porta* moves above 177 times ſlower than it does in the Trunk of the Meſenterick Artery; and this only on the Account of the Increaſe of the Diameters of the Veſſels.

Thus Nature provides for the forming of the Gall, in that Blood which paſſes through the Meſenterick Artery. Next he enquires what Care is taken about that which is convey'd by the Celiack Artery to the Liver. For it ſeems it was neceſſary to ſend a larger Quantity of Blood thither, than could be diſpoſed of through the Inteſtines. Part of the Blood of the Celiack Artery is ſpread upon the Stomach and Caul, and its Velocity diminiſhed, as we have ſeen in the Inteſtines: But ſtill all the Blood which thoſe Parts could receive, was not ſufficient for the Liver; and there was no room for the Diviſion and Expiating of the Veſſels through ſuch a large Space as the Meſentery, and the long Tract of the Guts. And therefore here Nature hath a new Contrivance to abate the Velocity of the Blood, (to which the Inteſtine Motion is always proportional); which is, by empting the Blood entirely out of the Veſſels, into a large ſpongy Bowel, *the Spleen*; which ſeems to be a Ciſtern produced for that very Intent and Purpoſe. And the Circumference of the Celiack Artery being half an Inch, or .5 its Square is .25: And therefore the Square of the Splenick, which is a Branch of it, cannot be above .18. Now the Dimenſions of the Spleen are ſix Inches long, 3 or 4 in Breadth, and 2 in Thickneſs. He makes therefore this eaſy Suppoſition, That it is a Cylinder of 2 Inches Diameter. Wherefore the Square of its Circumference being 36, the Blood muſt move above 200 Times ſlower in it, than in the Beginning of the Splenick Artery; and is longer before it gets to the Liver, than that which paſſes through all the Inteſtines.

From all this Art and Contrivance, it is an evident Demonſtration, that the Intent of Nature was to diminiſh the Velocity of the Blood; and that ſuch a ſlow Motion is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecerning of the Bile in the Liver.

The Particles which compoſe the Gall, he ſhews, bear a very ſmall Proportion to the reſt of the Blood; as is evident from that great Quantity of Blood which is carry'd to the Liver, and the ſmall Quantity of Bile which is ſeparated from it. In a large Dog, whoſe *Ductus Choledochus* was near as big as a Man's, I could never gather above two Drams in an Hour. Now there is thrown into the *Aorta* every Hour about 4000 Ounces of Blood; and it appears by the Proportions of the Arteries, that the Meſenterick and Celiack are to the reſt, as 1 to 8. And therefore 500 Ounces of Blood are carry'd every Hour to the Liver. And ſince only two Drams of Gall are ſeparated from it, the Blood muſt be to the Blood, at leaſt as 2000 is to 1.

'Tis by Reaſon of this ſmall Proportion of the Bile to the Blood, that it was ſo neceſſary to allow ſo much Time for the Attraction of the Particles which form the Bile.

From this Contrivance alſo of the *Aorta*, the Bile receives another Advantage, not leſs conſiderable than the Diminution of the Velocity of the Blood: And that is, the Blood paſſing thro' ſo many different Parts before it comes to the Liver, parts with the greateſt Share of its *Lympha*. By which means, the Particles compoſing the Bile approaching nearer towards one another, are by their mutual Attraction ſooner united.

And the Conſideration of theſe two Contrivances does highly (he thinks) confirm the Truth of his Theory of *Animal Secretion*. For the Diminution of the Velocity of the Blood, and the Subſtraction of the *Lympha*, can agree in no other End, than the uniting the Particles of the Bile.

GALLEHALPENS, were formerly a *Genoa* Coin, brought into *England* by the Merchants of that City; who trading hither in Galleys, lived commonly in a Lane near *Tower-ſtreet*, call'd from them *Galley-Lane*; and they landed their Goods at a Place in *Thames-ſtreet*, call'd *Galley-Key*; and they traded with their own ſmall Silver Coin, which our People call'd *Gallehalpence*. But theſe, together with two kinds of Coin, call'd *Suſkins* and *Dotkins*, were forbidden by the Statute of 3 *H.* V. 1. See *Stow's Survey of London*. p. 137.

GALLERY *of a Mine*, is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place. For the Beſiegers, and the Beſieged, do carry each of them Galleries or Branches under Ground, in ſearch of one another's Mines, which often meet and deſtroy one another.

GALLEY, is a low-built Ship, uſing both Sails and Oars. Uſually they have only a Main-maſt and a Fore-maſt, which may be ſtruck or lowered at pleaſure. 'Tis ſaid, their Length is uſually about 130 Feet, and their middle Breadth about 18, and the Length of the Oar is about 36 Feet, and about 4 or 5 Men to an Oar. They are of Service only in the Mediterranean, and ſuch ſtill quiet Seas. Theſe were like the *Roman Liburnicæ*. See my *Introduction to the Bibliotheca Navigantium & Itinerantium*, about the *Antient Shipping*.

GALLIOT, is a ſmall Galley, or a Sort of *Brigantine*, built very ſlight, and deſign'd for Chaſe. She hath but one Maſt, and can both ſail and row. She uſually carries two or three Pedrero's, and hath 16 or 20 Oars. Some call the Bomb-Ketches *Galliots*.

GAMING. For the Laws of Chance in Games. See *Play*.

GARBLER *of Spices*, is an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who may enter into any Shop, Warehouſe, &c. to view and ſearch Drugs, Spices, &c. and to *Garble* the ſame, that is, to make them clean from any *Garbles* or Duſt. See 21 *Jac.* I. *c.* 19.

GARSUMME, (*Gerſuma, a Spelm. Gloſſ.*) a Fine or Amerciament often uſed in Doomſday Book.

GARTER. The moſt Noble Order of the Garter, is an Order of Knighthood firſt inſtituted by our famous King *Edward* III. 1350. and inferior to none in the World; conſiſting of 26 Nobles, or Perſons of even yet higher Degree; *i. e.* Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors; whereof the King or Queen of *England* is the Sovereign; and the reſt are ſtiled, The Companions of the Order. See *Cambden*, *Aſhmole*, &c.

GARTER, is alſo the Title of the Principal King at Arms among our *Engliſh* Heralds. The Office was created by *Hen.* V. See *Stow*, *p.* 581. and *Stat.* 14. *Car.* II. *c.* 33.

GAVELL-BREAD, Corn-Rent, or Proviſion of Bread, referred from the Tenant to be paid in Kind.

GAVELCESTER, *Sextarius Vectigalis*, was a certain Meaſure of Ale, to be paid by way of Rent: It appears to be the ſame with *Tokeſter*, which hath ſometimes been corruptly written *Colceſter*; as perhaps in *Selden's Deſertation*, annexed to *Fleta*, *c.* 8.

GAVELLERTH, *Gavelhert*. The Duty or Work of plowing ſo much Earth or Ground, done by the Cuſtomary Tenant for his Lord: As,

GAVEL-MEDE, was the Duty of mowing Graſs, or cutting Meadow Land, required by the Lord from his Cuſtomary Tenant: So,

GAVEL-REP, or *Bedreap*, was the Duty of *Reaping* at the *Bid* or *Command* of the Lord.

GAVELLING-*Men*. Tenants which paid a reſerved Rent, beſides ſome Cuſtomary Duties to be done by them.

GAUGE-*Point* of a ſolid Meaſure, is the Diameter of a Circle, whoſe *Area* is equal to the ſolid Content of the ſame Meaſure. Thus the Solidity of a Wine Gallon being 231 Cubick Inches, (according to *Wincheſter* Meaſure;) If you conceive a Circle to contain ſo many Inches, the Diameter of it will be 17.15; and that will be the Gauge-Point of Wine-Meaſure. And an Ale-Gallon containing 288 Cubick Inches; by the ſame Rule, the Gauge-Point of Ale Meaſure will be found to be 19.15.

And after the ſame manner may the Gauge-Point of any Foreign Meaſure be diſcover'd.

And from hence may be deduced, by way of Conſequence, that when the Diameter of a Cylinder in Inches is equal to the Gauge-Point of any Meaſure (given likewiſe in Inches;) every Inch, in Length thereof, will contain an Integer of the ſame Meaſure, *V. gr.* In a Cylinder whoſe Diameter is 17.15 Inches, every Inch in Height contains one entire Gallon in Wine Meaſure;

and in another, whoſe Diameter is 19.15, every Inch in Length contains one Ale Gallon.

GAUGER, is an Officer of the King's Exciſe, whoſe Buſineſs it is to examine all Casks of Beer, Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, &c. and to give them a Mark of Allowance, (which is a Circle burnt with an Iron) before they be ſold in any Place of this Office. See 27 *E.* III. *c.* 8. 4 *R.* II. *c.* 1. 18 *H.* VI. 17. 23 *H.* VI. 10. 1 *R.* III. 13. 28 *H.* VIII. 14. and laſt of all, 12 *Car.* II. *c.* 4.

GAUGING. On this Subject, the following Authors may be conſulted :

Stereometrical Propoſitions, variouſly applicable, but particularly intended for *Gauging* : By *Robert Anderſon*. *Lond.* 1668. 8*vo*.

Gauging Promoted; being an Appendix to the former Book. *Lond.* 1669.

Smith's Practical Gauging.
Jones's Guide to the young Gauger.
Kepleri Stereometria Nova.
Mayne's Practical Gauger.
Hunt's Practical Gauging.
Newton's Gauging.
Everard's Gauging.

GELD, the ſame with *Gild*, or *Guild*.

GEMOTE, is an old *Saxon* Term for what we now call a Court : 'Tis often uſed in the Laws of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

GENERAL. When an Army is preparing to march, the Drums beat a peculiar Sound, in order to acquaint the whole Army, that they ſhould all get ready to march: And this Notice by the Drum, they call *Beating the General*.

GENERALE, the Single Commons, or Ordinary Proviſion, of the Religious in Convents, was formerly call'd by this Term *Generale*, as being their *General Allowance* ; and ſo diſtinguiſh'd from their *Pictantiæ*, or *Pittances*, which, on extraordinary Occaſions, were added as Over Commons.

GENERAL *Iſſue*. See *Iſſue*.

GENERATION. As to what the Moderns, from their Diſcoveries by Microſcopes, have advanc'd on this Subject, you will find by comparing the Obſervations and Diſcoveries of Dr. *Harvey*, *S. Malpighii*, Dr. *de Graaf*, and *M. Leeuwenhoek*, with one another: And theſe *Three* Things ſeem to me very probable. 1. That *Animals* are *ex Animalculo*. 2. That the *Animalcules* are originally *in Semine Marium, & non in Fœminis*. 3. That they can never come *Forward*, nor be *Formed* into *Animals* of the reſpective *Kind*, without the *Ova in Fœminis*.

The *Firſt* of theſe ſeems probable from theſe 3 Obſervations ; 1. That ſome ſuch Thing has been ſo often obſerv'd by *Malpighius* in the *Cicatricula* of an *Egg* before *Incubation*, as the Rudiments of an *Animal* in the Shape of a *Tadpole* ; as may be ſeen in his *Firſt*, and in his repeated Obſervations *de Formatione Pulli in Ovo*. 2. The ſudden Appearance and Diſplaying of all the Parts, after *Incubation*, makes it probable, that they are not then actually *formed* out of a *Fluid*, but that the *Stamina* of them have been formerly there Exiſtent, and are now expanded. The firſt Part of the *Chick* which is diſcover'd with the *Naked Eye* is, you know, the *Punctum Saliens*, and that not till *Three Days* and *Nights* of *Incubation* be paſt : And then on the *Fifth Day* the Rudiments of the *Head* and *Body* do appear. This made Dr. *Harvey* conclude, that the *Blood* had a Being before any other Part of the Body, and that from it all the *Organs* of the *Fœtus* were both *formed* and *nouriſhed* ; but by *Malpighius's* Obſervations, we find that the Parts are then only ſo far extended, as to be made viſible to the *Naked Eye*, and that they were actually Exiſtent before, and diſcernable by *Glaſſes*. After an *Incubation* of 30 *Hours*, are to be ſeen the *Head*, the *Eyes*, and the *Carina*, with the *Vertebra*, diſtinct, and the *Heart*. After 40 *Hours* its *Pulſe* is viſible, and all the other Parts more diſtinct, which cannot be diſcern'd by the *Naked Eye* before the Beginning of the *Fifth Day* ; from whence it ſeems very probable that even the ſo early Diſcovery of thoſe Parts of the *Fœtus* by the *Microſcope*, is not the diſcerning of Parts newly form'd, but only more dilated and extended by receiving of *Nutriment* from the *Colliquamentum* ; ſo that they ſeem all to have been actually exiſtent before the *Incubation* of the *Hen*. And what *Swammerdam* has diſcover'd in the *Tranſmutation* of *Inſects*, gives no ſmall Light to this, whilſt he makes appear in the *Explanation* of the 13*th Table* of the *General Hiſtory of Inſects*, that in thoſe large *Eruca's* which feed upon *Cabbage*, if they be taken about the Time they retire to be *transform'd* into *Aurelia's*, and plunged often in warm Water to make a Rupture of the *Outer Skin*, you will diſcern, through the Tranſparency of their *Second Membrane*, all the *Parts* of the *Butterfly*, the *Trunk*, *Wings*, *Feelers*, &c. folded up : But, that after the *Eruca* is *changed* into an *Aurelia*, none of theſe *Parts* can be diſcern'd, they are ſo drench'd with Moiſture, though they be there actually *formed*.

Another Conſideration is from the *Analogy*, which we may ſuppoſe between *Plants* and *Animals*. All *Vegetables*, we ſee, do proceed *ex Plantula*, the *Seeds* of *Vegetables* being nothing elſe but *little Plants* of the ſame *kind* folded up in *Coats* and *Membranes* ; and from hence we may probably conjecture, that ſo curiouſly an *organized* Creature, as an *Animal*, is not the ſudden Product of a *Fluid*, or *Colliquamentum*, but does much rather proceed from an *Animalcule* of the *ſame kind*, and has all its little Members folded up according to their ſeveral *Joints* and *Plicatures*, which are afterwards enlarg'd and diſtended, as we ſee in *Plants*. Now though this Conſideration alone may ſeem not to bear much Weight, yet being join'd to the two former, they do mutually ſtrengthen each other. And indeed all the *Laws* of *Motion* which are as yet diſcover'd, can give but a very lame Account of the *forming* of a *Plant* or *Animal*. We ſee how wretchedly *Des Cartes* came off, when he began to apply them to this Subject. They are *formed* by *Laws* yet unknown to Mankind ; and it ſeems moſt probable, that the *Stamina* of all the *Plants* and *Animals* that have been, or ever ſhall be in the World, have been *formed ab Origine Mundi*, by the *Almighty Creator* within the *Firſt* of each reſpective *Kind*. And he who conſiders the Nature of *Viſion*, that it does not give us the true *Magnitude*, but the *Proportion* of Things, and that what ſeems to our *Naked Eye* but a *Point*, may truly be made up of as many Parts as ſeem to us be in the whole viſible World, will not think this an abſurd or impoſſible Thing.

But the *Second* Thing which later Diſcoveries have made probable is, that theſe *Animalcules* are originally *in Semine Marium, & non in Fœminis* : And this I collect from theſe Conſiderations :

1. That there are innumerable *Animalcula in Semine Maſculino Omnium Animalium.* M. *Leeuwenboek* has made this ſo evident by ſo many Obſervations, that I do not in the leaſt queſtion the Truth of the Thing.

2. The Obſerving of the *Rudiments* of the *Fœtus* in *Eggs*, which have been *Fœcundated* by the *Male*, and the ſeeing no ſuch Thing in thoſe which are not *Fœcundated*, as appears from *Malpighius* his Obſervations, makes it very probable, that theſe *Rudiments* proceeded originally from the *Male*, and not from the *Female*.

3. The Reſemblance between the *Rudiments* of the *Fœtus in Ova*, both Before and After *Incubation*, and the *Animalcule*, makes it very probable, that they are One and the Same. The ſame Shape and Figure which M. *Leeuwenboek* gives us of the *Animalcule*, *Malpighius* likewiſe gives us of the *Rudiments* of the *Fœtus*, both before and after *Incubation* ; yea, and even the *Fœtus's* of *Animals* do appear ſo at *firſt* to the *Naked Eye* ; ſo that Dr. *Harvey* does acknowledge, that all *Animals*, even the *moſt Perfect*, are Begotten of a *Worm*.

4. This gives a Rational Account of *Many Fœtus's* at *One Birth*, eſpecially that of the Counteſs of *Holland* ; and how, at leaſt, a Whole *Cluſter* of *Eggs* in a *Hen* are *Fœcundated* by *One Coition* of the *Male*.

5. This gives a New Light, as it were, to the *Firſt Prophecy* concerning the *Meſſiah*, that the *Seed of the Woman ſhall bruiſe the Head of the Serpent* : All the reſt of *Mankind* being thus moſt properly and truly the *Seed of the Man*.

6. The *Analogy* I have already mention'd, which we may rationally ſuppoſe between the Manner of the *Propagation* of *Plants* and *Animals*, does likewiſe make this probable. Every *Herb* and *Tree* bears its *Seed after its Kind* ; which *Seed* is nothing elſe but a *Little Plant* of the ſame Kind, which being thrown into the *Earth*, as into its *Uterus*, ſpreads forth its *Roots*, and receives its Nouriſhment, but has its *Form within it ſelf* ; and we may rationally conjecture ſome ſuch *Analogy* in the *Propagation of Animals*.

The *Third* Particular, which later Diſcoveries make propable, is, That *Animals* cannot be *Formed* of theſe *Animalcula* without the *Ova* in *Fœminis*, which are neceſſary for ſupplying them with proper *Nutriment* ; and this, theſe Conſiderations ſeem to evince. 1. It is probable that an *Animalcule* cannot come forward if it do not fall into a proper *Nidus*. This we ſee in the *Cicatricula* in *Eggs*, and tho' a *Million* of them ſhould fall into *One Egg*, none of them would *come forward*, but what were in the *Centre* of the *Cicatricula* ; and perhaps the *Nidus*, neceſſary for their Formation, is ſo proportioned to their Bulk, that it can hardly contain more than *One Animalcule* ; and this may be the Reaſon why there are ſo few *Monſters*. This we ſee is abſolutely neceſſary *in Oviparis* ; and the only Difference which ſeems to be between them and the *Vivipara* in this Matter, is in this, That in the latter the *Ova* are properly nothing more but the *Cicatricula*, with its *Colliquamentum*, ſo that the *Fœtus* muſt ſpread forth its Roots into the *Uterus* to receive its *Nouriſhment* ; but the *Eggs* in *Oviparis* may be properly termed an *Uterus* in relation to the *Fœtus* ; for they contain not only the *Cicatricula* with its *Amnion* and *Colliquamentum*, which is the immediate *Nouriſhment* of the *Fœtus*, but alſo the Materials which are to be converted into that *Colliquamentum* ; ſo that the *Fœtus* ſpreads forth its *Roots* no farther than into the *White* and *Yolk* of the *Egg*, from whence it derives all its *Nouriſhment*. Now that an *Animalcule* cannot *come forward* without ſome ſuch proper *Nidus*, M. *Leeuwenboek* will not readily deny ; for if there were nothing needful but their being thrown into the *Uterus*, I do not ſee why *many Hundreds* of them ſhould not *come forward* at *once*, at leaſt whilſt ſcatter'd in ſo large a Field.

Now, 2. That this *Cicatricula* is not originally in *Utero*, ſeems evident from the frequent *Conceptions* which have been found *extra Uterum* : Such as the *Child* which continued 26 *Years* in the Woman of *Tholouſe's* Belly ; and the *Little Fœtus* found in the *Abdomen* of *Mad. de S. Mere*, together with the *Teſticle* torn, and full of Clotted Blood ; ſuch alſo ſeem to be the *Fœtus* in the *Abdomen* of the Woman of *Copenhagen*, mentioned in the *Nouvelles des Lettres*, for *Sept.* 85. all the *Members* of which were eaſily to be felt thro' the Skin of the *Belly*, and which ſhe had carried in her *Belly* for four *Years* : And the ſeven *Years Gravidation* related by Dr. *Cole*. Now granting once the Neceſſity of a *Proper Nidus*, for the *Formation* of an *Animalcule* into the *Animal* of its reſpective Kind, theſe Obſervations make it probable, that the *Teſtes* are the *Ovaria* appropriated for this Uſe ; for though the *Animalcules* coming thither in ſuch Caſes, may ſeem to be extraordinary, and that uſually the *Impregnation* is *in Utero*, yet it may be collected from hence, that the *Cicatriculæ* or *Ova* to be *Impregnated*, are in *Teſtibus Fœmineis* ; for if it were not ſo, the accidental coming of *Animalcules* thither, could not make them *come forward* more than in any other Part of the Body, ſince they cannot be *Formed* and *Nouriſhed* without a *Proper Nidus*.

But, 3. It is acknowledg'd by all, that the *Fœtus in Utero*, for ſome conſiderable Time after *Conception*, has no *Connexion* with the *Womb* ; that it ſits wholly looſe to it, and is perfectly a Little Round *Egg* with the *Fœtus* in the Midſt, which ſends forth its *Umbilical Veſſels* by Degrees, and at laſt lays hold on the *Uterus*. Now from hence it ſeems evident, that the *Cicatricula*, which is the Fountain of the *Animalcule's Nouriſhment*, does not ſprout from the *Uterus*, but has its Origine elſewhere, and falls in thither as into a fit Soil, from whence it may draw *Nutriment* for the *Growth* of the *Fœtus* ; elſe it cannot be eaſily imagined how it ſhould not have an *Immediate Connexion* with the *Uterus* from the Time of *Conception*.

If you joyn all theſe *Three* Conſiderations together, *viz.* that an *Animalcule* cannot *come forward* without a *Proper Nidus*, or *Cicatricula* ; that there have been frequent *Fœtus's extra Uterum* ; and that they have no *Adheſion* to the *Uterus* for a conſiderable Time after *Conception* ; they ſeem to make it evident, that *Animals* cannot be Formed *ex Animalculis* without the *Ova in Fœminis*. To all theſe I ſhall ſubjoyn the Propoſal of an *Experimentum Crucis*, which may ſeem to determine whether the *Teſtes Fœmineæ* be truly the *Ovaria* : *viz.* Open the *Abdomen* of the *Females* of ſome Kinds, and cut out theſe *Teſticles*, and this will determine whether they be abſolutely neceſſary for the *Formation* of *Animals.*

It is indeed difficult to conceive, how theſe *Eggs* ſhould be *Impregnated per Semen Maris*, both becauſe there is no *Connexion* between the *Tube* and the *Ovary* for its Tranſmiſſion; and for that Dr. *Harvey* could never diſcover any thing of it *in Utero.* But as to the laſt, M. *Leeuwenhoek* has cleared that Difficulty, by the Diſcovery of innumerable *Animalcula Seminis Maris in Cornutus Uteri*, and thoſe living a conſiderable time after *Coition.* And as to the former, we may either ſuppoſe that there is ſuch an *Inflation* of the *Tubæ*, or *Cornua Uteri, tempore Coitionis*, as makes them *Embrace* the *Ovaria*, and ſuch an *Approach* of the *Uterus* and its *Cornua*, as that it may eaſily tranſmit the *Seed* into the *Ovary*: Or elſe, that the *Ova* are *Impregnated* by the *Animalcules* after they deſcend into the *Uterus*, and not in the *Ovary.* The former ſeems probable for this Reaſon, that at leaſt a whole *Cluſter* of *Eggs* in a *Hen* will be *Fœcundated* by *One Tread* of the *Cock*; now this *Fœcundation* ſeems to be in the *Vitellary*, and not in the *Uterus*, as the *Eggs* paſs along from Day to Day: For it can hardly be ſuppoſed that the *Animalcules* ſhould ſubſiſt ſo long, being ſcatter'd looſely in the *Uterus*, as to wait there, for many Days, for the *Fœcundation* of the *Eggs* as they paſs along. The latter Conjecture has this to ſtrengthen it; That the *Animalcules* are found to *live* a conſiderable Time in the *Uterus*, and that if they ſhould *Impregnate* the *Ova* in the *Ovary* it ſelf, the *Fœtus* would encreaſe ſo faſt, that the *Ova* could not paſs through the *Tubæ Uteri*, but would either burſt the *Ovary*, or fall down into the *Abdomen* from the Orifices of the *Tubæ*; and that from hence proceed thoſe extraordinary *Conceptions, in Abdomine extra Uterum.*

But M. *Leeuwenhoek*, to weaken this Conſideration about the *Conception*'s being like unto an *Ovum* in the *Womb*, propoſes a Parallel between theſe *Animalcules* and *Inſects*, and inſinuates, that as the Latter caſt their Skins, and appear of another Shape, ſo the Other, which at firſt ſeem like *Tadpoles*, may caſt their Outer Skin, and then be *Round*; and that this may be the Occaſion of the *Round Figure* of the *Conception* in the *Womb.* To this it may be replied, That according to M. *Leeuwenhoek*'s own Sentiment, the *Animalcules* cannot *come forward*, if they do not find the *Punctum* or proper Place for their *Nouriſhment*, to which it ſeems they muſt have ſome *Adheſion.* Now the *Conception* in *Viviparis* is not *faſtened* unto the *Womb* for many *Days*, nor does *Adhere* to any Point of it; ſo that it ſeems this *Roundiſh Body* is not the *Animalcule* thus changed after having caſt an outer Skin, but is rather the *Cicatricula*, or little *Egg*, into which the *Animalcle* has enter'd as its *Punctum*, or Place of *Nouriſhment*; elſe I do not ſee why they ſhould not be *Adhering* to the *Womb* from the *Firſt Conception*; or why (as I have ſaid) many Hundreds of them are not *Conceived* and *Formed* together.

GENITURA. See *Seed.*

GENTLEMAN, is derived from the *French Gentil, i. e. Honeſtus, vel Honeſto loco natus*; and the *Saxon* Word *Man*: So that it ſignifies a Man well born. So the *Italians* call ſuch Perſons *Gentil Huomoni*: And the *Spaniards* keep the Meaning, when they call a Gentleman *Hidalgo*, or *Hijo d'algo*; *i. e.* the Son of *ſome Man*, or of *ſome Man of Note or Reckoning.* Under this Name with us are compriſed all above *Yeomen*; ſo that Noblemen may truly be call'd *Gentlemen.* But by the Courſe and Cuſtom of *England*, Nobility is either *Greater* or *Leſs*, *Upper* or *Lower.* The *Greater* contains all from Knights upwards; the *Leſſer* all from Barons downwards: As *Smith* ſaith, *Cap.* 21. *de Republ. Anglic.*

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GEOMETRY *Abſtruſe.* See *Tranſcendentals.*

GEORGE Noble, was a Piece of Gold, current in 1 *Hen.* VIII. at Six Shillings and Eightpence. At which Time, by Indenture with the Mint, one Pound of Gold (in Weight) was to be coined into Eighty one *George Nobles.*

GIRDERS, in Architecture, are the largeſt Pieces of Timber in a Floor: Their Ends are uſually faſtened into the *Summers* or *Breſt-Summers*, and the Joiſts are framed in at one End to the *Girders.* No *Girder* ſhould lie leſs than 10 Inches into the Wall, and their Ends ſhould be laid in *Lome, &c.*

GLANDS. All Secretions in an Animal Body are made by *Glands*, and a *Gland* is nothing but the Convolution or various Folding of the ſmall Arteries, whoſe laſt Branch muſt be Cylindrical. This Cylindrical Artery, in its Windings, ſends out ſeveral little Ducts or Secretory Veſſels of equal Diameters, which ſometimes unite in one common Pore, ſometimes run into a common Baſon. This Structure is evident in all the larger Glands, ſuch as the *Inteſtines*, with their Secretory Ducts, the *Lacteals*, the *Teſticles*, and ſome of the *Conglobate Glands*, and may be ſeen in all the reſt, if they happen to be *Obſtructed*, and ſo ſwell to become viſible; and therefore the ſame may reaſonably be concluded of all Glands in general. There are ſmall Branchings of Nerves paſſing all over the Coats of the Arteries, and ſeem to be deſigned principally for their Spiral Contortion, that the Blood may be the more eaſily propagated through them.

A Conglobate Gland is a little ſmooth Body wrapt up in a fine Skin, by which it is ſeparated from all other Parts, only admitting a Nerve and Artery to paſs in, and giving way to a Vein and Excretory Canal to paſs out: Of this Sort, are the Glands of the Brain, the Labial Glands, and the *Teſtes.*

A Conglomerate Gland is compoſed of many little Conglobate Glands all tied together, and wrapt up in one common Tunicle or Membrane. Sometimes all their Excretory Ducts unite and make up one common Pipe, thro' which the Liquor of all of them runs, as the *Pancreas* and the *Parotides* do. Sometimes the Ducts uniting, form ſeveral Pipes, which only communicate with one another by croſs Channels; and ſuch are the *Breaſts.* Others again have ſeveral Pipes without any Communication with one another, of which Sort are the *Glandulæ Lachrymales*, and the *Proſtata.* And a fourth Sort is, when each little Gland hath its own Excretory Duct, thro' which it tranſmits its Liquor to a common Baſon, as in the *Kidneys.*

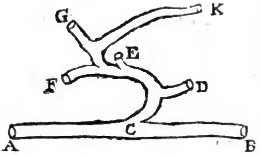
As to the Manner how the ſeveral Fluids, after they are form'd in the Blood, are ſeparated from it in the Glands; it depends (as Dr. *Keil* ſhews, *An. Secret*, *p.* 82.) entirely on the Figure and Structure of the Glands, which therefore muſt firſt be determined. As *Truth, when plain and evident, doth of itſelf diſpel all falſe Opinions*; So *the true Structure of the Glands being once demonſtrated, there will be no Occaſion to refute the Doctrine of Ferments*, nor *the Hypotheſis of Tubes differing as to the Figures of their Orifices*; both which have ſeveral Times been demonſtrated to be falſe.

That the Glands are nothing but Convolutions of ſmall Arteries, the greateſt and moſt accurate Anatomiſts of this Age, *Malpighi*, *Bellini*, and *Nuch*, have diſcover'd. And indeed, that all the Veſſels of the Body, in which the Liquors are continually moving, can have no other than a *Cylindrical* or *Conical* Form, is demonſtrable from the Nature of Fluids, whoſe Preſſure is always prependicular to the Sides of the Veſſel containing them, and equal at equal Heights of the Fluid. If therefore the Sides of the Veſſels are ſoft, and equally yielding every where, (as are all the Tubes in the Body of a *Fœtus*) they muſt, by the Preſſure of their contained Fluid, be equally every where diſtended; and conſequently the Section of ſuch a Veſſel, perpendicular to its Axis, muſt be a Circle; and therefore the Veſſel muſt be either a Concave Cone or Cylinder, or at leaſt ſuch a Figure whoſe Tranſverſe Section, normal to the Axis, muſt be a Circle.

The *Circular Orifices* therefore of the Glands can only *differ in Magnitude*; and all Sorts of Particles, of a leſſer Diameter than that of the

Orifice of the Gland, may enter it: So that without ſome further Contrivance, that Fluid which contains the biggeſt Particles, muſt likewiſe conſiſt of all the Particles of all the other Secretions; neither could any Fluid thicker than the Blood be ſeparated from it, becauſe of the great Proportion of the Aqueous Fluid, whoſe Particles being vaſtly ſmaller than any other, and inviſible to the beſt Microſcopes, muſt enter all the Glands, and be mix'd with the ſecerned Fluid.

Now how this Inconvenience may be prevented, and how the Particles of any Size may either be ſeparated by themſelves, or with any aſſigned Portion of the Aqueous Fluid, or of other leſſer Particles, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew.



Suppoſe then *A B* to be a ſmall evaneſcent Artery, and that the Particles of the leaſt Size were to be ſeparated from the reſt.

From the Side of the Artery muſt ariſe the Gland or Tube *C K*, whoſe Orifice at *C* is ſuch as is capable of admitting only Particles of the leaſt Size, together with the Aqueous Fluid: Theſe therefore will be ſeparated from all the other Particles of the Blood, and the Tube *C K* being a Cylinder, they will paſs to its further End *K*, which is ſuppoſed to be the Excretory Duct of the Gland.

If the Quantity of the Aqueous Fluid, ſeparated with the leaſt Particles, muſt be diminiſh'd, that ſuch a Fluid as is requiſite may paſs through the Excretory Duct *K*, from the Tube *C K*; you muſt imagine, that ſeveral other ſmaller Canals go out, as at *D*, *E*, *F*, and *G*, whoſe Orifices are ſo ſmall, that they admit no other Particles, beſides thoſe of the Aqueous Fluid, to paſs through them; and therefore as the leaſt Particles, together with the Aqueous Fluid, paſs along the Tube *C K*, the Aqueous Fluid muſt conſtantly be diminiſhed; and the Quantity of the leaſt Particles ſtill remaining, they can paſs no where but through the Excretory Duct at *K*: And this Diminution of the Aqueous Fluid will always be according to the Number of the Canals, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, that is, in Proportion to the Length of the Tube *C K*. And therefore, according as the Gland is longer or ſhorter, ſo the more or leſs Aqueous Fluid will paſs through the Orifice of the Excretory Duct at *K*; and conſequently, the ſecreted Fluid, on this Account, be *Thicker* or *Thinner*.

If the Particles of a middle Size, between the biggeſt and the leaſt, are to be drawn off from the reſt of the Blood: Let the Orifice at the Gland *C* be juſt ſo big as to admit thoſe Particles, and not any other of a larger Size. Theſe Particles therefore, with the Aqueous Fluid, and all better Particles, will paſs through the Orifice *C*; but if the Canals *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, are big enough to receive all the other Particles, and too little to admit thoſe that are to be ſeparated, it is evident, that thoſe Particles muſt arrive at the Excretory Duct *K*, with what Proportion of *Leſſer* Particles is required.

And thus we ſee how any Sort of Particles may be drawn off, either by themſelves, or mixed with any others, in any Proportion: And this is done in the moſt ſimple manner, only by Arteries; for *C K* is only a ſmaller Artery, either Straight, Spiral, or otherwiſe contorted, and *D*, *E*, *F*, and *G*, are again Arteries ſmaller than it; and if any of theſe are ſo ſmall as only to admit Particles of *Serum*, they will conſtitute *Lymphatick Veſſels*. From whence it is, that we find *Lymphæducts* ariſing in great Numbers from thoſe Glands that ſeparate thick Humours; as from the *Teſticles*, *Liver*, &c.

GLANDULÆ *Miliares*. See *Miliares*, and *Skin*.

GLANDULÆ *Myrtiformes*, are the Contractions of the Fibres of the broken *Hymen*, upon the firſt *Coition*.

GLANDULÆ *Sebaceæ*, are a large Number of Glands which lie under the Skin of the *Auricula* of the Ear; and which, becauſe they ſeparate a greaſy Matter, like *Tallow* or *Sebum*, their firſt Diſcoverer *Valſalva*, in his Book of the Ear, calls by this Name. This *Sebum* being carried to the Surface of the Skin, he ſaith, hardens there, and turns into a ſcaly greaſy Subſtance, not unlike that of Bran. Perhaps they are ſuch Glands as thoſe that ſecrete the Scurf and Dandruff that ariſes from combing the Head.

GLASS *Drops*, or *Bubbles*, ſometimes called *Prince Rupert's Drops*; are ſmall Parcels of coarſe green Glaſs, taken out of the Pot in Fuſion at the End of an Iron Pipe; and being exceeding hot, are let fall or dropt from thence into a Veſſel of Cold Water, and ſo lie there 'till they are ſenſibly cold. Theſe exhibit a very ſurpriſing Phænomenon, *viz.* as ſoon as you break off the leaſt Bit from the Stem of it, or pecked End, the whole Bulk of the Drop flies to pieces with a briſk Noiſe, and ſome of the Pieces will be as ſmall as Duſt. Dr. *Hook*, in his *Micrographia*, hath a particular Diſſertation upon this Subject.

GLOBULES, are ſuch ſmall Particles of Matter as are of a Globular or Spherical Figure: As the Red Particles of the Blood which ſwim in the tranſparent *Serum*, which are eaſily diſcoverable by the Microſcope; and 'tis pleaſant to ſee how theſe Blood-Globules, whenever they come within a due Diſtance, do *attract* one another, and unite like Spheres of Quickſilver; and by this Means the Blood ſeparates into two Parts; one of which is the Coagulation this Way of the Red Parts of it, and the other is the *Serum*. Now the *Serum* conſiſts of a great Number of Corpuſcles or ſmall Particles (but they are not all Spherical nor Globular, like the Red Globules of the Blood) and theſe of various Figures and Magnitudes, and ſwimming in a Limpid Fluid. And theſe *Serous* Particles don't unite with, nor attract one another as the former did, 'till ſome Part of the Fluid in which they ſwim hath been evaporated by Heat; but then they do (and form a Coagulum) as the Blood Globules did. So that the Power of Attraction is greater in the Red Globules, than in the Particles of the *Serum*.

GLYPHICE, is a Part of Sculpture, being the Art of Cutting, Carving, or Caſting, the Images and Reſemblances of natural Things in Metals.

GOLD *Mines.* In *Phil. Tranſ.N.* 58. Dr. *Edw. Brown* gives the following Account of the *Gold Mines* in *Hungary.* Among the 7 *Mine Towns* in *Hungary,* (which are not far from one another, *viz. Chremnitz, Schemnitz, Newſol, Coningsberg, Bochantz, Libeten,* and *Tiln*) *Chremnizt* is the richeſt in *Gold.* They have alſo at preſent, *Gold Mines* at *Bochantz* and *Coningsberg*; and they report in that Country, that there hath been formerly a rich *Gold Mine* at *Glaſs-Hitten,* but loſt ſince that *Bethlem Gabor* over-ran thoſe Parts, when the Undertakers ſtopped up the *Mine* and fled.

They have worked in the *Gold Mine* at *Chremnitz* 900 *Years.* This *Mine* is divers *Engliſh Miles* in Length, and about 160 *Fathoms* Deep. Many *Veins* of the *Ore* run to the *North,* and to the *Eaſt.* They work alſo towards *One, Two,* and *Three* of the Clock, as they ſpeak; for the *Miners* direct themſelves under Ground by a *Compaſs,* not of 32 *Points* (ſuch as is uſed at *Sea*), but by one of 24; which they divide, as we do the *Hours* of the Day, into twice Twelve. Of the *Gold Ore,* ſome is *White,* and ſome *Black, Red,* or *Yellow:* That with *Black Spots* in *White* is eſteem'd the beſt, as alſo the *Ore* which lieth next to the *Black Veins.* This *Ore* is not rich enough to ſuffer any Proof in ſmall Parcels, like that in other *Mines,* whereby to know what Proportion of *Metal* is contain'd in it; but they pound a very great Quantity thereof, and waſh it in a little River, which runs nigh the Town. The whole River being divided, and admitted into divers Cuts, runs over the *Ore* continually, and ſo waſheth away the Earthy Parts from the Metalline: And from a clear River above the Town, by its running through ſo many Works, and over ſo much pounded *Ore,* it becomes below the Town a Dark-yellow Stream, of the Colour of the Earth of thoſe Hills.

There have been Pieces of *pure Gold* found in the *Mine;* ſome of which I have ſeen in the *Emperor's Treaſury,* and in the *Elector* of *Saxony's Repoſitory;* one Piece as broad as the Palm of my Hand, and others leſs, and upon a White Stone many Pieces of *pure Gold;* but theſe are very rare.

The common Yellow Earth of the Country near *Chremnitz,* although it be not eſteem'd *Ore,* affords ſome *Gold:* And in one Place I ſaw a great Part of an Hill digg'd away, which hath been caſt into the Works, waſhed and wrought in the ſame Manner as pounded *Ore* with conſiderable Profit.

Some Paſſages in this *Mine,* cut through the *Rock,* and long diſuſed, have grown up again; and I obſerv'd the Sides of ſome, which had been formerly wide enough to carry their *Ore* through, to approach each other, ſo as we paſſed with difficulty. This happens in moiſt Places. The Paſſages unite not from the Top to the Bottom, but from one Side to another.

There is *Vitriol* in this *Mine, White, Red, Blue,* and *Green;* and alſo *Vitriol Waters.* There is a Subſtance found which ſticks to the *Gold Ore,* of ſmall pointed Parts like *Needles,* called by them *Antimony* of *Gold.* There are *Chryſtals* found here, and ſome tinctured *Yellow.*

The *Miners* will not allow any *Quickſilver* or *Brimſtone* to have been found here; yet in the lately mention'd *Antimony* of *Gold,* there is evidently *Sulphur,* as I perceiv'd by burning. The *Quickſilver Mine,* mentioned in the Anſwer to *Kercher's Inquiries, Mund. Subter.* is an *Hungarian Mile,* or 7 *Engliſh Miles* diſtant from *Chremnitz,* and is not wrought in at preſent.

There is a *Vitriol Mine* in theſe Hills near the *Gold Mine;* the *Earth* or *Ore* of it is *Reddiſh,* and ſometimes *Greeniſh.* This Earth is infuſed in Water, and after 3 *Days,* the Water is poured off, and boiled 7 *Days* in a *Leaden Veſſel,* till it comes to a thick granulated whitiſh Subſtance, which is afterwards reduced to a *Calx* in an *Oven,* and ſerveth in the making *Aquæfortis,* or the *Separating Water* uſed at *Schemnitz.*

They have divers Ways of taking the *Gold* out of its *Ore;* by burning the *Ore;* by melting; by adding *Silver Ore,* and other *Minerals, Sand,* and *Lead,* as they find the *Ore* fluid or fix'd.

But without *Lead* they proceed thus:

They break and pound the *Ore* in Water, very fine; they waſh it often, and lay it in Powder upon Cloths, and by the gentle oblique deſcending of the Water over it, and their continual ſtirring it, the earthy, clayiſh, and lighter Parts, are waſhed away, while the heavier and *metalline* remain in the Cloths; theſe Cloths are afterwards waſhed clean in ſeveral *Tubs,* and the Water, after ſome ſettling, poured off from its Sediment; which Sediment is again waſh'd, and ſtirred up in ſeveral Veſſels and Troughs, 'till at length they ſprinkle *Quickſilver* upon it, and knead it well together for an Hour, and then waſhing it again in a wooden Veſſel, after the ſeparating of much of it which the *Quickſilver* touches not; by ſtriking this Veſſel againſt their Leg, they bring the *Gold* and *Quickſilver* together, in an *Amalgama,* to one Corner of it. From this *Amalgama* they ſtrain as much of the *Quickſilver* as they can through coarſe Cloths firſt, and then through fine; then they put the Maſs remaining upon a perforated Plate, which they ſet over a deep Pan placed in the Earth, in the Bottom of which Pan they alſo put *Quick-ſilver:* This Pan they cover, and *lute* the Cover well, and then making a *Charcoal Fire* upon it, they drive down the *Quick-ſilver,* yet remaining in the *Gold,* to the reſt in the Bottom of the Pan; then taking out the *Gold,* they caſt it into the *Fire,* that it may become purer.

Concerning *Cranach-Gold,* I cannot learn that there is any ſuch *Gold,* or Place where *Gold* is digg'd in *Hungary;* but in *Germany* I think there is, for *Agrigola* mentions ſuch a Place as *Golde-Cranacum,* and another called *Golde-Crona.*

For the exceeding Minuteneſs of the Conſtituent Particles of *Gold,* ſee *Ductility.*

GOTHICK *Manner of Building,* was unhappily brought into Uſe, after the Irruption of thoſe barbarous Nations, the *Goths* and *Vandals, &c.* from the *North,* and the *Moors* and *Arabs,* from the *South* and *Eaſt,* into the civiliz'd World. Theſe rude People demoliſh'd what they could of the antient *Greek* and *Roman* Architecture, and inſtead of thoſe admirable and regular Orders and Manner of Building, introduced a licentious and fantaſtical Manner, which, tho' ſometimes adorn'd with expenſive Carvings, and coſtly, tho' lamentable, Imagery, is without any of that auguſt Beauty, and juſt Symmetry, which the Fabricks of the Antients entertain us with.

GRAMMAR, is thus very juſtly defined by Mr. *Johnſon,* in his Grammatical Commentaries:

That it is the Art of expreſſing the Relations of Things in Conſtruction, with due Accent in Speaking, and Orthography in Writing, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe whoſe Language we learn.

GRAND *Days*, are thoſe in every Term ſolemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery; *viz.* In *Eaſter* Term, *Aſcenſion Day*; in *Trinity* Term, *St. John Baptiſt's Day*; In *Michaelmas* Term, *All-Saints Day* (and of late, *All-Souls Day*); and in *Hillary* Term, the Feaſt of the *Purification of our Lady*, commonly called *Candlemas Day*. Theſe are *Dies non Juridici*, no *Court Days*.

GRAND *Guſto*, is a Term uſed by Painters, to expreſs, that in a Picture there is ſomething very great and extraordinary, to ſurpriſe, pleaſe, and inſtruct. Where this is found, they ſay the Painter was a Man of the *Grand Guſto*, or *Goût*: And they uſe the Words *Sublime* and *Marvellous*, when they ſpeak of a Picture, in much the ſame Senſe.

GRAPPLINGS The ſame with *Grapnels*. See that Word in *Vol.* I.

GRAS-*Hearth*, was formerly the Cuſtomary Service for all the inferior Tenants to bring their Plows, and do one Day's Work for the Lord, within four Days after *Michaelmas*.

GRAVITY. Dr. *Gregory*, in the Preface to his Excellent Aſtronomy, ſhews, that the ancient Aſtronomers knew that the Heavenly Bodies gravitated towards one another, and were kept in their Orbits by the Force of Gravity. And that when *Democritus*, *Metrodorus*, and *Diogenes*, and afterwards *Anaxagoras*, *Archelaus*, and *Eurypides*, maintain'd the Sun and Stars to be great Globes of Stone or Metal heated red hot; they meant by it, that they were heavy Bodies of ſuch a Denſity, and heated to ſuch a Degree, as to enable them to retain their Fire and Heat for the Purpoſes they were deſigned.

Anaximenes ſaid, the Fix'd Stars were of a Fiery Nature, but had Bodies of an Earthy Nature moving round them, which we can't ſee as we can them. And this Opinion he had from *Anaximander*, and he from *Thales Mileſius*; who was the firſt of the *Ionick* Sect of Philoſophers; among whom this was a received Notion. It got alſo into the *Italian* Philoſophy; for thoſe of that Sect maintain'd each Star to be a World, and to have Earths or Planets moving round it, in the infinite Mundum Space; and in particular, that the Moon was an Earth like ours, and inhabited by ſome fine Sorts of living Creatures.

In the *Leipſick Acts* of *May*, 1690. there is a Diſcourſe about the Cauſe of Gravity, by Mr. *Leibnitz*, together with a Defence of his Opinion of the *true Laws of Nature* againſt the *Carteſians*.

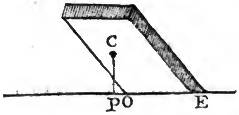
GRAVITY, its *Center*, is a Point in every heavy Body, through which any Plane whatever being drawn, will divide the Body into two Parts of equal Weight.

And the Plane ſo dividing the Body into two Parts, equal in Weight to each other, is call'd the *Plane of Gravity*.

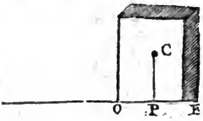
And every Line in this Plane which paſſes thro' the Centre of Gravity, is call'd the *Diameter*, or *Line of Gravitation*, *Propenſion*, and (by ſome) *Inniction*.

The Line of Direction of Gravity, or *Line of Gravity*, is perpendicular from the Center of Gravity to the Horizon.

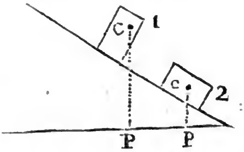
If a Body, being placed upon an Horizontal Plane, have its *Line of Gravity* C P falling without its Baſe O E; then that Body muſt fall down, and will fall on that Side where the Perpendicular C P falls.



But if that Line C P falls any where within O E, the Baſe or Foot on which the Body ſtands; the Body will reſt there without Danger of falling.

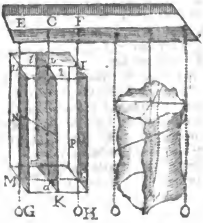


And if a Body be placed on an Inclined Plane, and C P the Line of Gravity, as in N. 1. falls without the Baſe, it will tumble over; but when it falls within, as in N. 2. it will only ſlide down.



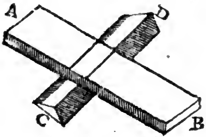
Of the Mathematical Way of finding Centers of Gravity. See *Centers of Gravity*, in *Vol.* II.

I ſhall here, from *Sturmius*, give you a good Mechanical or Practical Way for finding the Center of Gravity of Regular or Irregular Solids; by which alſo the Plane of Gravity, and the Diameter of Gravity, may be determined. Apply to the Solid ſuſpended by a Rope, as C D, on both Sides of it, the Perpendiculars E G, and F H, ſo that they may touch in the Lines I K, L M, which ſhould be mark'd out with Chalk, &c. and then be joined above and below by the Tranſverſe Perpendiculars I L, K M, ſo that one of the Planes of Gravity, I K, M L, may be gained: Alſo having turned the Solid about,



find out, after the ſame Manner, another ſuch Plane of Gravity, *l i, k m*, which will cut the former above in *D*, and below in *d*; and then the Diameter of Gravity *D d* will be had. Then hang the Solid tranſverſly, and the ſame Way find another Diameter of Gravity *N P*, which will cut the former in *O*, the Centre of *Gravity* ſought.

And in ſome Caſes, there may be yet uſed a more Compendious Way; *viz.* Lay the given Solid *A B* on the fine Edge *C D*, of any *Hypomochlion*, turning and moving it about 'till it will reſt there in *Equilibria*; then will that Plane, in the Body or Solid which anſwers perpendicularly to the Edge of the *Hypomochlion*, be one of the *Planes of Gravity*: Then find out *ſuch another*, by poiſing the Solid another Way oblique to the former, ſo will their common Section be one of the Diameters of Gravity: Laſtly, roll the Solid into another Poſition, and then repeat the former Way of finding another Plane and Diameter of Gravity; ſo ſhall the Interſection of this Diameter of Gravity with the former be the Centre of Gravity ſought.



GREAT *Circle-Sailing*, is conducting a Ship (if it be poſſible) in the Arch of a great Circle, which paſſes thro' the Zenith of the two Places from whence and to which ſhe is bound. But this from Method is not practicable at Sea, tho' the nearer a Ship can keep to it, the better. See Sir *Jonas Moor*'s *Navigation*.

GREE, from the *French* Word *Gre*, ſignifies in our Law, Contentment or *Satisfaction*. Thus in 2 *R.* II. *c.* 15. to make *Gree* to the Parties, is to give them Contentment or Satisfaction for an Offence done to them. So in 25 *E.*III. *c.* 19. 'Tis appointed that Judgment ſhall be put in Diſpenſe, 'till *Gree* be made to the King of his Debt. Hence *Agree*, *Agreement*, &c.

GREGARIOUS *Birds*, are ſuch as do not live ſolitarily, but aſſociate in Flights or Coveys, a great many together in Company.

GREUT, is the Miners Word for the Earthy Part of what they dig up, and which hath no Mine or Oar in it, but is peculiar to each particular *Load*, *i. e.* ſuch a *Load* hath ſuch a coloured *Greut*. The common Earth, which is the looſe Mold above the Shelf, in which find the *Shoad*, they call *Deads*.

GROOVE, is the Shaft or Paſſage into the Lead Mines, and by which they draw up their Oar.

GROSSE. Formerly a Villain *in Groſs*, was ſuch a ſervile Perſon as was not appendant or annex'd to the Land or Mannor, and to go along with the Tenure as an Appurtenance of it; but was, like the other Perſonal Goods and Chattles of his Lord, at his Lord's free Pleaſure and Diſpoſal. And thus *Advouſon in Groſs*, is diſtinguiſh'd from *Advouſon Appendant*.

GROTESQUE, or *Groteſca* Work, is the ſame with what is ſometimes call'd *Antick*; being a confus'd Compoſure of Figures of different Natures, Sexes, &c. and uſually of ſuch Fancies as are not any where really exiſting in *Rerum Natura*.

GROUND *Plates*, in Architecture, are the outermoſt Pieces of Timber lying on or near the Ground, and framed into one another with Morteſſes and Tennons: In theſe alſo are Morteſſes made to receive the Tennons of the *Joiſts*, the *Summer*, and *Girders*; and ſometimes the *Trimmers* for the Stair-Caſe and Chimney-Way, and the Binding Joiſts.

GROUPPE, in Painting or Sculpture, is a Knot or ſeparate Collection of Figures, which appear to have ſome plain Connexion with, or Relation to one another, by the Deſign of the Piece.

GUARD, in the Military Art, ſignifies a Duty or Service paid by the Soldiers, to ſecure the Army or Place from the Surprizes and Efforts of the Enemy; and of this there are ſeveral Kinds: As, 1. *The Main Guard*; which is that from whence all other Guards are detatch'd: Thoſe who are to mount the Guard, meet at the reſpective Captains Quarters, and are carried from thence to the *Parade*; where, after the Whole Guard is drawn up, the Small Guards are detach'd for the *Poſts* and *Magazines*; and then the Subaltern Officers throw Lots for their Guards; and are commanded by the Captain of the *Main Guard*. 2. *Advance Guard*, is that Party of Horſe or Foot which march before a Body, to give Notice of approaching Danger. When an Army is upon their March, the *Grand Guards* which ſhould mount that Day, ſerve as *Advance Guards* to the Army. That ſmall Body alſo of 12 or 16 Horſe, which are poſted under a Corporal or Quarter-maſter before the Grand Guard of a Camp, are called the *Advance Guard*. 3. *Grand Guard*, are 3 or 4 Squadrons of Horſe commanded by a Field Officer, and poſted before the Camp, on the Right and Left Wing, towards the Enemy, for the Security of the Camp. 4. In a Camp alſo every Battalion poſts a ſmall Guard, commanded by a Subaltern Officer, about 100 Yards before its Front; and this is called the *Quarter Guard*. As, 5. That ſmall Guard of Foot which a Regiment of Horſe mounts in the Front of the Regiment, under a Corporal, is call'd the *Standard Guard*. There is alſo, 6. The *Picquet Guard*, which is a good Number of Horſe and Foot, which keep themſelves always in a Readineſs in a caſe of an Alarm: The Horſe are ſaddled, and the Riders booted, all the while; and the Foot draw up at the Head of the Battalion at the Beating of the *Tattou*; but afterwards return to their Tents, where they are in a readineſs to march upon any ſudden *Alarm*. This Guard is to make Reſiſtance, in caſe of an Attack, 'till the Army can get ready.

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, is he that collects the *Spiritualities* of any Biſhoprick during the Vacancy of that See. The Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* are *Guardians of the Spiritualities* for the whole Dioceſe and Province, during the Vacancy of that Archbiſhoprick.

GUERITE, in Fortification, is a ſmall Tower of Wood or Stone, plac'd uſually on the Point of a Baſtion, or on the Angles of the Shoulder, to hold a Centinel, who is to take care of the Ditch, and to watch out againſt Surprizes.

GULE *of Auguſt*, is the Day of St. *Peter ad Vincules*, celebrated formerly and now on the firſt of *Auguſt*. See *Hoſpinion de Origine Feſtorum. Fol.* 85.

GUN-*Powder*. The wonderful Exploſion of this miſchievous Compoſition (when it is kindled) ſeems to ariſe from hence: That the Sulphur and Coal-duſt being Bodies very quickly ſet on Fire, they do very ſwiftly accend the Nitre; whoſe Spirit being thereby rarified, breaks out with a violent Exploſion, like the heated Vapour of Water out of an Æolipile. The Sulphur alſo being of a volatile Nature, is itſelf alſo converted into Vapour, and ſo encreaſes the Exploſion; and that Part of it which is of an Acid Nature, (as that Spirit which they call Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*) upon the Accention, breaks out, and entring into the fix'd Body of the Nitre, looſens and lets out its latent Spirit alſo, hereby producing a yet much greater Fermentation and Heat.

And if you mingle Salt of Tartar with Gun-Powder, and let that Mixture be gradually heated 'till it come to take Fire, the Exploſion will become much more quick and violent; and this can ariſe from no other Cauſe than from the Action of the Vapour of the Gun-Powder on the Salt of Tartar. By what Means the ſmall Particles of Bodies do act upon one another with this Immenſe Violence, you will find under the Word *Attraction*.

GUN-*Room*, in a Ship, is the Appartment under the Great Cabin; where the Maſter Gunner and his Crew rendezvous, get ready their Cartridges, *&c.* and do all Things belonging to their Buſineſs.

GUNTERS *Line*. Deſigning in this Volume, the Deſcription and Uſe of the common Scales, Rules and other Mathematical Inſtruments; I ſhall now give you the Conſtitution and Uſe of this Famous Line. Provide a Ruler of any Metal, Wood, *&c.* that is proper, of any Length, (the larger the better) and according to the deſigned Length of your Line of Numbers, divide a Line of the ſame Length into 10000 equal Parts; and then having Recourſe to a Table of Logarithms, take off from the ſaid Scale the Artificial or Logarithmic Numbers anſwering to the Diviſion of your intended Line, (omitting the Index or Characteriſtick) and theſe Diſtances will graduate your Line of Numbers, and divide it into its *Primes*, *Tenths*, *Centeſms*, *&c.*

For the firſt eminent Nine unequal Parts, which have the Nine Digits annex'd, are call'd *Primes*; and the Subdiviſions of thoſe into Ten leſſer Parts are called *Tenths*; each *Tenth* is divided, or ſuppoſed to be ſo, into *Centeſms*; and thoſe *Centeſms* into *Millains*, as Mr. *Wingate* calls them. *Numeration* therefore, as they call it, on the Line will be very eaſy; and you may know readily how to find the Point expreſſing any Number of not above 4 Places on it. Suppoſe the Number were 4867; The Figure 4, on the Line, expreſſes the Place of 4000; thence accounting 8 Tenths further to the Right Hand, you will have the Place of 4800; and in the next Tenth, reckoning forward ſix Subdiviſions, you will have the proper Point for 4860; and then in the next *Centeſm*, taking or gueſſing at 7, (and Practice will make this eaſy) you will find the Point (nearly) for 4867.

But if your Number had been but of 3 Places, as 486; then the Digit Figure 4 on the Line would only have repreſented 400. And if it had been but of two Places, or a ſingle Figure, the Figure 4 on the Line would have been 40, or barely 4 Unites accordingly. 'Tis plain alſo, that any Decimal Fractions and Unfixt Numbers will be repreſented on the Line as eaſy as Whole Numbers, Regard being only had to the Point or Line of Separation.

PROBLEM I.

Two Numbers being given, to find a Third or Fourth Geometrical Proportion.

The Line being nothing but a Series of Logarithms or Artificial Numbers in an Arithmetical Proportion; 'tis plain, if the Compaſſes be extended from the firſt Term to the ſecond, the ſame Diſtance will reach from the 3d to the 4th, from the 4th to the 5th, and ſo on continually; only you muſt turn the Leg forward when a greater Term is requir'd, and backward, or towards the Left Hand, when the proportional Term required is to be leſs; as common Senſe will direct. Thus if the Two Numbers had been 10 and 12, the Third Proportional forward would be 14.4, and backward 8.3, *&c.* So that all Queſtions in any Practical Art, where ſuch kind of Proportionals are requir'd, may, you ſee eaſily, be wrought by the *Gunters Line*.

PROBLEM II.

To multiply or divide one Number by another.

Since in all Multiplication, As 1 is to the One Factor :: So is the Other, to the Product. And ſince in all Diviſion, as the Deviſor is to Unity :: So is the Dividend to the Quotient. Either of theſe Rules may be eaſily wrought by the Line of Numbers, ſince 'tis only finding a 4th Proportional to Three Terms given. The Extent of the Compaſſes therefore, from 1 to the Multiplier, will reach forward in Whole Numbers from the Multiplicand to the Product: And the Extent from the Diviſor to Unity, will reach from the Dividend to the Quotient. If either or both Numbers be Decimal Fractions, the Nature of the Product or Quotient muſt be determined by the Rules given about managing of ſuch Fractions; but the ſame Figures will be found by the Line, let the Nature or Value of the Numbers be what it will. *N. B.* How many Places muſt be in the Product or in the Quotient, may be diſcovered eaſily by the Rules of Common Arithmetick, and conſequently to what Exactneſs you muſt endeavour to go in the Line.

PROBLEM III.

Three Numbers being given, to find a Fourth in a Duplicate Ratio or Proportion.

This relates to the Proportion of Surfaces and Area's, which, when Similar Figures, are in a

Duplicate Ratio of their Homologous Sides. Let the Diameter of a Circle be 14 Inches, and its Area 154; What is the Area of a Circle, whoſe Diameter is 28?

Extend the Compaſſes from 14 to 28; that Extent will reach from 154 to 308, and thence to 616, the Area requir'd.

PROBLEM IV.

To three Numbers given, to find a Fourth in a Triplicate Proportion.

This relates to Solids, and their Proportion to Lines.

Let the Diameter of an Iron Bullet be 4 Inches, and its Weight 9 ℔. What will a Bullet weigh, whoſe Diameter is as much more; *viz.* 8 Inches?

The Extent of the Compaſſes from 4 to 8, applied to 9, and turn'd three Times, will at laſt fall on 72, the Weight ſought.

PROBLEM V.

To find a Mean Proportional between any Two Numbers given: As ſuppoſe between 8 *and* 32.

Extend the Compaſſes from 8 in the Left Hand Part of the Line, to 32 in the Right, and then biſect that Diſtance; the half ſhall reach either from 8 to 16 forward, or from 32 to 16 backward.

PROBLEM VI.

To find Two or more Mean Proportionals between two Numbers given.

Divide the Diſtance between the two Numbers into a Number of equal Parts, which ſhall exceed the *Means* required by one; (as if 2 are required into 3, if 3 are required into 4, *&c.*) So ſhall the Feet of the Compaſſes, when turned from either of the Numbers towards the other, mark out the middle Proportionals required.

PROBLEM VII.

To Extract the Square Root of any Number.

Biſſect the Diſtance between 1 on the Scale, and the Point which repreſents the Number; and the Half being ſet from 1, will give the Point repreſenting the Root.

PROBLEM VIII.

For the Cubick Root, or that of any Higher Power.

You muſt Divide the Diſtance on the Line between 1 and the given Number, into as many equal Parts as the Index of the Power expreſſes; and one of thoſe Parts ſet from 1, on the Line, will find the Point repreſenting the Root requir'd. Thus if the Cubick Root of 1728 were requir'd: Divide the Diſtance between 1 and 1728 into three equal Parts, (3 being the Index of the Cube or Third Power) and one of thoſe ſet from 1 forward, will find 12 the Root ſought.

N. B. Only obſerve to *Point the Number* whoſe Root is to be Extracted (as in Extraction of Roots in Common Arithmetick) and then, if the laſt Point fall on the firſt Figure of the Number, the former Way of accounting on the Line will do: But if the laſt Point fall on the ſecond Figure or Place in the Number (reckoning from the Left Hand towards the Right;) then account the whole Length of the firſt Line of Numbers in, and carry the Account on in the Second: As ſuppoſe the Root of 36 were requir'd; begin to take the 36 from the firſt 1 on the Left Hand in the Line, and account the 36 on in the ſecond Line; and then half that Diſtance being ſent from the firſt 1, will reach to 6, the Root in either the firſt or ſecond Line. So alſo if the Square Root of 1440 had been ſought: Account the whole firſt Line for your firſt 1000; and then the 440 on in the Tenths between the ſecond 1 and 2: So will half the Diſtance between the firſt 1 and that Point, reach from 1 to near 38 in either Line.

PROBLEM IX.

For the Uſe of the Line in Trigonometry; *See that Word.*

The Uſe in Superficial Meaſure.

PROBLEM X.

Having the Diameter of a Circle, to find the Circumference.

Extend the Compaſſes from 1 to the Number expreſſing the Diameter; and then the ſame Extent will reach from 3.142 to the Circumference.

PROBLEM XI.

Having the Diameter, to find the Superficial Content.

The Extent, as before, from 1 to the Diameter being found, ſet it twice from the Point of .7854 on the Line, and then it will reach to the Number expreſſing the Area.

PROBLEM XII.

The Breadth of a Rectangle being given in Inch-Meaſure, and the Length in Foot-Meaſure, to find the Area in Feet.

Extend the Compaſſes from 12 on the Line to the Breadth in Inches; and that will reach from the Length in Feet, to the Area in Square Feet.

PROBLEM XIII.

The Length and Breadth being given in Foot-Meaſure, to find the Area in Yards.

The Extent from 9 to the *Breadth*, will reach from the *Length* to the *Area* in *Yards*.

PROBLEM XIV.

To find the Area in ſingle Perches.

The Extent from 16.5, to the *Breadth*, will reach from the *Length* to the *Content* in *Perches*: And the Extent from 160 to the *Breadth*, will reach from the *Length* to the *Content* in *Acres,&c.*

The Uſe in Solid Meaſure.

PROBLEM XV.

The Depth and Breadth of a Right-angled Parallelopiped being given in Inch-Meaſure, and the Length in Foot-Meaſure, to find the Content in Feet.

The Extent from 12 to the *Breadth* and *Depth* in Inches, being twice repeated from the *Length* in Feet, will reach to the Content in Feet. If the Parallelopiped be Oblique-angled, you muſt find a Mean Proportional between the *Breadth* and *Depth*: And then the *Extent* from 12 to the Mean Proportional being twice repeated from the *Length* in Feet, will reach to the *Content* in Feet.

PROBLEM XVI.

To find the Solidity of a Cylinder, whoſe Baſe and Length is given.

The Extent from 1 to the Baſe, will reach from the *Length* to the *Solid Content.*

PROBLEM XVII.

Having the Diameter of a Sphere, to find its Surface and Solidity.

The Extent from 1 to the Diameter, repeat twice from the Point of 3.142, and that will reach to the Number expreſſing the Surface: And if you repeat the Extent from 1 to the Diameter, three times from .5238 on the Line, that will reach to the *Solid Content* requir'd.

Its Uſe in Intereſt and Annuities.

PROBLEM XVIII.

To find what any Sum will encreaſe at 6 per Cent. *Intereſt upon Intereſt, if forborn a certain Time. Suppoſe* 273 l. *for* 5 *Years.*

Extend the Compaſſes from 100 to 106, and then repeat that Diſtance five times from 273, ſo will the Point at laſt fall on 402.1, or 402 *l.* 2 *s.* which is the Principal and Intereſt requir'd.

PROBLEM XIX.

A Sum of Money being due for a Time to come, to know what 'tis worth in ready Money.

This is the Reverſe of the Laſt.

PROBLEM XX.

A Yearly Rent or Annuity being forborn for a Term of Years, to find what the Arrears will amount to, at the Rate propoſed.

As ſuppoſe a Rent or Annuity of 12 *l. per Ann.* were forborn ſixteen Years; What will the Arrears amount to at the Rate of 8 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt?

Firſt find the Principal anſwering to 12 *l.* by ſaying, If 8 *l.* hath 100 *l.* for its Principal, what will 12 *l.* have? Anſwer, 150 *l.* Then I find (by *Probl.* 18.) that 150 *l.* being forborn ſixteen Years, amounts, at 8 *l. per Cent.* to 513.9, or 513 *l.* 18 *s.* Out of which deducting 150 *l.* the Principal anſwering to the Annuity given, there remains 363 *l.* 18 *s.* the Sum of all the Arrears requir'd.

PROBLEM XXI.

To know what Annual Rent or Annuity is worth in Ready Money.

Find (by the Precedent) the Value of the Arrears at the End of the Term propoſed; and then (by *Probl.* 19.) what thoſe Arrears are worth in Ready Money; and that will be the requir'd Price or Value of the propoſed Rent or Annuity; *v. gr.* I find the Arrears of 12 *l. per Ann.* at ſixteen Years end, and at 8 *l. per Cent.* amount to 363 *l.* 18 *s.* And I find (by the 19th *Probl.*) that the ſaid Sum is worth in Ready Money 106 *l.* 4 *s.* and conſequently I conclude, that the Leaſe or Annuity propoſed is worth in ready Money (after 8 *l. per Cent.*) 106 *l.* 4 *s.*

If the Term of the Annuity don't commence preſently, but ſuppoſe at five Years hence or to come, then you muſt find what the Arrears for all that Time are worth in ready Money; that is, what they are worth, when forborn in this Inſtance for twenty one Years. The Anſwer is, 72 *l.* 6 *s.*

GUTS: See *Inteſtines.*

GUY *Rope*: See *Guy*, in Vol. I.

GWAIF, the ſame with *Waif*; *i. e.* ſuch Goods as Felons when purſued, caſt down and leave in the High-Way; which become a Forfeiture to the King or Lord of the Mannor, unleſs the Right Owner legally claim them within a Year and a Day.

HABENTES *Homines*, *Faſting-Men*; as they are call'd in a Charter of *Cenulph* King of the *Mercians*, *Anno* 821. *Du Freſne* will have theſe to be no more than *Divites*, Rich Men: But no doubt the Word implies a ſtricter Sence; and ſignified either the King's Guard or Retinue, which were at the King's Pleaſure to be *Feaſting-Men*, or plentifully entertained at the Houſes of his Tenants: Or rather, thoſe Old Servants which were commended to the Religious by the King; and ſo *faſtned* on them for *Corrodies*, or Maintenance for Life. Some think that they were only *Pledges* and *Sureties*, or *Friburghs*; which under their Chief or Principal Tything Man, were to keep the King's Peace, and to be accountable for the Breach of it.

HABITATION, in the Civil Law, is the Term for one of the Perſonal Services, by which a Man hath a Right to live in the Houſe of another without Prejudice to the Propriety.

HADBOTE, was a Recompence made for the Violation of Holy Orders, or Violence offer'd to Perſons in them.

HAIL. Dr. *Wallis* in a Letter from *Oxon* to the Secretary of the Royal Society, and printed in the *Tranſactions*, obſerves that *Hail* is very often an Attendant on Thunder and Lightning; (of which, ſee *Thunder* in this Volume.) And 'tis well known, that in our artificial Congelations, a mixture of Snow and Nitre, or even common Salt, will cauſe a very ſudden Congelation of Water. Now the ſame in the Clouds may cauſe *Hail-Stones*; and the rather, becauſe not only in ſome prodigiouſly great, but alſo in common *Hail-Stones* there ſeems ſomewhat like Snow rather than Ice, in the midſt of them. And as to thoſe very large *Hail-Stones*, weighing ½ or ¾ of a Pound; by the violence of their Fall 'tis manifeſt they muſt have deſcended from a great Height: And tho' perhaps in their firſt Concretion, or Congelation, their Bulk might be but of the moderate Size of common *Hail*, yet in their long Deſcent, if the *Medium*, through which they fell were alike inclined to Congelation, they might receive a great Acceſſion to their Bulk, by, perhaps, many of them coaleſcing and incorporating into one; as in that ſtrange Shower of *Hail* in *December* 1672. whereof their hung on the Trees a great deal in the form of Icicles, of a Foot or more in length.

HAILWORKFOLK; *i. e.* Holy Work-folk, or People who hold Lands for the Service of Repairing or Defending ſome Church or Sepulchre: For which pious Labours they were excuſed formerly from Feudal and Military Services.

HALF-*Bloom*, is the Term for a round Maſs of Metal, which comes out of the *Finery* in all Ironwork: See *Iron*.

HALF-*Tangent-Lines*: See *Scale*.

HALF-*Tongue*, or *Party-Jury*, is a Jury empanell'd in a Cauſe where a Stranger is a Party; whereof the one Part conſiſts of Denizens, the other Half of Strangers: And the ſame is uſed in Pleas, where one Party is a Denizen, the other a Stranger. This way of Tryal was firſt Enacted by a Statute of *Edward* III.

HALLAGE, is a Fee due for Cloths brought for ſale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*; and alſo the Toll that is due to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for ſuch goods as are vended in the Common Hall of the Place.

HALO. Mr. *Huygens* (*vid. Philoſoph. Tranſ.* N. 60.) endeavours to account for the Appearance of *Halo's*, or Circles round the Sun, thus: That they are formed by ſmall round Grains of a kind of Hail made up of two parts; one of which is opake and incloſed in the other, which is tranſparent; and the ſame way he accounts for the *Parhelia*; only there he imagines that the Icy Grains are of an oblong Figure, and rounding at the Ends like Cylinders with round convex Tops. Where ſome of theſe Cylinders are in an erect Poſition, the Circle they form will be white, and is cauſed by the Reflexion of the Rays of the Sun on the Surface of theſe Cylinders. He proceeds afterwards to account for the colour'd *Halo's* and *Parhelia* from the ſame Hypotheſis, and produces an Experiment of a Glaſs Cylinder of a Foot long, and having within an Opake Kernel (which was a Cylinder of Wood) and the ambient Space was filled with Water: Which Cylinder being expoſed to the Sun, and the Eye diſpoſed in proper places, the ſeveral ſucceſſive Reflexions and Refractions neceſſary to produce ſuch Effects did plainly appear.

HALY-MOTE (*alias Healge-mote*) a Word retain'd in *Herefordſhire* to this Day for a Court-Warren. It may ſignifie a Convention of Citizens in their Court-Hall; or, a *Holy* or Eccleſiaſtical Court. *Cowel's Interpr.*

HAMBLING, or *Hamelling* of Dogs, is the ſame, in the Laws of the Foreſt, as Expeditating: And *Manwood* ſaith, *Canutus*, in Can. 1. calls the Lawing of Dogs, *Genuſciſſio*, *Ham-ſtringing*.

HAMMER. Beſides the *Sledges*, or large *Hammers* uſed by Smiths, there is, 1. The *Hand-Hammer*, which is us'd by the Smith at the Forge with one Hand. Its edge is call'd the *Pen*; and the other part of the Head the *Face*; and the Hole for the Handle is call'd the *Eye*. 2. The *Rivetting-Hammer*, chiefly us'd for rivetting or ſetting ſtraight cold Iron; or for crooking of ſmall Work; but 'tis ſeldom us'd at the Forge. For the Smith's larger *Hammers*, ſee *Sledge*.

HAMPER: See *Hanaper*.

HAMSOKEN, *Haimſuken*, *Homeſoken*, is the Term in *Scotland* for the Crime of him that violently Aſſaulteth a Man in his own Houſe: And our antient Records call Burglary *Hamſocne*.

HANAPER: See *Clerk* of the *Hanaper*.

HANCES (in a Ship) are Falls or Deſcents of the Fife-Rails, which are placed on Baniſters on the Poop, Quarter-Deck, &c. down to the Gangway.

HANCES in Architecture are the Ends of Elliptical Arches; and theſe are the Arks of ſmaller Circles than the *Scheme* or middle Part of the Arch.

HANDBOROW, is a Surety, a Manual Pledge; *i. e.* an *Inferior* Undertaker; as *Headborow* is a *Superior* or Chief Inſtrument. *Spelman.*

HANDGRITH, was antiently the Word for Peace or Protection given by the King with his own Hand.

HAND-HABEND, is a Thief taken with the Goods in his Hand, or upon him, as we ſay.

HANGWITE, according to *Raſtal*, was a Liberty granted to a Man whereby he was quit of a Felon or Thief, hang'd without Judgment, or eſcap'd out of Cuſtody.

HANSE, is an old *Gothick* Word, ſignifying a Society of Merchants combin'd together for the good Uſage and ſafe Paſſage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom. This Society was, and in part is yet, endow'd with many large Privileges of Princes reſpectively within their Territories. It had four principal Seats or States, where the *Almain* or *German* Merchants, being the Erectors of this Society, had an eſpecial Houſe; One of which was here in *London*; and call'd *Gild-Hald a Teutonicorum*, or among us vulgarly the *Steel-Yard*, or *Still-Yard*.

HAPPE, from the *French Happer*, to Snatch or Catch, is a Term uſed in our Law. As to *Happe* the Poſſeſſion of a Deed Pole. *Littleton*, Fol. 8. To *Happe* the Rents; as if Partition be made between two Parcenors, and more Land be allow'd to one than to the other: And ſhe that hath moſt of the Land charges it to the other, and ſhe *Happeth* a Rent, ſhe ſhall remain an Aſſize without Specialty. *Cowel*.

HARMONY. Dr. *Holder* in his Diſcourſe on this Subject, ſaith, That when the Sonorous Body is conſtituted of Parts ſolid or tenſe, regular and fit to receive and expreſs the Tremulous Motion of Sound, *equally* and ſwiftly, it will then render a certain even *Harmonical Tone* or *Tune*.

The Tune of any Note is conſtituted by the Meaſure and Proportion of the Vibrations of the Sonorous Body; *i. e.* of the *Velocity* of thoſe Vibrations in their Recourſes.

For the *more frequent* the Vibrations are, the *acuter* will be the Tune; and the *ſlower* or *fewer* they are in *the ſame Time*, the *graver* is the Tune.

So that *any given Note of a Tune is made by one certain Meaſure of Velocity of Vibration*; *viz.* Such a certain Number of *Courſes* and *Recourſes* (*i. e.* forward or backward Vibrations) of any Chord or String in ſuch a certain Space of Time, doth conſtitute ſuch a determinate Tune: And all ſuch Sounds as are *Uniſons*, let them come from *Voice*, *Bell*, *Pipe*, or *String*, are made with Vibrations all equal to one another.

The *Continuance* alſo of the Sound in the *ſame Tune, to the End*, (as in Strings of Wire, which being once ſtruck will hold their Sound long in the ſame Note) depends upon the Equality of Time of the Vibrations from the greateſt Range till they come to ceaſe: As is the known Property of *Pendulums*: And a Muſical String ſtruck, is like a Double *Pendulum*, moving upon two Centres, the *Nut* and the *Bridge*, and vibrating with its greateſt Range in the middle of its Length, and the Vibrations equal, even to the laſt; which muſt make it keep the ſame Tune as long as it ſounds. And becauſe it doth plainly keep the ſame Tune to the laſt, the Vibrations are equal.

The Meaſures of Swiftneſs of Vibrations of the String or Chord, as hath been ſaid above, conſtitutes and determines the Tune, as to the *Acuteneſs* and *Graveneſs* of the *Note* which it ſounds: and the lengthning or ſhortning of the String under the ſame Tenſion, determines the Meaſure of the Vibrations which it makes. And thus *Harmony* comes under Mathematical Calculations of Proportions; as to the Length of the Chords, the Meaſure of the Time in Vibrations, and of the Interval of tuned Sounds. As the Length of one String is to another (if of the ſame Matter, Thickneſs and Tenſion) ſo is the Meaſure of the Time of their Vibrations. As the Time of the Vibration of one String to another, ſo is the *Interval* or Space of Acuteneſs or Graveneſs of the Tune of that one, to the Tune of the other: And conſequently, as the Length is, ſo is the determinate Time, *cæteris paribus*. Theſe Vibrations impreſs a Motion of Undulation or Trembling in the Air, as far as the Motion extends, of the ſame Meaſure with the Vibrations.

And if the Motions made by different Chords are ſo commenſurate that they mix and unite, and bear the ſame Courſe altogether, alternately or frequently: Then the Sounds of theſe different Chords, thus mixing, will calmly paſs the *Medium*, and arrive at the Ear as *one Sound*, or nearly the ſame; and ſo do evenly, ſmoothly, and with pleaſure ſtrike the Ear; which produces what they call a *Conſonancy*; and from the Want of ſuch an agreeable Mixture, *Diſſonances* do ariſe.

And as the more frequent Mixture or Coincidence of Vibrations render the *Concords* generally ſo much the more perfect; ſo the leſs there is of Mixture, the greater and more harſh will the *Diſcord* be.

From all which 'tis eaſie to ſee the Reaſon why Concords are agreeable and pleaſing to the Ear; which is becauſe they unite in their Motions often; at leaſt in every ſixth Courſe of Vibration; as is apparent from the Muſical *Ratio*'s by which they are conſtituted, which are all contain'd within that Number of 6.

Thus the Agreement between two or more *Uniſons* or Chords of the ſame Length, &c. is becauſe the Vibrations of ſuch Sounds are equal to *Time* and *Meaſure*, and do joyn and unite in every *Courſe* and *Recourſe*.

If the String *A* be double in length to *B* (I proceed according to the uſual Diviſion of the Monochord) *i. e.* as to 2 to 1. Then the Vibrations of *B* will be duple to thoſe of *A*, or twice as ſwift: And conſequently if theſe Strings are ſtruck together, their Vibrations will unite alternately; *viz.* at every *Courſe* croſſing at the Recourſe, and give the Sound of the *Octave* to one another.

If the Length of *A* to that of *B*, be as 3 to 2: Then reciprocally their Vibrations will be as 2 to 3; and their Sounds will *concord* in a *Fifth*; their Motions uniting after every ſecond *Recourſe*; *i. e.* at every other, or third Courſe.

If *A* be to *B*, as 4 to 3, they ſound a *Fourth* together, and their Vibrations unite after every third Recourſe, or at every fourth Courſe.

If the Length of *A* be to that of *B*, as 5 to 4, they ſound a *Ditone* or *Third Major*; and their Motions unite after every fourth Recourſe, or at every fifth Courſe.

If *A* be to *B*, as 6 to 5, then they ſound a *Trihemitone* or *Third Minor*; uniting their Vibrations after every fifth Recourſe, and at every ſixth Courſe, &c.

And thus by the frequency of their being mix'd and united, the *Harmony* of joyn'd Concords in Muſick is found ſo very ſweet and pleaſing; the Remoter being alſo combined by their Relation to other Concords beſides the *Uniſon*. The *ſixth Major*, which is 5 to 3, is within the compaſs of *Ratio's* between 1 and 6. But the *leſſer Sixth* (8 to 5) is beyond it; but is the Complement of 6 to 5, to an Octave; and makes a better Concord by its Combinations with the Octave and Fourth from the Uniſon; having the Relation of a *Third Minor* to one, and of a *Third Major* to the other, and their Vibrations uniting accordingly. The *Sixth Major* hath the ſame Advantage.

HARO, *Harron*, is an *Outcry*, or a Hue-and-Cry after Felons and Malefactors: See the Original of this *Cuſtom*; *de Haro* among the *Normans in La Couſtume de Normandie par Mr. H. Baſnage*, Vol. 1. p. 104. Perhaps, hence our *Engliſh* Word to be *Har'd*, *i. e.* Frighted; and *Haraſs'd*, Tired, &c.

HATCH, a Term in Mining: See *Eſſay-Hatch*. *Hatch* is alſo us'd for a Croſs-Board that lies a-thwart the *Paſs*, [to hinder the *Ore* from tumbling all at once into the *Coffer* of a *Stamping-Mill*.

HATCHING, is a Term us'd in the Art of Drawing or Deſigning in Black and White; and by it is underſtood a manner of Shadowing by a continual *Series*, or Succeſſion of many Lines ſhorter, or longer; cloſer or more ſeparate; oblique, or direct, according as the Work requires, to render it more or leſs enlighten'd.

HAW, is a ſmall Quantity of Land, and uſually ſuch as lies near a Houſe: As a *Hemp-Haw* or Plat, a *Bean-Haw*: And ſome old Manuſcripts ſay that *Haw* is the ſame with *Manſio*, a Dwelling-Houſe, as in *Doomſday-Book*, &c.

HEADS, is a Term us'd by Builders for thoſe kind of Tiles which they uſe to lay at the Eaves of a Houſe; being the full breadth of a Common Tile, and but half a Tile in length.

HEAD-BOROW, ſignifies him that is Chief of the *Frank-Pledge*, and him that had the principal Government of them within his own *Pledge*. And as he was call'd *Head-Borow*, ſo he was alſo call'd *Burrow-Head*, Burſholder (now *Boſholder.*) *Third-Borow*, *Tything-Man*, *Chief-Pledge*, and *Borow-Elder*, according to the diverſity of Speech in divers places. This Officer is now uſually call'd a *Conſtable*.

HEAD-PENCE, or *Head-Silver*, was formerly an Exaction of 40 *l.* or more, collected by the Sheriff of *Northumberland* of the Inhabitants of that County every Third and Fourth Years; without any Account made to the King. But by 23 *H.* VI. c. 7. this was clearly aboliſh'd for ever.

HEART. Authors which have treated about this Muſcle are chiefly *Lower de Corde*, *Bellini de Motu Cordis*, and *Borelli de Motu Animalium*; who accounts that the Force of the Compreſſion of the *Heart* to ſqueeze out the Blood into the Arteries, is equal to that of 3000 Pound weight; and that 350 Pound weight of Blood paſſes thro' the *Heart* every Hour: See Dr. *Keil's Animal Secretion*, p. 88. where you have a good Attempt to eſtimate the Quantity of the Blood in an Human Body, its Velocity, &c.

HEAT. Great Bodies are capable of preſerving *Heat* for a long while; their Parts mutually increaſing one another's *Heat*. And it may be, that a very great denſe and fix'd Body, when heated beyond ſuch a degree, may emit Light ſo copiouſly, that by ſuch Emiſſion, and by the Reaction of its Light, and by the Reflexions and Refraction of the Rays within its hidden *Meatus*, it may come to grow ſtill hotter and hotter, as deriving more *Degrees of Heat* by thoſe ways, than it can of *Cold* by any other: And by this means it may come to attain a *Heat*, like that of the Sun: For the Sun and the fix'd Stars ſeem only vaſt Globes of Earth vehemently heated; and whoſe *Heat* is preſerved by their great Magnitude, and by the mutual Action and Re-action that there is between them and the Light which they emit.

And their Parts are preſerved from evaporating in Flame and Fume, not only by the great Fixity of their Nature; but alſo by the mighty Weight and Denſity of the Atmoſphere which environ them, which *preſs* them every way with a great *Niſus*, and condenſe their Vapours and Exhalations, whenever they are emitted.

For we ſee that *Water*, but moderately heated, will boil with violence when the Preſſure of our Atmoſphere is taken off in the Exhauſted Receiver.

And a Mixture of Tin and Lead, being plac'd on a red-hot Iron *in vacuo*, will emit copious Fumes, and even ſome Flame, which yet in our Air will ſcarce viſibly ſmoke. *Vid. Qu.* 11. *Newton. Opt.* p. 296. Edit. Lat.

Heat conduces very much to the Fluidity of Bodies, by leſſening the Tenacity of their Parts; for it renders many Bodies fluid, which otherwiſe are not ſo; and increaſes the Fluidity of Tenacious Liquors, as of Oyl, Balſam, Honey, &c. and by the ſame reaſons leſſens their Reſiſting Force: And yet it doth not much leſſen the Reſiſting Force of Water; which it muſt do, if that Force ariſe chiefly from the Attrition or Tenacity of its Parts; and conſequently it doth not ariſe from thence, but from the *Vis Inertiæ Materiæ*.

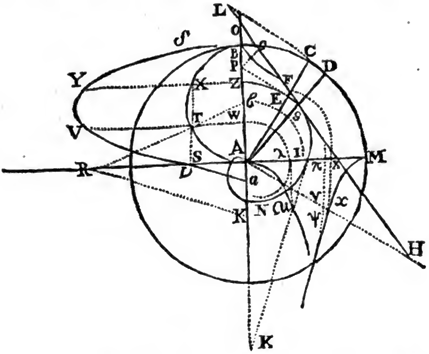
HEBBER-THEF, was formerly the Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Tryal of him within ſuch a Liberty.

HEBDOMADIUS, was formerly that Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, which had the peculiar Care of the Choir, and the Officers of it, for his own Week.

HEDAGIUM, from *Heda*, a *Hythe*, Port or Wharf; was formerly the Term for the Toll or Cuſtom paid at the *Hythe* or Wharf, &c. for Landing Merchandize, Goods, &c. From which Toll or Cuſtomary Duties, Exemptions were ſometimes granted by the Sovereign to ſome particular Perſons and Societies.

HEIGHT, or *Altitude* of the Eye in Perſpective, is its *Height* or Elevation above the Horizontal Plane; and it is meaſured by a Perpendicular let fall from the Eye to that Plane.

HELICOLD *Parabola*, or the *Parabolick Spiral*, is a Curve which ariſes from the Suppoſition of the Axis of the common *Apollonian Parabola's*, being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle, and is a Line then paſſing through the Extremities of the Ordinates, which do now converge towards the Centre of the ſaid Circle. The *Tangent*, *Area*, *Length*, and *Flexure* of this *Spiral Curve* is inveſtigated by Mr. *J. Bernoulli*, according to the Method of the *Differential Calculus*, in a Diſcourſe on that Method on the *Act. Lipſ.* for *Jan.* 1691. Thus,



Suppoſe the *Axis* of the common *Parabola* to be bent into the Periphery of the Circle BDM (in *Fig.* above;) Then the Curve $BFGNA$, which paſſes through the Extremities of the Ordinates CF, DG (which converge towards the Centre of the Circle A) is what is called the *Helicoid*, or *Spiral Parabola*, or the *Parabolick Spiral*. And in order to the Inveſtigation of its Tangent, Area, Length, and Flexure; He ſuppoſes $AB = r$, $BDMB = c$. The Arch $BC = x$, $CF = y$. Let alſo CL, AH, be drawn perpendicular to AC; and let CD be an infinitely ſmall Arch on part of the Circumference, ſimilar to, and concentrick with, the little Arch GE.

The Nature of the Curve is $lx = yy$ (where l ſtands for the Parameter of the Parabola.) Whence, in this *Calculus*, dx being the Fluxion of x, and dy the Fluxion of y, &c. (*See the Marquis l' Hoſpital Analyt. des Infiniment petits.*) $l\,dx = 2y\,dy$; and $dy : dx :: l : 2y$.

$$AD : AG :: DC : GE$$

First then for the *Tangent*. It will be $r : r-y :: dx : \frac{r\,dx - y\,dx}{r}$;

$$FE : EG \qquad FA \quad AH \qquad FC \quad CL$$

And $dy : \frac{r\,dx - y\,dx}{r} :: r-y : \frac{dx \times \overline{r-y}^2}{r\,dy} :: y : \frac{ry\,dx - yy\,dx}{r\,dy}$

To make a particular Application of the General Expreſſion to the Curve propoſed; inſtead of dy and dx, ſubſtitute their Proportional l and $2y$;

Then will $AH = \frac{2y^3 - ryy + 2rry}{lr} =$ (ſubſtituting lx for yy) $\frac{2xy}{r} + \frac{2ry}{l} - 4x$; and $CL = \frac{2ryy - 2y^3}{lr} = 2x - \frac{2xy}{r}$. The greateſt AH (CL) will be found, if its Differentials $\frac{6yy\,dy - 8ry\,dy + 2rr\,dy}{lr}$ (or $\frac{4ry\,dy - 6yy\,dy}{lr}$ the Differentials of CL) be put $= 0$: Whence ariſes $y = \frac{1}{3}r$ ($\frac{2}{3}r$;) and conſequently the greateſt AH (CL) $= \frac{8rr}{2yl}$ either of them.

COROLLARY.

If the Parameter $\frac{l = rr}{c}$, *viz.* that the Applicate anſwering to the whole Circumference be the Radius it ſelf (as in the preſent *Fig.*) then the greateſt AH or CL will $= \frac{8}{2y}c$.

The greateſt Angle made by the Ordinate and Tangent, viz. AFH, or CFL, is found, by putting the *Ratio* $\frac{CL}{CF}$, or $\frac{2ry - 2yy}{lr}$ equal a *Maximum*; that is, its *Differential* $\frac{2r\,dy - yy\,dy}{lr} = 0$. Whence we have $y = \frac{1}{2}r$; and conſequently $\frac{CL}{CF} = \frac{r}{2l}$. But more particularly in the Hypotheſis of $l = \frac{rr}{c}$, we have $x\ (= \frac{yy}{l} = \frac{cyy}{rr}) = \frac{1}{4}c$, and $\frac{CL}{CF} = \frac{c}{2r}$

COROLLARY.

If IK touches the Curve in the Point I (where it interſects the Radius AM) and cuts the Diameter BAK produced in K; then ſhall $AK = \frac{1}{4}$ the Periphery.

Next,

2. *For the Area*: 'Tis $DC + GE \times \frac{1}{2} DG = CDGE$: Or $\frac{2rdx - ydx}{r} \times \frac{1}{2} y = \frac{2rydx - yydx}{2r} =$ (ſubſtituting $\frac{2ydy}{l}$ inſtead of dx) $\frac{2yydy}{l} - \frac{y^3dy}{lr}$. The *Integral* of which is $2\frac{y^3}{3l} - \frac{y^4}{4l3}$, or $\frac{2}{3}xy - \frac{lxx}{4r}$; which is equal to the Curvilineal Space $BFGDCB$. Wherefore putting $y = r$, we ſhall find the whole Space $BANGFBCDMB = \frac{5r^3}{12l}$; that is, in the Caſe of $l = \frac{rr}{c}$, 'tis $= \frac{5}{12}rc$. And ſince the whole Circle $BDMB$ is $= \frac{1}{2}rc = \frac{6}{12}rc$; the aforeſaid Space ſhall be to the Circle as 5 : 6: And therefore the remaining Space $BANGBA$ will $= \frac{1}{6}$ of the Circle.

Again, *Thirdly, For the Length of the Curve.* $FG^q = FE^q + EG^q = dy^q + dx^q \times \frac{rr - 2rq - yy}{rr} =$ (ſubſtituting $\frac{2ydy}{l}$, inſtead of dx) $\frac{rrll + 4rryy - 8ry^3 + 4y^4}{rrll}dy^q$.

Hence

$$FG = dy \times \sqrt{\frac{rrll + 4rryy - 8ry^3 + 4y^4}{rrll}};$$

The Integral of which, could it be exhibited, would give the Length of the Curve BFG: Which Rectification may yet be thus expreſs'd. On the Diameter AB deſcribe the Semi-circle $ATXB$, and let $A\alpha$ be cut off $= l$; then drawing any indefinite Perpendiculars WV, ZY, equidiſtant from A and B, and cutting the Periphery of the Semi-circle in T and X, let the Right Line XTS be drawn, and joining $S\alpha$, take $AK = AS$, and let KR be parallel to $S\alpha$, and the Right Line $R\beta$ be drawn to the Centre of the Semi-circle; equal to which cut off the Right Lines WV, ZY; Then ſhall the Points V, Y, be at the Curve $\gamma VY\delta$; which is of ſuch a Nature, that the *Abſciſſa* $BZ = DG$, and the Space $BZY\delta B$ divided by $A\beta\ (= \frac{1}{2}AB)$ gives a Right Line $=$ the Curve BFG.

Demonſtration.

$AK = AS = WT = ZX = \sqrt{BZ \times ZA} = \sqrt{y \times \overline{r - y}} = \sqrt{ry - yy}$; and $A\alpha\ (= l) : AS\ (= \sqrt{ry - yy}) :: AK\ (= \sqrt{ry - yy}) : AR = \frac{ry - yy}{l}$.

Wherefore,

$ZY\ (= WV = R\beta = \sqrt{A\beta^q + AR^q} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}rr + \frac{rryy - 2ry^3 + y^4}{ll}}$: Whence a Portion of the Space $Zy\delta B$, of the Breadth $dy = dy\sqrt{\frac{rrll + 4rryy - 8ry^3 + 4y^4}{ll}}$; And this divided by $A\beta = \frac{1}{2}r$, gives $dy\sqrt{\frac{rrll + 4rryy - 8ry^3 + 4y^4}{rrll}} = FG$.

And conſequently the whole Space $ZY\delta B$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}r$ is equal the Portion of the Curve-Line BFG. Q. E. D.

COROLLARY.

Taking BZ, AW, equal to one another; if on the Centre A, and with the Radii AZ, $A\beta$, AW, we deſcribe Arches cutting the Curve in the Points G, I, N, (*Note here, The middle Interſection* I, *in the Caſe of the preſent Figure, falls in the Radius* AM) the Portions of the Curve BG and AN, GI and NI, as alſo BGI and ANI, are equal to one another. Whence 'tis plain, that even thoſe Curves that don't admit of a Rectification, yet ſome times have *Diſſimilar* Parts equal to one another.

When I had ſignified this to my *Brother*, he preſently obſerv'd, That the Nature of almoſt any *Spiral* being expreſs'd by an *Algebraical* Equation, another *Geometrical* Curve may be aſſign'd equal to it. For on the Centre A, with the Radia AF and AG; deſcribing the Arches $F\rho$, $G\pi$, if the Curve $M\psi$ be imagin'd ſuch, that $\nu\psi$, the Difference of the Ordinates ρx, $\pi\psi$, be equal to the Arch EG: Then, becauſe of $\nu\kappa = \pi\rho = EF$, and $\nu\psi = EG$, and the Angles $\psi\nu x$, FEG, Right ones; alſo ψx ſhall be equal FG; and compounding, the whole Portion of the Curve $M\psi =$ the whole Portion of the Spiral BG. Now to find the Nature of the Curve $M\psi$, we need only ſubſtitute (in the Quantity $\frac{rdx - ydx}{r}$, which always expreſſes EG or $\nu\psi$) the Value of dx, which in our Curve is $\frac{2ydy}{l}$; which produces $\frac{2ydy}{l} - \frac{2yydy}{rl}$, the *Integral* of which $\frac{yy}{l} - \frac{2y^3}{3rl}$, gives the Length of the Ordinate $\pi\psi$. Then putting $\pi\psi = z$, we have no Equation between z and $\frac{yy}{l} - \frac{2y^3}{3rl}$, or $3rlz + 2y^3$, or $3rlz + 2y^3 - 3ryy = 0$; which expreſſes the Relation between the *Abſciſſa* $M\pi = y$, and the Ordinate $\pi\psi = z$. But in *General*, A *Parabolical Spiral*, of any Degree, is by this means tranſmuted into another Geometrical *Paraboloid*, of one Degree higher. This alſo is to be obſerved; That if the Curve $ANIGB$ be the *Archimedean* Spiral, and a Common Parabola $A\mu$ be deſcribed at the Centre A, and upon the Axis AK; whoſe Parameter is a Fourth Proportional to the Periphery, Diameter, and Radius of the Circle BDM, then ſhall both the Curve Lines, and the Spaces comprehended under them, be equal, *viz.* Taking any Point λ in the Right Line AM; if to this be applied the Right Line $\lambda\mu$, cutting the Parabola in μ, and the Arch λN concentrical to the Periphery of the Circle BM, be drawn cutting the *Spiral* in N; then the Portion of the *Spiral* Line AN ſhall ever be equal the Portion of the *Parabolick* Line $A\mu$; and the Space AN comprehended between the Right Line AN and the *Spiral*, ſhall equal the *Parabolick* Space $A\lambda\mu A$. Which wonderful Agreement of the *Spiral* and *Parabola* we afterwards found Dr. *Willis* had obſerved before; who relates, that *Roberval* and *Hobbs* contended about the firſt Diſcovery of it; as if two Perſons, at a diſtance both in point of Place and Time, might not be led by their own Genius's to one and the ſame Invention.

4. *For the Flexure of the Curve.* That the Curve muſt have a Point of contrary Flexion, is evident; for becauſe the Periphery BC differs but inſenſibly from a Right Line, for ſome ſpace beyond the Vertex B, it follows from the Nature of the Parabola, that the Curve muſt be concave towards the Circumference in the Parts next the Vertex, and concave towards the Centre in the reſt. If G, *e. gr.* be the Point of contrary Flexion, then AO, the Segment of the Radius, intercepted between the Centre and the Tangent, ſhall be a *Minimum*, which put $= M$. Produce GE in P, and draw PQ parallel to EF; and let the *Secant* of the Arch $BD = s$, and the Tangent $= t$: Then we have the following Proportions; *Viz.* $r : r - y\ (= AG) :: t : \frac{tr - ry}{r}\ (= GP) :: s : \frac{sr - sy}{r}\ (= AP.)$

Again, $GE : EF :: PG : PQ$

$$\frac{rdx - ydx}{r} : dy :: \frac{tr - ty}{r} : \frac{tdy}{dx}.$$

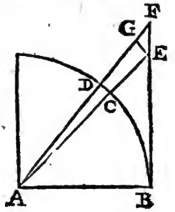
Laſtly; $AF : PQ :: AO : PO\ (= AO - AP)$

$$r - y : \frac{tdy}{dx} :: M : M - \frac{sr - sy}{r}.$$

Whence we ſhall find

$$M = \frac{rrsdx - 2rsydx + ssydx}{rrdx - rydx - rtdy};$$ and

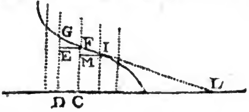
Subſtituting $\frac{ldx}{2y}$ for dy, and dividing by dx, we have $M = \frac{2rrsy - 4rsyy + 2sy^3}{2rry - 2ryy - rlt}$. And therefore the *Differential* of this is to be equal to nothing; but the *Differential* of a Fraction is $= 0$, when its Terms, multiplied into the Alternate *Differentials*, are equal: For the *Differential* of the Fraction $\frac{y}{z}$ is $\frac{\mp z\,dy \pm y\,dz}{zz}$; and conquently if it be $= 0$; then alſo ſhall $\pm z\,dy \pm y\,dz = 0$; that is, $z\,dy = y\,dz$. By the help of which Rule we ſhall come to an Equation of ſixteen Members; in order to the Reduction of which, let it be obſerved, *viz.* That the *Differential* of an *Arch* is in a given Ratio to the *Differential* of the *Tangent* and *Secant*; for It is to the *Differential* of the *Tangent*, As the Square of the Radius To the Square of the *Secant*: And It is to the *Differential* of the *Secant*, As the Square of the Radius to the Rectangle under the Tangent and Secant. For in the Quadrant ABD,



$dx : dt :: DC : EF :: DC : GE + GF$; $GE + GF : EF :: AD\ (= AB) : AG + AB$; $AG + AB : AF :: AB^q\ (= rr) : AF^q\ (= ss.)$ Wherefore, $dt = \frac{ssdx}{rr} =$ (in the preſent Caſe) $\frac{2ssydy}{lrr}$.

Again, $dx : ds :: DC : GF :: DC : GE + EF$; $GE + GF : GF :: AD\ (= AB) : AG + AB$; $AG + AB : BF :: AB^q\ (= rr) : AF \times FB\ (= st.)$ Wherefore $ds = \frac{stdx}{rr} = \frac{2styd y}{lrr}$: And ſubſtituting theſe Values in the Equation inſtead of ds and dt, as alſo $ss - rr$ inſtead of tt, there will come forth another Equation, which may be divided by $stdy$; ſo that the Symbols s, t, d, y, will be quite out, and only the Powers of the unknown y remain. The Equation then will be $y^6 - 3ry^5 + 3rry^4 - r^3y^3 + \frac{3}{4}rrllyy - r^3lly + \frac{1}{4}r^4ll = 0$; which may be ſtill further divided by $r - y$, and ſo the Equation be reduc'd to this, $y^5 - 2ry^4 + rry^3 \ast + \frac{1}{4}rrlly - \frac{1}{4}r^3ll = 0$: The Root of which will ſhew the Point of *Contrary Flexure*; which in the Caſe of $l = \frac{rr}{c}$, is very nearly obtain'd by drawing the Ray AC, ſo that the Applicate CF be $\frac{1}{8}r$, or the Arch $BC = \frac{1}{36}c = 10$ *Gr.*

This Method for finding the Points of *Contrary Flexure* in Curves, ſeeming very tedious, and not ſo natural, in that it makes uſe of Symbols that are ſuperfluous, and do afterwards vaniſh out of the Equation; gave us occaſion to find a ſhorter and eaſier Way for doing the ſame, and that thus: I conceive the Point of *Contrary Flexion* as falling in that Point of the Curve, where two contiguous infinitely ſmall Particles are imagin'd to lie *in directum* with one another: As, *ex. gr.* FG, FI, the

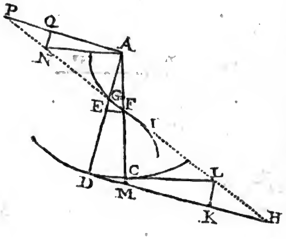


reſt being bent upwards on one hand, and downwards on the other. It follows from hence,

1. That in Curves whoſe Axes are perpendicular, and whoſe Ordinates are parallel to one another, the Acute Angles EGF, MFI, or DGL, CFL, are *equal*, and either the *greateſt* or the *leaſt* of all thoſe that the Ordinates make with the Curve on the one ſide and the other, according as the Portion of the Curve (that is) at the Parts of theſe Angles, falls either with or without them. From whence the Ratio $\frac{DG}{DL}\left(=\frac{y}{t}\right)$ is either a *Maximum* or *Mininum*; and conſequently (by what was ſhewn above) $ytd = tdy$. But ſince every where $tdy = ydx$ (*as is evident in all Curves*) therefore ſhall $dt = dx$, *viz* The *Differential* of the Part of the Axis between the Ordinate and the Tangent, equal to the *Differential* of the *Abſciſſa*: Which is alſo thus manifeſt: Becauſe GF, FI, lie *in directum*, the Tangents GL, FL, ſhall cut the Axis in the ſame Point L; and, conſequently, the *Differential* of the *Abſciſſa* DC, will alſo be the Difference of DL and CL.

The *Celebrated Author* of the *Differ. Calculus*, has given another Theorem for this (in the *Acta*,) *Viz*. Since the Triangles EGF, MFI, (becauſe of the equal Angles EGF, MFI,) are ſimilar; it follows, That if EF, MI, that is the dx, are equal, alſo EG, MF, or the dy, ſhall be equal too; and, conſequently, $ddy = 0$.

2. In the Curves whoſe Applicates tend to ſome common Point or Centre A. The Angle $EGF = GAF + GFA = DAC + CFL$: Whence, ſince CL is the Tangent of the Angle CFL to the Radius CF, and DH the Tangent of the Angle DGH to the Radius DG, the Difference of the Right Lines, CL, DH, ſhall be equal to the Difference of the Tangents of the two Angles, that differ by the Angle DAC; one of which is to the Radius CF, and the other to the Radius DG. For tho' the Difference of the Radii EG vaniſhes in compariſon of the *whole Radius or Tangent*; yet 'tis not to be neglected, if compared with their *Differences*.



Let $AC = r$; $DC = dx$; $CF = y$; $CL = t$; and conſequently, $FL = \sqrt{yy + tt}$. Alſo, Let it be $AC\,(=r) : DC\,(=dx) :: CF\,(=y) : = \frac{ydx}{r}$ an Arch, that is the Meaſure of the Angle DAC, with the Radius CF. This Arch (by *Sect*. 4.) Is to the Difference of the Tangents, in the Duplicate Ratio of the Radius to the Secant. Wherefore $FC^q\,(=yy) : FL^q\,(=yy+tt) ::$ The Arch found $\frac{ydx}{r} : \frac{yydx + ttdx}{ry} =$ the Difference of two Tangents, each to the Radius CF. To which if we add $EF = \frac{rdx - ydx}{r}$ (which Is to EG, As DH To DG, or CL to CF, or Tangent to Radius) the Aggregate will be $\frac{rydx + ttdx}{ry}$, or $dx + \frac{ttdx}{ry}$, the Difference of two Tangents, the one of which agrees to the Radius DG, that is the Difference of the Right Lines CL, DH $(= t;)$ and therefore $dt = dx + \frac{ttdx}{ry}$.

The ſame is more clearly ſhewn thus. On the Centre C, with the Radius CL, deſcribe the Arch LK: For then the Angle $ACL + LCK = AMH = ADM + DAC = ACL + DAC$, and ſo $LCK = DAC$. (*Note, That* C M *is neglected here, and the Points* C *and* M *eſteem'd as co incident; ſince* C M *is infinitely leſs than the Differentials* D C, L K, E G, *which are infinitely ſmall themſelves.*) Whence, $AC\,(=r) : CD\,(=dx) :: CL\,(=t) : \frac{tdx}{r} = LK$. Again, $GD\,(=y) : DH\,(=t) :: LK\left(=\frac{tdx}{r} : \frac{ttdx}{ry} = KH.\right)$ Wherefore $dt\,(= DH - CL = DH - CK = DC + KH =)\ dx + \frac{ttdx}{ry}$.

COROLLARY.

If r be Infinite; that is, If CA, DA, be parallel, then $\frac{ttdx}{ry}$ will vaniſh, and $dt = dx$, as above.

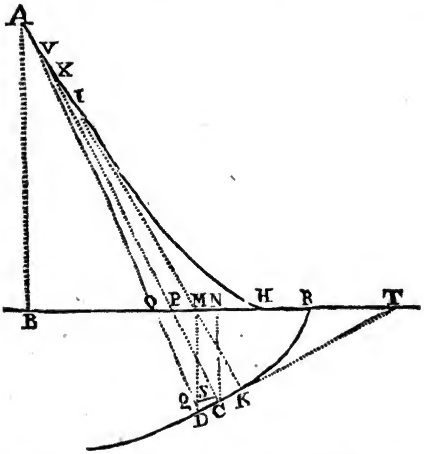
My *Brother*, inſtead of the Ratio $\frac{GD}{DH}$ or $\frac{GA}{AP}$, aſſumes $\frac{GE}{EF}$, putting $AF = y$, $AP = t$, $EF = dz$; and ſo finds $dt = \frac{dzc}{dyq}$: Which Theorems well deſerve notice, upon the account of their Univerſality.

For a particular Application of this to the *Parabolick Spiral*: Becauſe CL (= t, *Fig. preced.*) was found before $= \frac{2rry - 2y^3}{lr}$, then ſhall $dt = \frac{4rydy - 6ydy}{lr}$; and ſince $dx = \frac{2ydy}{l}$; ſubſtituting the Values of tt, dt, t, dx, and dividing by dy; and reducing the Equation, we ſhall find $y^5 - 2ry^4 + rry^3 * + \frac{3}{4}rrlly - \frac{1}{4}r^3ll = 0$, as before.

5. *The higheſt Point of the Curve* above the Radius BA, is found by making AO (found before) Infinite,

finite; *viz.* $\frac{2rrsy - 4rsyy + 2sy^3}{2rry - 2ry - rlt} =$ *Infinito*, or $2rry - 2ryy - rlt = 0$; or instead of y substituting $\sqrt{lx}$, we have $2r\sqrt{lx} - 2lx - lt = 0$: Or in the Caſe of $l = \frac{rr}{c}$, $2\sqrt{cx} - 2x = t$. Which Equation cannot be *Geometrically* reſolv'd, upon the account of the inexplicable Ratio of the Arch to the Tangent. But the Point ſought may be found *Mechanically* near the Truth, thus, by counting 70°. 12'. from *B* towards *M*. I Note here, by the By, That it may be demonſtrated from hence, that an *Indefinite Quadrature* of the Circle, and in general the *Rectification* of any *Geometrical Recurrent* Curve, is impoſſible: For if this were poſſible, there wou'd be given the Relation between the *Curve* and the *Ordinate* or *Abſciſſa*: And ſince the Relation of theſe to one another, as alſo to the *Tangent*, is ſuppoſed to be given; alſo the Relation of the *Curve* to the *Tangent* would be given too. Wherefore, if the Equation that expreſſes this Relation, be duly compared with the other $2\sqrt{cx} - 2x = t$, according to the Laws of *Algebra*, in order to fling out one of the Indeterminates, x or t: There wou'd then come forth another Equation of a *certain* and *definite Degree*; the Roots of which (which can never be more than the Equation has *Dimenſions*) wou'd determine all the higheſt Points of our Curve. But this is impoſſible; for this *Spiral*, if it be continued, will wind about the Radius *AB* with an infinite Number of Gyres and Turnings, in each of which there is ſome one *higheſt* Point; and therefore the Number of thoſe Points is Infinite.

6. *Of the Evolution of Curves.* If *DC* be the Periphery of a Circle, then all the *Normals*, *DA*, *CA*, *KA*, &c. will meet in one common Point *A* (the *Centre*) and will each of them be equal to a conſtant Right Line (the *Radius*.) But if *DC* be any other Curve, the ſaid Perpendiculars will be indeterminate, and will interſect one another into many different Points, *A*, *V*, *X*, *I*; which all joyn'd make a new Curve; the Nature of which is now to be Inveſtigated.



Let the Curve propoſed be *RCD*, its Axis *RB*, *Abſciſſa's* *RN*, *RM*, Ordinates *NC*, *MD*, Tangent *DCT*. Let $RN = m$; $CN = p$; $Nt = q$. Whence, $TN : NC :: NC : NP$

$$q : p :: p : \frac{pp}{q} = MO;$$

Alſo, $NC : NP\ (= MO) :: SD : SQ$

$$p : \frac{pp}{q} :: dp : \frac{pdp}{q}.$$

Farther, $QS + SC = QC$.

$$\frac{pdp}{q} + dm = \frac{pdp + qdm}{q}.$$

Again, $OP = MN + OM - PN = dm +$ the *Differential* of $\frac{pp}{q} = dm \frac{\pm 2pqdp \pm p^2 dq}{qq} = \frac{qqdm \pm 2pqdp \pm ppdq}{qq}$

Laſtly, $QC - OP : QC ::$

$$ppdq - pqdp : \frac{pdp + qdm}{q} ::$$

$$\frac{CA - PA}{\frac{\sqrt{ppqq + p^4}}{qq}}\ (= CP = \sqrt{CN^q + NP^q})$$

$: CA$

$$: CA.$$

$$: \frac{pdq + qdm \times \sqrt{pp + qq}}{pdq - pdp}.$$

7. *Application to the Parabola.* If RCD be a Parabola, whoſe Parameter $= l$, ſo that $lm = pp$, then $ldm = 2pdp$, and $dm = \frac{2pdp}{l}$, and $q = 2m$. Subſtituting theſe in the Value of CA, we ſhall find $CA = \frac{ll + 4pp\sqrt{ll + 4pp}}{2ll}$; that is, ſince $PN = \frac{1}{2}l$, and $PC = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ll + pp}$, CA will $= \frac{PC^3}{PN^2}$, that is a Fourth Proportional to PN and PC.

8. *To find the Nature of the Curve* AVX (*form'd by the Interſections of the Perpendiculars* DA, CA,) *with reſpect to the Axis* R B. Cut off $RH = \frac{1}{2}l = PN$, and put $HB = y$, and $BA = z$, and then $AB + NC : AC ::$

$$z + p : \frac{ll + 4pp\sqrt{ll + 4pp}}{2ll} ::$$

$NC : CP$;

$p : \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ll + pp}$; and $\frac{VZ}{z}$ will $= 2p^3$.

Again, $NC : AB :: PN : PB$;

$p : z :: \frac{1}{2}l : \frac{lz}{2p}$; but $y =$

$HB = PB + PH = PB + NR = \frac{lz}{2p} + \frac{pp}{l}$, or $2p^3 \left(= \frac{llz}{2}\right) = 2ply - llz$; that is, $\frac{3lz}{4y} = p$, and $4p^3 (= llz) \frac{27l^3z^3}{16y^3}$; that is, $16y^3 = 27lzz$.

Farther, becauſe AD, AC, are perpendicular to the Curve DC, and the Particle DC is infinitely ſmall; therefore ſhall $AD = AC = AV + VC$; but (becauſe of the ſame Reaſon) $VC = VX + XK$, and $XK = XI +$, &c. And therefore $AD = AV + VX + XI$, &c. $=$ Curve $AIH + HR$. And ſince the *Curve* AIH ariſes from the Interſections of the *Indiſtant* Perpendiculars DA, CV, KX, it follows, that they are Tangents to it in the ſame Points, and, conſequently, that the Curve RKD is that Curve which is deſcribed by the Evolution of the Curve HIA. From whence are manifeſt, at firſt view, all that *Hugenius* and others have publiſh'd about *Evoluta's*, as alſo the excellent Diſcoveries of *Tſchirnhauſius* and *Leibnitz*, about the Curves formed by the Reflex'd Rays.

HELISPHERICAL *Line*, is the Rhumb Line in Navigation; and is ſo call'd becauſe on the Globe it winds round the Pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it, but can't terminate in it.

HEM. The Ovens wherein the *Lapis Calaminaris*, or *Calamine*, is baked, have a Hearth made on one ſide of the Oven, divided from the Oven it ſelf by a Partition open at the Top, by which the Flame paſſes over, and ſo heats and bakes the *Calamine*. This Partition is called the *Hem*.

HEMITONE, in Muſick, was what we now call an *Half Note*.

HERALD, with us ſignifies an Officer at Arms, whoſe Buſineſs it is to denounce War, to Proclaim Peace, or otherwiſe to be employ'd by the Sovereign in Martial Meſſages and other Buſineſſes. The *French* call him *Herault*; *quaſi Herus altus*. But *Verſtegan* will derive the Word from two *Dutch* words, *viz. Here*, *exercitus*, and *Healt*, *Pugil magnanimus*; as if he ſhould be ſo called, as being *Champion of the Army*. The *Romans* called Men of this Office in the Plural *Feciales*. With us they are the Judges and Examiners of Gentlemen's Arms: They Marſhal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes; formerly manag'd Combats, &c.

The Three Chief Heralds with Us are called *Kings at Arms*: The Principal of which is *Garter*, created by *Henry* V. His Office is to attend Knights of the Garter at their Inſtalments, or other Solemnities; To Marſhal the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as Princes, Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons.

The next *Herald* is *Clarencieux*, Ordain'd by *Edw.* IV. for his gaining the Dukedom of *Clarence*: His Office is to Marſhal and Diſpoſe the Funerals of all the leſſer Nobility; as of all Knights and Eſquires on this Side *Trent*.

The Third is called *Norroy*, or *North Roy*; whoſe Office is the ſame on the North Side of *Trent* as that of *Clarencieux* is on the South Side.

Beſides theſe there are Six others, which are properly called *Heralds*, according to their Originals, as they were Created to attend Dukes, &c. in their Martial Expeditions; as *York*, *Lancaſter*, *Somerſet*, *Richmond*, *Cheſter* and *Windſor*.

There alſo are four others call'd *Marſhals*, or *Purſuivants at Arms*, reckon'd after a manner in the Number of *Heralds*, and do commonly ſucceed in the Place of *Herald* when they die, &c. and theſe are call'd *Blue-Mantle*, *Rouge Croſs*, *Rouge Dragon*, and *Port-Cullis*.

HERBENGER, or *Harbinger*, is an Officer in the King or Queen's Houſe, who allotteth the Noblemen and thoſe of the Houſhold their Lodgings.

HERETICO *Comburendo*. See *Hæretico*, &c.

HERIOT, was originally a Proportion of Horſe and Armour according to the Quality of the Deceas'd: This was ſettled by the Laws of K. *Canutus*, cap. 69. and is ſtill (uſually) the beſt Riding Horſe of which a Tenant dies poſſeſs'd.

HERIOT *Cuſtom*, was when a Tenant for Life was by Cuſtom oblig'd to ſuch a Payment at his Death; which Payment to be made not only by the next Heir in Blood, but by any the next Succeſſor. In Abbeys of Royal Patronage, at the Death or Ceſſion of the Abbot, his Cup and Horſe were paid as an *Heriot* to the King. Thoſe alſo who held in Bondage and Villenage paid *Heriots*. The Religious Appropriators reſerv'd the *Live Heriots* (*i. e.* ſuch as were paid in Cattle) to themſelves, and allow'd the inanimate ones of ſmall value to the Vicar: And ſome Appropriators had a *Heriot* from the Vicar when he died. *Kennet's Gloſſary*.

HERIOT *Service*, was a Reſerve by Charter or other Conveyance, and made one Condition of the Tenure of Eſtates in Fee Simple; which is now for the moſt part extinguiſh'd.

HERMITAGE, ſtrictly ſignified a Convent of Hermits or Friars Minors, who, under the Inſtitution and Diſcipline of St. *Paul*, inhabited Deſerts and ſolitary Places. But this name at laſt came to be attributed to any one Religious Cell, built and endow'd in ſome private and recluſe Place, and then annex'd to ſome larger Abbey, of which the *Prelate* or Governour was called *Hermita*. Dr. *Kennet*'s *Gloſſary*.

HERMITAN, is the Name of a dry North and North-Eaſterly Wind, uſually, which blows on the Coaſt of *Guinea* in *Africk*; but ſometimes it blows alſo from other Points.

HERMITORIUN, is the Oratory or Chappel belonging to an Hermitage.

HETERODROMUS, in Staticks, is the Term for the common *Vectis* or *Leaver*, which hath the *Hypomochlion* placed below the *Power* and the *Weight*: And where the Weight is *elevated* by the deſcent of the Power, & *viſe verſa*. (See the *Fig.* in *Homodromus*.)

The *Dung-fork* and *Prong* are Leavers of this kind, whoſe Hypomochlion is uſually the Knee of the Workman: And all Pincers, Sheers, Sciſſars, Cutting-Knives faſten'd to Blocks are double.

HETERODROMOUS *Leavers*. The Wheel, Windlaſs, Capſtand, Crane, &c. are perpetual *Heterodromous Leavers*: As are alſo the outermoſt Wheels of all Wind and Water-Mills, and all Cog-Wheels, &c.

HETERODROMUS *Vectis*, in Mechanicks, when the *Weight* to be rais'd by a Leaver is placed beyond the *Hypomochlion* or *Fulcrum*, and ſo moves a contrary way to the Power, *viz.* is rais'd when that deſcends, and deſcends when that riſes.

HEYBOTE, or *Haybote*, was antiently the *Saxon* Term for the Liberty granted to a Tenant for cutting ſo much Under-wood, Buſhes, &c. as was neceſſary for Mending and Maintaining the Hedges or Fences belonging to his Land.

HIDAGE, was a Royal Aid or Tribute rais'd in ſuch a Proportion on every Hide of Land: *William the Conqueror* impoſed Six Shillings on every Hide; and *William Rufus* Four Shillings; and K. *Henry* I. Three Shillings. When the Lord paid *Hidage* to the King, the Tenants paid a Proportion to the Lord of the Mannor.

King *Ethelred*, when the *Danes* landed at *Sandwich*, rais'd this *Hidage* ſo, that every 310 Hides of Land found an arm'd Ship; and every 8 Hides found a *Jack* and a *Saddle*.

HIDE *of Land*, or *Plough-Land*, was as much as one Plow could Cultivate in a Year; for the Quantity was never expreſly determin'd: Some call it 60, ſome 80, and ſome 100 Acres. One *Hide* of Land at *Cheſterton* in the 15th of *Hen.* II. contain'd 64 Acres: And in the 35th of *Hen.* III. the yearly Value of a *Hide* of Land at *Blecheſdon* in *Oxfordſhire* was Forty Shillings. *Kennet*'s *Paroch. Antiq.*

Bede calls it *Familiam*, implying by it, that it was as much as wou'd maintain a Family.

The Diſtribution of *England* by *Hides of Land* is very antient: Mention being made of it in the Laws of King *Ina*, *cap.* 14. And *Henry* I. to Marry his Daughter, had Three Shillings from every *Hide* of Land. This Tax was call'd *Hidage*: See *Hidage*.

HIP-*Roof*, in Architecture, is ſuch a Roof as hath neither *Gable-Heads*, *Shread-Heads*, nor *Jerkin-Heads*: (By which is meant ſuch Heads as are both Gable and Hip at the ſame End; that is, Gable as far as the Cott or Beam, and then their over ſhort Hips, which ſhut up with their Tops to the Tops of a pair of Rafters, call'd *Singlers* by the Country Workmen.) For a *Hip-Roof* hath Rafters as long, and with the Angles at the Foot, &c. at the Ends of Buildings, as it hath on the Sides: And the Feet of the Rafters on the Ends of ſuch Buildings as have *Hip-Roofs*, ſtand on the ſame Plane, *viz.* parallel to the Horizon, and at the ſame Height from the Foundation with the Rafters at the Sides of the Roofs. Theſe *Hip-Roofs* ſome call *Italian Roofs*.

HIPS, in Architecture, are thoſe Pieces of Timber which are at the Corners of a Roof: They are a good deal longer than the Rafters, becauſe of their oblique Poſition; for they are level at every Angle. The Country Workmen call them Corners; and by ſome they are call'd Principal *Rafters*, by others *Sleepers*. As Rafters have four plain Sides, theſe have uſually five.

HOBELERS, were formerly a ſort of Light-Horſe-Men, which rode on ſmall nimble Horſes, and with only light Armour on; ſo that they were fit, (like our Dragoons) for any expeditious Service: At length they became ty'd by their Tenure, to maintain a little light Nag, for giving expeditious Notice of any Invaſion or Danger: See 18 *Edw.* III. *c.* 7. 25 *Edw.* III. *c.* 5, 8. and *Cambd. Britan.*

HOBITS, are a ſort of ſmall Mortars from 6 to 8 Inches Diameter: Their Carriages are like thoſe of Guns, only much ſhorter. They are very good for Annoying the Enemy at a diſtance with ſmall Bombs, which they will throw two or three Miles: Or in keeping of a Paſs, being loaded with Cartouches.

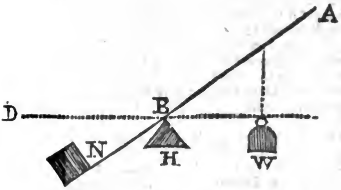
HODOMETRICAL *Method* of finding the Longitude at Sea, is that of the Computation of the *Meaſure of the Way* of a Ship between place and place; *i. e.* of obſerving the ſeveral Rhumbs or Lines in which the Ship ſaileth; and *what Way* ſhe hath made, or how many Leagues and parts of a League ſhe hath run.

HOGENHINE, was formerly the Term for one that coming Gueſt-wiſe to an Inn or Houſe, lay there the third Night: After which he was accounted one of the Family; and the Hoſt was anſwerable for his Breach of the King's Peace. In the Laws of K *Edward*, ſet forth by *Lambert*, he is call'd *Agenhine*; and often in other places *Third-Night Awnehine*.

HOKE-*Day*, was the *Tueſday* Fortnight after *Eaſter-Day*; and was antiently celebrated with Sports and Rejoycings, in Memory of many of the *Danes* being kill'd on that Day, and the reſt expell'd the Kingdom. This was done *A. D.* 1002. in the Reign of K. *Ethelred*.

HOKE-*Tueſday-Money*, was a Duty paid by the Tenants to their Landlord, to have leave to celebrate the *Hoke-Day*.

HOMAGIUM *Reddere*, was renouncing Homage, when a Vaſſal made a ſolemn Declaration of diſowning and defying his Lord; for which there was a ſet Form and Method preſcrib'd by the *Feudatory Laws*.



HOMODROMUS, is a Term in Staticks for a Leaver, as *A B*; one of whoſe Ends, *B* is fixed on the Obex or Hypomoclion *H*: And the other End *A*, is applied to the Moving of the Weight *W*, which hangs or lies ſomewhere in the middle, between the Hypomoclion *H*, and the Power in *A*. Here the Weight moves the ſame way with the Power: Whence this kind of *Vectis* takes its Name of *Homodromus*. Whereas, in the other Leaver, the Weight *N* is raiſed up by means of the Obex or Hypomoclion *H*; while the Power at *A*, the other End of the Leaver, deſcends; and therefore this is called *Heterodromus*. Of this Homodromus kind of Leavers, are the Rudders and Oars of Ships and Boats; as alſo their Maſts.

HONOR, is uſed for the nobler ſort of Seigniories, whereon other Inferior Lordſhips and Mannors do depend, by performance of Cuſtoms and Services to thoſe that are Lords over them: And it ſeems as if none were *Honors* originally, but ſuch as belong'd to the King, tho' given afterwards in Fee to Noblemen. The Manner of Creating theſe *Honors* may in part be collected from the Statutes 34 *H.* VIII. *c.* 5. where *Hempton-Court* is made an *Honor*: And 33 *H* VIII. *c.* 37, 38. where *Grafton* and *Ampthill* are made *Honors*. There are many other *Honors* in *England*; ſee 37 *H.* VIII. *c.* 18, &c.

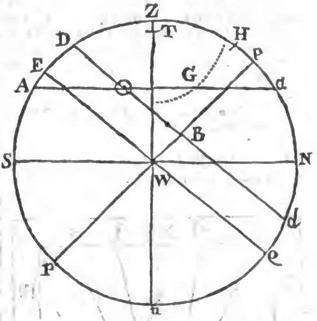
HONOR-*Courts*, are ſuch Courts as are held within the abovemention'd Honors.

HONORARY *Services*, are ſuch as are incident to *Grand Sergeantry*, and annexed uſually to ſome *Honor*.

HOOK-*Pins*, are taper Iron Pins, with an hook Head; and are uſed to pin the Frame of a Floor or Roof together, by being put in through the Pin-holes in the Morteſſes and Tennons, whilſt it is framing or fitting into its due Poſition: As ſoon as which is done, theſe *Hook-Pins* are ſtruck out, and 'tis pinn'd up faſt with Wooden Pins.

HORIZONTAL-*Line* in Dialling, is a Line drawn on any Plane parallel to the Horizon. It is drawn on an Erect or Reclining Plane by a Level; or by applying a Quadrant to the Edge of a Ruler ſo, as that the String and Plummet ſhall cut 00. or 90 Degrees in the Limb.

HOSPITALLERS, were the Knights of a Religious Order; ſo call'd, becauſe they builded an Hoſpital at *Jeruſalem*, wherein Pilgrims were received. To theſe, when the Templers were ſuppreſs'd by the Council of *Vienne* in *France*, *P. Clement* transferr'd that Order. Their chief Abode is now at *Malta*, and they are call'd *Knights of Malta*. All the Lands and Goods of ſuch as were here in *England* were given to the Crown: See 32 *H.* VIII. *c.* 34.



HOUR *of the Day*: To find this readily by Projection of part of the *Analemma*, proceed thus: With 60 of the Chords draw the Circle *Ʒ S n N* for the Meridian of your Place: Then having given you, as you muſt have, the Latitude of your Place, and the Sun's Declination and Altitude, ſet the firſt of theſe three from *N* to *P*; ſo is *P*, the Pole of the World, draw *P W p* for the Axis. Set next the Latit. alſo from *Ʒ* to *E*, and draw *E W Ʒ* for the Equinoctial. Then ſet the Sun's Declination from *E* to *D*, and from *Q* to *d*, when 'tis North, as here; but on the lower Side of *E Ʒ* when 'tis South; and draw the Parallel of Declination *D d*: Then ſet the Sun's Altitude from *S* to *A*, and from *N* to *a*, draw *A a* for the Almacanter or Parallel of the Sun's Altitude at the Time. The common Interſection of theſe two Parallels in ⊙, will give you the Sun's Place in the Heavens at that Time. And, conſequently, ſetting the Sector to the Radius *D B*, ⊙ *B* will be the Sine of the Hour from 6, either in the Morning or Afternoon. If a Sector be not at Hand, you may find the Hour by your Chords, thus; Set the Extent *B D* from *W* to *T*; on which Point *T*, as a Centre, with the Extent *B* ⊙ (the parallel Sine of the Hour from 6) ſtrike the Arch *G*; for then a Ruler laid from *W* juſt to touch the Convexity of the Arch *G*, will cut the Limb in *H*. Then *H N* meaſured on the Chords, will give the Degrees of the Hour from 6, which muſt be turned into Time.

HOUR-*Scale*: On one of the Edges of *Collin's* Quadrant there is uſually an *Hour-Scale* (as on the other Edge is a Line of Latitudes) which is no other than a Double Tangent, or two Lines of Tangents, each of 45 Degrees, ſet together in the middle; and ſo might, if there were need, be continued *in Infinitum*.

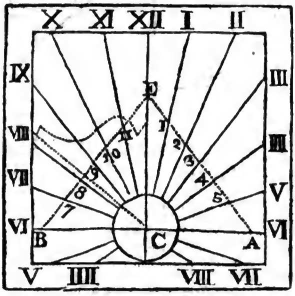
And on the other Face of this Quadrant there is alſo an *Hour-Scale* of another kind; being 62 Degrees of a Line of Sines, whoſe Radius is made equal to half the Secant of the Latitude (being fitted for *London*) to the Common Radius of the Sines. Againſt it, and running by it, is a prick'd Line of Declinations: To the Sun's greateſt Declination is alſo a Portion of the Line of Sines, whoſe Radius is equal to the Sine of the Latitude of *London*, taken out of the other part of the Scale.

Theſe *Hour-Scales* (eſpecially the former) may be put on any Ruler, Sector, *&c.* and will ſerve for theſe Uſes.

The firſt *Hour Scale*, or Double Tangent, is a Scale of Six Hours; and by help of the Line of Latitudes (which ſhould always be placed by it) will ſerve very readily and univerſally to prick down all Dyals that have Centres; after this manner.

I. *To draw an Horizontal, or a Direct Erect South Dyal.*

Draw firſt the Right-Line *CE* for the Hour-Line of 12, and croſs it in *C* (which will be the Centre of the Dyal) with the Perpendicular *B A*: Then from the Scale of Latitudes take off the Latitude of the Place for an Horizontal (or the *Co-Latitude*, for a Direct South and Vertical) Dyal, and ſet it with your Compaſſes each way from *C* to *A* and *B*: Then take with your Compaſſes the whole *Hour-Scale*, and ſetting the End of it at *A* and *B*, and its Beginning at *E*, transfer it, and all its Diviſions (or ſuch as you ſhall have occaſion for at leaſt) on each Side from *A* to *E*, and from *B* to *E*, making the Iſoſceles Triangle *B E A*: Then Numbring the Diviſions with the proper Hours, as you ſee in the Figure, Right Lines drawn from *C*, through thoſe Hours, Halves, or Quarters in the prick'd Lines *A E* and *B E*, ſhall be the true Hour-Lines of the Dyal: And to the Dyal you may give what Form or Figure you pleaſe.

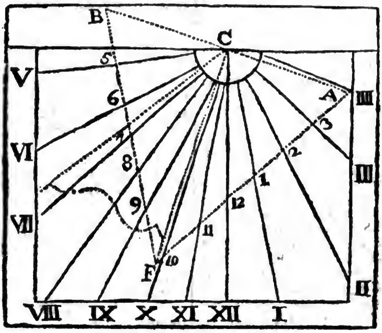


II. *To draw an upright Declining Dyal.*

Suppoſe for the Latitude of *London* 51°. 30′. and declining Eaſtwards 25°. You muſt firſt, either by Calculation, or by *Collin*'s Dialling-Scales, *&c.* find the Requiſites of your Declining Dyal; which will be theſe:

The Subſtiles Diſtance from the Meridian will be	18°. 34′.
The Angle of the Hour-Lines of 12 and 6 will be	62°. 00′.
The Angle of the Inclination of Meridians will be	30°. 47′.
And the Styles Height will be an Angle of	34°. 19′.

Being thus prepared, you may then draw the Line VIII, II, as the true Horizontal Line of your deſign'd Dyal, and then to it, at Right-Angles, the Line XII *C* for the Meridian. Next make the Angle *FC* XII equal to 18°. 34′. the Subſtile's Diſtance from the Meridian; and by the Chords prick off *FC* for the *Subſtile*. To which in *C*, the Centre of the Dyal, draw the Perpendicular *B A*: Then make *C A* and *C B* equal to the Style's Height 34°. 19′. (taking it in your Compaſſes from the Line of Latitudes;) And then apply the whole Scale of Hours (as before in the Horizontal Dyal) on each ſide *C F*, from *A* to *F*, and from *B* to *F*. Next get the *Difference* between 30°. 47′. the proper Inclination of Meridians, and the next Hours Diſtance from the Meridian that is leſs than that Angle; which in this Caſe is 10, or 30°. from 12. This Difference will be found here to be 47′. or, in Time, nearly 3 Minutes. The fitting the Scale of Hours, was before taught from *A* to *B*; count upon the ſaid Scale



Hour.	Min.		
0	3	From *F* to	10
1	3		11
2	3		12
3	3		1
4	3		2
5	3		3

And make Points at the Terminations with a Pin or Pen: And draw Lines from thoſe Points to the Centre *C*; and they ſhall be the true Hour-Lines on this Side the Subſtile.

Again, Fitting in the Scale of Hours from *B* to *F*, count from the End at *B*, the former Arks of Time.

Hour.	Min.		
0	3	From *B* to	4
1	3		5
2	3		6
3	3		7
4	3		8
5	3		9

And make Points at the Terminations, as before; through which draw Lines to the Centre, and they ſhall be the Hour-Lines on the other Side the Subſtile.

The like muſt be done for the Halves, Quarters, &c. getting the Difference between the Half-hour next leſs (in this Example 22° 30'.) under the Ark called the Inclination of Meridians, the Difference is 1°. 17'. (in Time nearly 33'.) to be continually augmented an Hour at a time, and ſo prick'd off as before was done for the Whole Hours.

If the Scale of Hours reach above the Plane, as in this Caſe at *B*; ſo that *B C* cannot be prick'd down: Then may an Angle be laid down on the upper Side of the Subſtile, equal to *FC A* on the under Side, and thereby the Scale of Hours laid in its true Situation, having firſt found the Point *F* on the under Side.

The Stile may be eaſily laid down by the Chords, or a Protractor. And if your Scales are large and carefully made, as this is one of the eaſieſt, ſo 'tis as exact a Way of Drawing Dials as any whatſoever.

HOUSEBOTE, the ſame with *Eſtovers*, or an Allowance of neceſſary Timber out of the Lord's Wood, for the Repair and Support of a Houſe or Tenement.

HOWKER, or *Houcre*, is a Veſſel much uſed by the *Dutch*; built ſomething like a Pink, but Maſted and Rigg'd like a Hoy. They carry from 50 to 200 Tun: And with a ſmall number of Hands will go to the *Eaſt-Indies*. They Tack ſoon and ſhort; will Sail well, and lie near the Wind; and will live almoſt in any Sea.

HULKS, are large Veſſels, having their Gun-Decks from 113 to 150 Foot long, and from 31 to 40 Foot broad. They will carry from 400 to 1001 Tons. But their chiefeſt Uſe is for ſetting in Maſts into Ships, and the like. Though antiently the Word *Hulka* ſeems to ſignifie a ſmall Veſſel.

HUNDRED, is a Part of a Shire or County, properly ſo called, becauſe it contained Ten *Decennæ* or *Tythings*: And either becauſe at firſt there were an Hundred Families in each *Hundred*; or elſe that the *Hundred* found a hundred Men for the King's Wars. Theſe Hundreds were firſt Ordain'd by King *Alfred*, the 29th King of the *Weſt Saxons*; and he took the way of doing it from *Germany*; where *Centa*, or *Centena*, is a Juriſdiction over an hundred Towns. Hence you ſee the Original of *Hundreds*, which ſtill keep the name, and remain, in ſome ſort, the ſame, as to their Service in ſeveral reſpects: But their *Juriſdiction* is transferr'd to the County Court; ſome few excepted, which have been by Privilege annex'd to the Crown, or granted to ſome Great Subject, and ſo remain ſtill in the nature of a Franchiſe: And this hath been ever ſince the Statute of 14 *Edw.* III. 1. *c.* 9. whereby theſe *Hundred-Courts*, formerly Farm'd out by the Sheriffs to other Men, were reduc'd all, or moſt of them, to the County-Court; and ſo remain at preſent. Where-ever therefore we meet with the Word *Hundred-Court* now, it ſignifies ſome Franchiſe, where the Sheriff does not intermeddle by his ordinary Authority, unleſs when they of the Hundred refuſe to do their Duty.

HUNDRED-*Courts*, were held antiently by the *Hundredarius*, or Chief-Conſtable, of every *Hundred*, for better ſupport of his Office. Theſe Courts were held in ſome Places once in three Weeks, and in others once a Month. And by Stat. 14 *Ed.* III. theſe *Hundred-Courts* were reduc'd to the County-Courts; tho' in ſome few *Hundreds* the Old Franchiſes are ſtill remaining.

HUNDREDERS, are Men Empanelled, or fit to be Empanelled, on a Jury, upon a Controverſie; and who dwell in the Hundred where the Land in queſtion lies. But

HUNDREDARIUS, the *Hundreder*, is he that hath the Juriſdiction of a Hundred, and who holdeth the Hundred-Court. And ſometimes 'tis uſed for the Baily of the Hundred.

HUNDREDI *Secta*, was the Payment of perſonal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the *Hundred-Court*.

HUNDREDUS *Affirmatus*, was the Profits of an *Hundred-Court*, *Firmed* or Farmed out for a ſtanding Rent.

HURRICAN, is a moſt furious and dreadful Storm of Wind, which the *Caribbe-Iſlands* and ſome other Parts of the *Indies* are ſubject to: Its Extent and Continuance is but ſmall, but its Violence prodigious.

HUSE-BOTE, was formerly the Liberty a Tenant had to cut as much Wood on the Premiſſes as was neceſſary for the Support and Repair of the Farm-Houſe and adjoyning Buildings. This is now call'd *Eſtovers*, *Eſtoverium*.

HYDE-LAND: See *Hide-Land*.

HYDROSTATICKS. Weights which force out of the ſame Tube equal Quantities of the ſame Fluid, are to one another as the Squares of the Times in which the Fluid is forc'd out: But if the Times are equal in which the ſame Quantity of the Fluid is forc'd out thro' unequal Tubes; then the Powers are reciprocally as the Orifices of the Tubes: And therefore Powers which thruſt out the ſame Quantity of a Fluid through unequal Tubes, are to one another in a reciprocal Proportion, compounded of the Squares of the Times, and of the Orifices of the Tubes.

HYDROSTATICAL-BALLANCE. *A Deſcription of an* Hydroſtatical-Ballance, *for finding the Specifick Gravities of Liquids and Solids with eaſe and accuracy. By* F. Hawkſbee, *in* Vine-Office-Court *in* Fleet-Street.

For LIQUIDS.

a a, a a, is the Foot to which the upright Piece or prop'd *b b, b b* is to be ſcrew'd: (See *Fig.*1.) To the upper End of this upright Piece is faſtned a double Cheek of Steel, *c c, c c,* on which the Beam *d d, d d* is ſuſpended. To one End of this Beam put on the General Scale, expreſs'd by *e e, e e, e e.* At the other End of it, hang on the other Scale, which is a very thin and light one, and is only expreſs'd on the Ballance by the Characters of *f f.* To the Loop at Bottom of it, is to be ſuſpended by its Hair, and the Bottle *g g, g g.* Thus prepared, the Bottle being plung'd into the Glaſs of Water, *h h, h h,* the Beam will form an Horizontal Poſition: But if it happen ſomething too light, or too ponderous (for all Waters have not the ſame Specifick Gravity, nor at all times) it muſt be adjuſted by putting Weights on the lighteſt End, till brought to an *Equilibrium.* Theſe Weights, in the Experiment, are to be taken no notice at all of. And by an Experiment, by and by to be mention'd, I found two Grains to be the greateſt Variation, between the Weight of a Bulk of Water, equal to 574 Grains, at the greateſt Degree of Heat in this Climate to the Freezing Point. And thus you may find the Specifick Gravities of all manner of Liquids, in compariſon to their like Bulk of Common Water: For the Bottle will ſink down in *lighter*, and be buoy'd up in *heavier* Fluids; and the Grains or Part of Grains, which muſt be put into one of the Scales, to reduce the Beam to an Horizontal Poſition, will ſhew the Difference of the Specifick Gravity.

For SOLIDS.

The General Scale *e e* remains in its Place: But inſtead of the Scale *f f* muſt be ſuſpended the Braſs Piece, repreſented by the Figure *i i, i i,* (See *Fig.* 2.) To the Loop, at the Bottom of which, muſt the Glaſs Bucket *k k, k k* be ſuſpended by its Hair, which then becomes a Ballance to the other End. Into this Bucket muſt be put the Solid (what ever it be) whoſe Specifick Gravity you would find, or whoſe Weight you have a mind to compare with that of the like Bulk of Water: And having ballanc'd it by Weights at the other End, take it out of the Bucket, and plunge the Bucket empty into the Water. Then putting the Braſs Diſh *l l,* by its Slit on the Braſs piece *i i,* a Notch being cut in't to receive it; the Bucket then in the Water will be in *æquilibrio* with the General Scale *e e*; the Diſh *l l* being the Weight of a Bulk of Water equal to the Solidity of the Bucket: But if it chances to vary a little, you muſt reduce it as before. Then putting the Solid Body into the Bucket (having firſt well wetted it all over in Water; and it be irregular, take care that no Air lodges in any part of it) then you will ſoon find what it has loſt of its Weight, in compariſon to what it weigh'd in the Air: And by the Difference of which Weights, divide the Weight firſt found, which exactly gives you its Proportion to the like Bulk of Water: See *Specifick Gravity* in Vol. I. Where the Reaſon of this Practice is ſhewn: What is here deſign'd being only the Uſe of a commodious Ballance for ſuch kind of Hydroſtatical Experiments.

An Experiment, touching the different Denſities of common Water, from the greateſt Degree of Heat in this Climate to the Freezing Point; obſerv'd by a Thermometer. By Mr. Hawksbee.

I took about a Quart of Common Water, and gave it a pretty conſiderable degree of Heat over the Fire: Then putting it into a convenient Glaſs together with my Thermometer, where the Spirit ſoon aroſe into the ſmall Ball a-top, and continued to remain there till the Water began to abate of its Heat; by which Time the Spirit in the Thermometer became of an equal degree of Temperature with the Water in which it was plac'd. When the Spirit has deſcended to 130 Degrees above the Freezing Point, (which is the greateſt Height it has been obſerv'd in this Climate) I began my Obſervations, and found that the Bulk of Water, equal to that of the Bottle I weigh'd in't, in that State, was equal to 574 Grains, at 80 Degrees above the Freezing Point, the Bulk of Water, equal to the Bottle, then weigh'd ¾ of a Grain more than before: At 32 Degrees above the pre-mention'd Point, the like Bulk of Water equal to the Bottel, was again increaſed ¼ of a Grain; at the Freezing Point it weigh'd about ¾ of a Grain more: in all about 2 Grains, from 130 Degrees above the Freezing Point, to the ſame Point: Which to me ſeems very conſiderable, and ought to be obſerv'd by thoſe, who at different Seaſons, have occaſion to find the Specifick Gravities of Liquids and Solids.

HYPERBOLA. In *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N. 34. you have a Quadrature of the *Hyperbola* by the Ld. Viſcount *Brouncker*, by a Series founded on what Dr. *Wallis* hath demonſtrated in his *Arith. of Infinites*, Prop. 87, 88, 89, &c. And in *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N. 306. by a *New Quadratrix*, invented by the Ingenious Mr. *J. Perks*, of *Great Swinford* in *Worceſterſhire*; together with the Conſtruction and Properties of that Quadratrix.

HYPERBOLICAL *Cylindroid*, is a Solid Figure, whoſe Generation is given by Sir *Chriſtoph. Wren*, in *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N. 48. There are two oppoſite *Hyperbolæ*, join'd by the *Axis Tranſverſus*; and thro' the Center there is a Right Line drawn at Right-Angles to that *Axis Tranſverſus*; and about that, as an Axis, the *Hyperbolæ* are ſuppoſed to revolve: By which Revolution a Body will be generated, which he calls an *Hyperbolick*

This must be placed
at the Word Hydroſtaticall Ballance.

Fig: I.

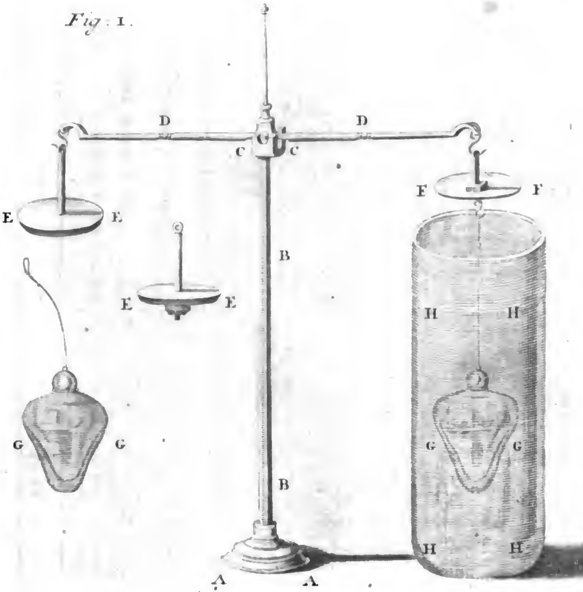
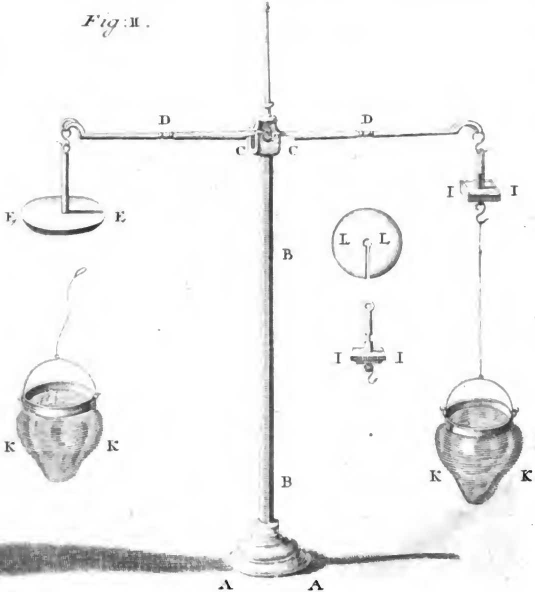


Fig: II.

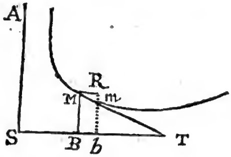


lick Cylindroid; and whoſe Baſes, and all Sections parallel to them will be Circles. And in N. 53. of the *Tranſactions*, he applies it to the Grinding of *Hyperbolical Glaſſes*, and ſaith, they muſt be either form'd this way, or not at all.

HYPERBOLI-FORM *Figures*, are ſuch Curves as approach in their Properties to the Nature of the Hyperbola; and are call'd alſo *Hyperboloids*.

The Method of drawing Tangents to Hyperboli-form Figures.

Let *AS*, *ST*, repreſent the Aſſymptotes of the Equilateral Hyperbola *Mm*; then will *S* be the Centre of the oppoſite Sections. Draw the Ordinate *MB*, and another infinitely near, as *mb*. Let p be the Parameter of the Figure, let $SB = x$, and $MB = y$: $Rm = \dot{y}$, and $Bb = \dot{x}$. And let it be required to draw *MT*, a true Tangent to the Curve in the Point *M*, ſuppoſe all done, as in the Figure: Then will the Triangles *MBT*, and *MRm* be ſimilar; and therefore $\dot{y} : \dot{x} :: y : \frac{\dot{x}y}{\dot{y}}$ (= *BT*.) Now the proper Equation for the Curve is $\boxed{pp = xy}$; wherefore their Fluxions will be equal, *viz*, $o = \dot{x}y + y\dot{x}$; or $\dot{x}y = -\dot{y}x$: And dividing by x, it will be $\frac{\dot{x}y}{x} = -\dot{y}$. But from the Ordinate's continual decreaſe as the Abſciſſa increaſes, the $\frac{\dot{x}y}{\dot{y}}$ (= *BT*,) muſt be $\frac{\dot{x}y}{-\dot{y}}$, you have $BT = -x = SB$.



CAROL. I.

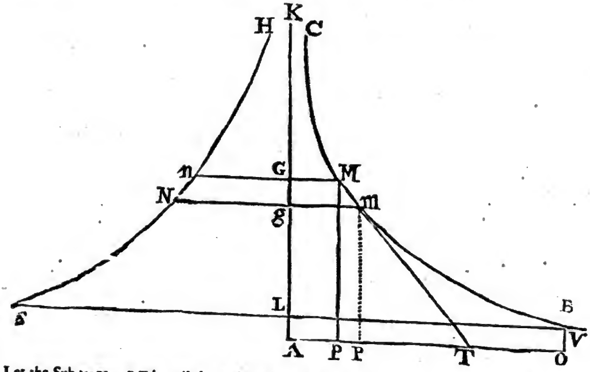
When the Value of the Sub-tangent *BT* comes out negative; then the Point *T* will fall, as here, on the contrary Side of the Ordinate, with regard to *S*, the beginning of x. But when it comes out poſitive, the Point *T* will be on the contrary Side; as in the *Parabola*.

COROL. II.

If you ſuppoſe the Parameter = 1; and m to be a Negative Number; then $y^m = x$ is an Expreſſion for all *Hyperboli-form Figures*; and univerſally the Length of the Sub-tangent *BT*, $\left(= \frac{\dot{x}y}{\dot{y}}\right) =$ (becauſe $y^m = x$ and conſequently $my^{m-1}\dot{y} = \dot{x}$) I ſay, = to $my^m =$ (bec. $y^m = x$) to mx; that is, *To the Exponent of the Power of the Ordinate multiplied into the Abſciſſa.*

To Inveſtigate the Area's of all ſorts of Hyperboli-form Figures.

In the following Figure, let the Curve *CMmB* be an Hyperboloid; *AK* and *AO* the Aſymptotes:



Let the Sub-tangent *PT* be called t, and the Ordinate $PM = y$. The General Equation for ſuch Curves being $y^m = x$; and the Expreſſion for the Sub-tangent *PT* being mx, as above. Let *Gn*, in the Figure, be always taken equal to *PT*: Then will $t\dot{y} = y\dot{x}$. And the Rectangles $NIGn = t\dot{y}$, will always be equal to the Rectangle $PRmp = y\dot{x}$: And if this be always done, the Figure *KAOBC* infinite towards *KC*, will be equal to Figure $KLSH$, equal to all the $t\dot{y} =$ (becauſe $t = mx$) all the $mx\dot{y}$. But (ſuppoſing the Figure $KAOBC - b$; and the inſcribed Rectangle $LBOA = d$) then will the Figure $KLBC = b - d =$ all the $x\dot{y}$ (becauſe $IR = x$, and $RM = y$.) Whence all the Rectangles $mx\dot{y} =$ all the $y\dot{x} = b$, are to all the $x\dot{y} = b - d$, as m is to 1. And by Diviſion $m : m - 1 :: b : n$; That is, the Figure $KAOBC$: Is to the inſcribed Rectangle :: As the Exponent of the Power of the Ordinate m: Is to the ſame Exponent leſs 1.

COROLLARY.

If m be greater than 1; then the Space, indeterminate towards K, may be meaſured: But if $m = 1$, then the ſecond Term in the Analogy $m - 1 = 0$; and conſequently, the Space $KAOBC$ is infinite towards K; and infinitely great in reſpect of the Rectangle LO. But if m be leſs than 1, that Space $KAOBC$ will be more than infinite.

Thus in the common *Apollonian Hyperbola*, whoſe Equation is $y^{-1} = x$; or (ſuppoſing a the Parameter $= 1$) $aa = xy$; it appears that $m - 1 = 0$; and conſequently, it appears that the Proportion between the Rectangle LO, and the ſaid infinite Space is infinitely great: *See more of this in* Hayes's Fluxions, *p.* 61, *&c.*

HYPETHRE, in the Antient Architecture, was two Ranks of Pillars all about, and ten at each Face, of any Temple, *&c.* with a Periſtile within of 6 Columns.

JACK, in a Ship, is that Flag which is hoiſted up at the Sprit-Sail-Top-Maſt-Head.

JACTIVUS, *Jativus*, a Latin Word, ſignifying in the Law, him that loſeth by Default: *Placitum ſuum neglexerit, &* Jactivus *exinde remanſit.* Formul. Solenn.

JAM, or *Jamb*, is in the Language of our Lead Miners in *Mendip*, a thick Bed of Stone, which hinders their Work when they are purſuing the Veins of Oar.

ICH DIEN, the Motto under the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*; which Sir *H. Spelman* judges to be in *Saxon Ic Thien*; the *Saxon* D with a traverſe Stroke being the ſame with *Th*; and ſignified *I Serve*, or *am a Servant*. As the *Saxon* King's Miniſterial Lords were called *Thiens*.

IDEA'S. Our Obſervation employ'd, either about *External Objects*, or about the *Internal Operation* of our Minds, *perceived* and *reflected* only by our ſelves; is that which ſupplies our Underſtanding (ſaith Mr. *Locke*) with all the Materials of Thinking. Theſe Two are the Great Fountains of Knowledge from whence all the *Idea's*, Notions, Phantaſms, Species, *&c.* which we have, or can naturally have, do ſpring and ariſe.

1. Our Senſes, being converſant about particular Senſible Objects, do convey into the Mind ſeveral diſtinct Perceptions of things: And this way we gain the *Idea's* of *Yellow*, *White*, *Heat*, *Cold*, *Soft*, *Hard*, *Bitter*, *Sweet*, and all thoſe which we properly call *Senſible Qualities*; and this Great Source of moſt of the *Idea's* we have, depending wholly on our Senſes, and derived by them to the Underſtanding, is called *Senſation*.

2. The other Fountain from which Experience furniſhes the Underſtanding with *Idea's*, is the *Perception of the Operation of our own Minds within us*, as it is employed about the *Idea's* it hath before gotten by Senſation: Which *Operations*, when we come to *Reflect* and *Conſider* on, our Underſtanding thereby becomes furniſh'd with another Set of *Idea's*, which could not be had from things without; and ſuch is *Perception*, *Thinking*, *Doubting*, *Believing*, *Reaſoning*, *Knowing*, *Willing*, *&c.* and all the different Actions of our Minds; which we being conſcious of, and obſerving in our ſelves, do from theſe receive into our Underſtandings, as *diſtinct Idea's*, as we do from Bodies affecting our Senſes. This is a kind of *Internal Senſation*; is called very properly, by Mr. *Lock*, *Reflection*: And theſe two, *Senſation* and *Reflection*, he takes to be the only Originals from whence all our *Idea's* take their Beginnings.

And ſo far the Mind or Underſtanding is meerly *paſſive*; and cannot chooſe whether it will have theſe Beginnings or Materials of Knowledge or not. The Objects of Senſe will obtrude their *Idea's* upon our Minds; and the Operations of our Minds will not let us be without ſome (at leaſt obſcure) Notions of them. No one can be wholly ignorant of what he doth when he Thinks: And as the Mind is forced to receive Impreſſions from without, ſo it cannot avoid the Perception of thoſe *Idea's* that are annex'd to them.

Of *Idea's*, ſome (as we ſhould carefully obſerve) are *Simple*, and others *Complex*. All thoſe *Idea's* that come into our Minds by *Senſation*, are of the former kind: And tho' the Qualities in Bodies that affect our Senſes are in the Things themſelves, ſo united and blended, that there is no Separation nor Diſtance between them; yet the *Idea's* they produce in the Mind enter by the Senſes ſimple and unmix'd. Some *Idea's* come into our Minds only by *one Sence*, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them: As the *Idea's* of all *Colours* are received only by the Eye; all *Sounds* and *Tones* by the Ear, *&c.* *Heat*, *Cold*, and *Solidity*, by the Touch.

Other *Idea's* we gain by more than one Sence; as of *Space*, *Extenſion*, *Figure*, *Reſt*, and *Motion*: For theſe make forcible Impreſſions both on the Eyes and Touch.

There are other *Simple Idea's*, which convey themſelves into the Mind by all the ways of *Senſation* and *Reflection*; as *Pleaſure*, *Pain*, *Power*, *Exiſtence*, *Unity*, and *Succeſſion*; and theſe are all, or, at leaſt, the moſt conſiderable of thoſe *Simple Idea's* which the Mind hath; and out of which is made all its other Knowledge.

To underſtand the Nature of theſe *Simple Idea's* the better, and to diſcourſe of them intelligibly, it will be convenient to diſtinguiſh them as they are *Idea's* or *Perceptions* in our Minds, and as they are Modifications in the Bodies that cauſe ſuch Perceptions in us; that ſo we *may not think* (as perhaps is uſually done) that they are exactly the *Images* and *Reſemblances* of ſomething inherent in the Subject: For moſt of thoſe of *Senſation* are in the Mind no more the *Likeneſs* of ſomething exiſting without us, than the *Names* that ſtand for them, are the *Likeneſs* of our *Idea's*. But here the Qualities in Bodies, which produce theſe *Idea's* in our Minds, muſt be diſtinguiſhed into *Primary* and *Secondary*. *Primary Qualities* are ſuch as are utterly inſeparable from the Body, in what State ſoever it be; ſuch as the Sence conſtantly finds in every Particle of Matter; which are *Solidity*, *Extenſion*, *Figure*, *Motion*, *Reſt*, and *Number*. *Secondary Qualities* are ſuch as are in reality *Nothing* in the Objects themſelves, but only Powers to produce various Senſations in us by their *Primary Qualities*; *i. e.* by the *Bulk*, *Figure*, *Texture*, and *Motion* of their Inſenſible Parts; as *Colours*, *Sounds*, *Taſts*, *&c.* Now the *Idea's* of *Primary Qualities* are, in ſome ſence, *Reſemblances* of them, and their Patterns do really exiſt in the Bodies themſelves; but the *Idea's* produced in us by theſe *Secondary Qualities* have no *Reſemblance* of them at all. There is nothing like our *Idea's* exiſting in the Bodies themſelves: They are in the Bodies, we denominate from them only a *Power* to produce thoſe Senſations in us: And what is *Sweet*, *Blue*, or *Warm* in *Idea*, is but the certain Bulk, Figure, and Motion of the inſenſible Parts in the Bodies themſelves, which we call ſo.

There are ſeveral Faculties which the Mind hath of managing theſe *Simple Idea's*, which are very well worth our Obſervation; as that of *Diſcerning* duly, and rightly *Diſtinguiſhing* one from another: In this conſiſts the Accuracy of Judgment,

ment, and the avoiding all Confuſions and Miſtakes.

2. That of *Comparing* them one with another, in reſpect of *Extent*, *Degree*, *Time*, *Place*, or any other Circumſtances of *Relation* or Dependance one on another.

3. The Faculty of *Compounding* or putting together the *Simple Idea's* receiv'd by *Senſation* or *Reflexion*, in order to make *Complex* ones.

4. When Children, by repeated *Senſations*, have got ſome *Idea's* fix'd in their Memories, they, by degrees, begin to learn the Uſe of Signs; and when they can ſpeak articulately, they make uſe of Words to ſignifie their *Idea's* to others: And the Uſe of Words being to ſtand as outward Marks of our Internal *Idea's*; and thoſe *Idea's* being taken from particular things, if every particular *Idea* that we take in ſhould have a particular Name, Names muſt grow endleſs. To prevent this, the Mind, by,

5. Another Faculty, can make the Particular *Idea's* received from ſuch Objects, to become *General*: Which is done by conſidering them as they are in the Mind ſuch Appearances, ſeparate from all other Exiſtences, and the Circumſtances of real Exiſtence; ſuch as *Time*, *Place*, or any other concomitant *Idea's*; and this is called *Abſtraction*; whereby *Idea's* taken from particular Things, become general Repreſentatives of all of that kind; and their *Names*, general Names applicable to whatever exiſts conformable to ſuch *Abſtract Idea's*. Thus the ſame Colour being obſerv'd to Day in Chalk or Snow, which the Mind Yeſterday received from *Milk* or *Ceruſſe*; it conſiders that Appearance alone; makes it a Repreſentative of all of that kind; and having given it the name of *Whiteneſs*, it by that ſound ſignifies the ſame Quality whereſoever to be met with or imagined. And thus *Univerſals*, whether *Idea's* or *Terms*, are made.

From the Power which the Mind hath of *combining* thus, *comparing*, and *ſeparating* or *abſtracting* its *Simple Idea's*, which come into it by *Senſation* and *Reflection*, all *Complex Idea's* are form'd; and, as before in the *Perception of Idea's*, the Underſtanding was *paſſive*, ſo here 'tis *active*; exerting the Power it hath in the ſeveral Acts and Faculties above-mention'd, in order to frame *Compounded Idea's*.

All *Complex Idea's*, tho' their Number be infinite, and Variety endleſs, may be, as it ſeems, all reduc'd to theſe three Heads, *viz.* *Modes*, *Subſtances* and *Relations*.

Modes are ſuch *Complex Idea's*, which however compounded, are not ſuppoſed to exiſt by themſelves, but are conſidered as *Dependancies* on, or *Affections* of Subſtances: Such are the *Idea's* ſignified by the Words *Triangle*, *Gratitude*, *Murther*, &c. and theſe *Modes*, as Mr. *Locke* calls them, are of two ſorts.

1. Such as are only Variations, or different Combinations, of the ſame Simple *Idea*, without the Mixture of any other; as a *Dozen*, a *Score*, &c. and theſe may be called *Simple Modes*.

2. There are others compounded of Simple *Idea's* of ſeveral kinds put together to make one Complex one; as *Beauty*, *Theft*, &c.

Subſtances have their *Idea's* ſuch Combinations of Simple *Idea's*, as are taken to repreſent diſtinct particular things ſubſiſting by themſelves; in which the ſuppoſed, or confuſed *Idea* of Subſtance, ſuch as it is, is always the Firſt and Chief.

Relations, are a ſort of *Complex Idea's* ariſing from the Conſideration and Compariſon of one *Idea* with another. Of theſe, ſome depend only on the Equality or Exceſs of the ſame Simple *Idea* in ſeveral Subjects; and theſe Mr. *Locke* thinks may be called *Proportional* Relations; ſuch as *equal*, *more*, *bigger*, *ſweeter*, &c. Another Occaſion of comparing things together, is the Circumſtances of their Origin or Beginning; and this being not afterwards to be altered, make the *Relations* depending thereon as laſting as the Subjects to which they belong: Theſe are *Natural Relations*, ſuch as *Father*, *Brother*, *Uncle*, *Couſins*, &c. There are alſo Relations by *Inſtitution*, as *Prince* and *People*, *General* and *Army*, &c. *Moral Relations*, are the Conformity or Diſagreement of Men's free Actions to Laws and Rules, whether *Divine* or *Human*.

It may be conſidered alſo further about our *Idea's*, that ſome are *clear* and *diſtinct*; others *obſcure* and *confuſed*. Our Simple *Idea's* are *clear*, when they continue ſuch as the Objects repreſent them to us, when our Organs of Senſation are in a good Tone and Order; when our Memories *retain* them, and can produce and preſent them to the Mind when ever it hath occaſion to conſider them: And if along with this the Mind ſees that theſe Simple *Idea's* are ſeverally different one from another, and each ſingle one from all the reſt; then they are diſtinct alſo as well as clear: And the contrary to this will occaſion *Obſcurity* and *Confuſion*.

IDENTITY: The Idea's of *Identity* and *Diverſity* come into our Minds by the Power it hath of comparing the very *Beings* of Things; whereby conſidering any thing, as exiſting in any determined Time and Place, we compare it with it ſelf exiſting at another time; and accordingly pronounce it to be the *ſame* or diverſe. When we ſee any thing to be in any Place in any *Inſtant* of Time, we are ſure (be the thing what it will) that it is *that very thing*, and not another: For what ever is *another* thing, muſt at that ſame time exiſt in another place, how like ſo ever it may be in all other reſpects. And in this conſiſts *Identity*; when the Idea's it is attributed to, vary not at all from what they were that moment, wherein we conſider'd their *former* Exiſtence, and to which we compare the *preſent*: for never finding nor conceiving it poſſible, that two things of the ſame kind ſhould exiſt in the ſame place at the ſame time, we rightly conclude, that whatever exiſts any where at any time, excludes all of the ſame kind, and is there it ſelf alone. When therefore we demand, Whether any thing be the *ſame* or not? It always refers to ſome thing that exiſted at ſuch a time in ſuch a place, which, 'twas certain, at that inſtant, was the ſame with it ſelf and no other. From whence it follows, that *one thing* can't have *two Beginnings* of Exiſtence, nor *two* things *one*; it being impoſſible for two things of the ſame kind, to be or exiſt in the ſame inſtant, in the very ſame place; or one and the ſame thing in divers places. Whatever therefore had *one Beginning* is the ſame thing; and that which had a different Beginning in Time and Place from *that*, is not the ſame with that, but different from it.

We ſeem to have Idea's but of three ſorts of Subſtances, G O D, *Finite Intelligences* or *Spirits*, and *Bodies*. Of G O D, 'tis demonſtrable that He is without Beginning, Eternal, Unalterable, and Omnipreſent; wherefore of His *Identity* there can be no doubt.

Finite Spirits having had each its determinate Time and Place of Beginning to *exiſt*; the Relation to that Time and Place, will always determine to each of them its *Identity*, as long as it *exiſts*.

And the ſame will hold of *Bodies*: And in every Particle of Matter, to which no Addition or Subſtraction of Matter being made, it is the ſame. And though theſe three ſorts of Subſtances do not exclude *one another* out of the ſame Place; yet we cannot conceive but that they muſt neceſſarily *each* of them exclude *any other of the ſame kind*, out of the ſame Place: or elſe the Notions and Names of *Identity* and *Diverſity* would be in vain; and there could be no ſuch Diſtinction of Subſtances, or any thing elſe from one another. Thus, *v. gr.* if two Bodies or Particles of Matter could be in the ſame place at the ſame time; then take them, great or little, they muſt be *one* and the *ſame*; nay, thus all Bodies muſt be one and the ſame.

'Tis plain then that the ſo much diſputed *Principium Individuationis* is Exiſtence it ſelf; which determines a Being of any ſort to a particular Time and Place, incommunicable to two Beings of the ſame kind.

And here it will do well to diſtinguiſh between dead and unactive Lumps of Matter, and ſuch Bodies as thoſe endow'd with Vegetable or Animal Life. If you conſider one of the former kinds of Bodies; if it conſiſt only of *one*, or a determinate Number of many Atoms, any way combined together; while that *one* continues without mixture with others; or while the *many exiſt*, united together in the ſame Maſs, it will ſtill be the ſame Body; but if one Atom be taken away, or any new one added, it is no longer the ſame Maſs, or the ſame Body. But in the State of Living Creatures, their *Identity* depends not on a Maſs of the ſame *Particles*, but on ſomething elſe; for in them the Variation of great Parcels of Matter alters not the *Identity*. An Oak growing from a Plant to a great Tree; and a Child growing to an Adult Perſon, are ſtill the ſame; tho' in both Caſes there be a manifeſt Change of Parts: For here 'tis ſuch a peculiar Diſpoſition and Organization of Parts in one coherent Body, and partaking of one common Life, that conſtitutes their *Identity*; and as long as that continues, it will be the ſame Oak or Man. And ſo it is in a Watch; as long as the Mechaniſm of it continues the ſame, and it goes and anſwers the End of its Organization, 'tis the ſame Watch, tho' many Particles of Matter continually rub off and wear away. 'Tis clear therefore wherein conſiſts the *Identity* of any Animal or Vegetable.

But there is another ſort of *Identity*, which hath not been improperly called *Perſonal*; which I think Mr. *Lock* truly determines to conſiſt in the *Sameneſs of a Rational Being*: Since by *Perſon* we underſtand an Intelligent Being, having Reaſon and Reflection: And ſince there is a *Conſciouſneſs* which always accompanies Thinking; it is that which makes every one to be that, which he calls *himſelf*, thereby diſtinguiſhing him from all other Beings that think, and give him his *Perſonal Identity*. See *Eſſay of Human Underſtanding*, Book 2. Ch. 27.

JEWISH *Hours*, are the 24 Hours of the Day, accounted from Sun-ſetting to Sun-ſetting again, much after the manner as the *Italians* do now.

IKEMILDESTREET, one of the four old *Roman* Ways in *England*: See *Watling-ſtreet* in Vol. II. It was called *Stratum Icenorum*, becauſe it took its Beginning from the *Iceni*, which were thoſe that inhabited *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*.

ILLEVIABLE, is what cannot or may not be *levied*: And therefore *Nihil* is a Word ſet upon a Debt that is *Illeviable*.

IMPARSONEE, in the Law, or a Parſon Imparſonee, is one that is Inducted into the Poſſeſſion of a Benefice. And *Dyer* ſaith, a Dean and Chapter are *Parſons Imparſonees* of a Benefice appropriate to them.

IMPEACHMENT *of Waſte*, *Impetitio vaſti*, from *French Empeſchment*, *Impedimentum*, ſignifies in Law a Reſtraint from committing Waſte on Lands and Tenements. And thus he that hath a Leaſe without *Impeachment of Waſte*, hath by it a Property or Intereſt given him in the Houſe and Trees, and may make *Waſte* in them, without being *Impeached* for it; that is, without being queſtion'd or demanded any Recompence for the Waſte done.

IMPLEAD, in our Law, ſignifies to Sue, Arreſt or Proſecute by Courſe of Law.

IMPOST, is the Tax which the Crown receives for Merchandize brought into any Haven within its Dominions, or from Foreign Parts. 31 *Eliz.* 5. and thus it may be diſtinguiſhed from *Cuſtom*; which is rather the Profit which the Queen makes of Wares exported: But they are frequently uſed promiſcuouſly.

IMPOSTS in Architecture, are what are ſome times called *Chaptrels*, being the Parts on which the Feet of Arches ſtand: Or the Capitals of Pilaſters that ſupport Arches. Theſe Impoſts conform to their proper Orders: The *Tuſcan* hath a *Plinth* only: The *Dorick* two *Faces and a Round*: The *Ionick* a *Plancere* or Cavity between the two *Faces*; with, ſome times, carved Mouldings; as the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* have their *Freiſes*. But the *Sallies* of the *Impoſts* muſt not exceed the Body of the Pilaſter. Sometimes the Entablature of the Order ſerves for the Impoſt of the Arch; and this looks very great and ſtately.

IMPROPRIATION, is the Word for the Profits of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, being in the Hands of a Lay-Man: As *Appropriation* is the Term, when 'tis in the Hands of a Biſhop, College, or Religious Houſe. Tho' theſe two Words are now often uſed promiſcuouſly. It is ſaid there are 3845 Impropriations in *England*. *Cowel's Interpreter*.

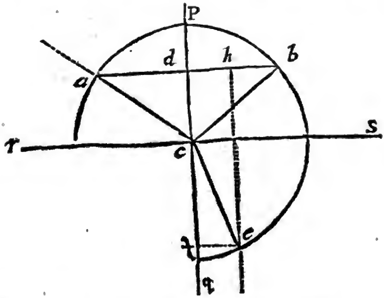
IN *Alto & Imo*; the ſame with *Alto & Baſſo*; which ſee.

INCIDENCE. Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his *Opticks*, Printed ſince the firſt Edition of this Book, ſaith, That the *Sine of Incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given Ratio to the Sine of Refraction*: (And the Angles of Incidence, Reflexion, and Refraction, are all in one and the ſame Plane.) Wherefore if that Proportion be known in any one Inclination of the Incident Ray, 'tis known in *all*; and thereby the Refraction in all Caſes of *Incidence* on the ſame Refracting Body may be determin'd. Thus, if the Refraction be made out of Air into Water, the Sine of *Incidence* of the Red Light Is to the Sine of the Refraction, As 4 To 3. If out of Air into Glaſs, the Sines are As 17 To 11. In Light of other Colours the Sines have indeed other Proportions; but the Difference is ſo little, that it need ſeldom be conſider'd.

To illuſtrate all this, Sir *Iſ. Newton*, *Opt.* p. 5. gives this Example:

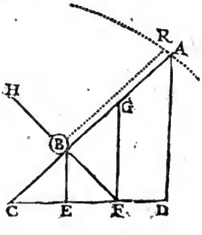
Let *r s* be the Surface of the Still Water, *c* the Point of *Incidence*, in which any Ray coming in the Air from *a* in the Line *a c*, is reflected or refracted: I would know whither this Ray ſhall go after ſuch Reflexion or Refraction.

On the Surface of the Water *r s*, and in the Point *c*, I erect the Perpendicular *c p*, and produce it downwards to *q*. Knowing therefore that the Ray after Reflexion or Refraction will be found ſomewhere in the Plane of the Angle of *Incidence a c p* produced: I let fall the Sine of that Angle (*viz. a d*) on the Perpendicular *p c*; and then if the Reflected Ray be ſought, I produce *a d* to *b*, ſo that *d b* = *a d*, and draw *c b*, which ſhall be the Reflected Ray, becauſe the Angle of Reflexion and its Sine, are equal to the Angle and Sine of *Incidence*, as they ought to be. But if the Refracted Ray had been ſought, I produce *a d* to *b*; ſo that *d b* may be to *a d*, As the Sine of Refraction To that of *Incidence*; *i. e.* As 3 To 4. Then with the Radius *a c*, deſcribing the Circle *a b e*, and in the Plane *a c p*, I draw the Line *b e* parallel to *p q*, and cutting the Circumference in *e*: Then drawing *c e*, that ſhall *be the Refracted Ray*. For if *e f* be let fall perpendicularly on the Line *p q*, it ſhall be the Sine of the Angle of Refraction of the Ray *c e*; and this Sine is equal *d b*, and conſequently in proportion to the Sine of the Angle of *Incidence a d*, As 3 To 4.



INCIDENT, in the Law, ſignifies a thing neceſſarily depending upon another, as more principal. Thus a *Court Baron* is ſo *Incident* to a Mannor, and a Court of *Pie-Powdre*, that they cannot be ſevered in a Grant of a Mannor or *Fair*, but muſt go along with it.

INCLINED *Plane*. If a Body, as *B*, be partly ſupported by the Inclined Plane *A C*, and partly by the Power *R* acting on a Direction parallel to the Plane *A C*. Then that Power *R*: Is to the Body or Weight *B*:: As the Sine of the Angle of the Plane's Inclination *A C B*: Is to the Radius *C A*. *C D*, *A D*, *G F*, *E D*, and *H F*, being drawn as in the Figure. The Body *B* will be ſuſtain'd as it were by three Forces or Powers, all acting according to different Directions, and in *Æquilibrio* to one another. The Firſt of which is the *Force of Gravity*; expreſſed by *B E* perpendicular to the Horizon *C D*. The Second, the Power *R*, according to the Direction *B R* parallel to the Plane *A C*. And the Third is ſupply'd by the Reſiſtance or Contranitence of the Plane *A C*; and is expreſs'd by *B H* perpendicular thereunto. For Action and Re-action being equal, and one acting directly contrary to the other; the Plane which is preſſed by the Body or Weight *B*, according to the Direction of the Perpendicular *H B*, muſt act on that Body by a contrary Direction, *viz.* that of *F B* or *B H*. And ſince theſe three Powers are all mutually *in Æquilibrio*, and that the Body *B* is ſuſtained by them, 'tis plain (when G F is drawn perpendicular to C D, or parallel to B E) that the Force of Gravity will be expreſſed



by GF; and that the Power R : To the Power of Gravity :: Will be as GB : To GF : But in the Right-angled Triangle CFG (FB being a Perpendicular to the Baſe CG) $BG : GF :: GF : GC$; and as $FG : GC :: AD : AC$: (by Similar Triangles;) wherefore the Power R : Is to the Force of Gravity :: As AD : To AC; or as the Sine of the Angle of Inclination to the Radius. *Q. E. D.*

COROLLARY I.

Wherefore the Force by which any heavy Body wou'd deſcend on any Inclined Plane to the Force of the Deſcent in the Perpendicular, is as the Sine of the Angle of the Plane's Inclination to the Radius.

COROLLARY II.

Frome hence alſo it follows, that the Inclination of the Plane may be ſo little, that the greateſt Weight may be ſuſtain'd on it by the leaſt Power.

For Practice therefore, Let the Weight of any Body be W, and P the Power wanted to ſuſtain it on an Inclined Plane.

I ſay, by this Theorem, $R : W :: S\,\text{Incl.} : P$. That is, As Radius is to the Weight : : So is the Sine of the Angle of the Plane's Inclination to the Horizon : To the Power ſought. The three firſt of which are given : Wherefore the Fourth is known. *Trigon. Calculation. E. G.* Let a Body weigh 9999 Pound; What Power will ſuſtain it from deſcending on a Plane inclined to the Horizon with an Angle of 34 Degrees? Anſwer, 5590 Pound weight.

See the Work.

$$R = 10.$$

$$\begin{array}{rr} \text{Weight } 9999. & 3.999957 \\ S, \angle\ \text{Incl.} = 34^\circ. & 9.747562 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$Z - R = \underline{3.747419} = 5590 \ \textit{Ferè}.$$

INCOMBUSTIBLE *Cloth*, is a ſort of very odd Linen, made from a Stone in the form of a Talk; and call'd *Lapis Ammanthus* and *Asbeſto's*, *Alumen Plumoſum*, *Polia*, *Corsbides*, *Sparta Polia*, *&c.* 'Tis found in many Places in *China*, *Italy*, and *Wales*; and I have had a very clean ſort, which would part into pretty long Threads, which was found in *Scotland.* The *Incombuſtible* Cloth made from this Mineral, is called *Linum Vivum*, *Linum Foſſile*, *Linum Indicum*, *Creticum*, *Cypricum*, *&c.* from the Places where 'tis found. This was of ſuch eſteem among the Ancients, as to be rank'd (as Dr. *Plot* tells us) with the moſt precious Pearls: And in *China* a piece of it but 23¼ Inches long was valued at 80 *Tale*, *i. e.* 36 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Pliny* tells us expreſly, and of his own Knowledge, That Napkins of this Cloth being taken foul from the Table at a great Feaſt, where he was a Gueſt, were caſt into the Fire, and by that means came out fairer and cleaner than if they had been waſh'd in Water. *Marco Antonio Caſtagna*, Superintendent of ſome Mines in *Italy*, ſaith (in *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 72.) that cauſing a kind of Paper to be made of ſome of the *Amianthus* which he found there; it would abide longer in the Fire without being conſumed than Plates of the hardeſt and moſt ſolid Metal; which would have ſcaled off in Flakes with a much leſs Heat. Mr. *Edward Lloyd* alſo, in *Numb.* 166. gives an Account of ſome that he found in *Wales*, which remain'd in the Fire above a Quarter of an Hour without any Signs of being conſumed.

But in two Trials which were made before the Royal Society of a Piece of this Cloth of a Foot long, and half a Foot broad, and weighing about an Ounce and half; it was found to loſe in a ſtrong Fire, where it continued for ſeveral Minutes, above a Dram of its Weight at a time.

Of this Cloth, as *Pliny* informs us, Shrouds were anciently made, and uſed at *Royal Obſequies*, to wrap up the Corps in, that the Aſhes of their Bodies might be preſerved diſtinct from thoſe of the Wood, which conſtituted the Funeral Pile. And we are aſſured, thar the Princes of *Tartary* uſe it for the ſame purpoſe to this Day. And ſome of the antient *Indian Brachmans* are ſaid to have made themſelves Cloaths of it. They tell us alſo, that the *Wicks* for the Antients *Perpetual Lamps* (if there were any ſuch thing) were made of the Threads of this *Alumen Plumoſum*, or *Asbeſton.*

Marcus Paulus Venetus acquaints us, That one *Curficar* a *Turk*, a Superintendent of the Mines in the *Tartarian* Province of *Chinchinthalas*, aſſured him thar they firſt dried this Mineral (found there in a certain Mounrain) in the Sun; then pounded it in a Braſs Mortar, to ſeparate the Earthy part from it; and that afterwards it was alſo waſhed from all remaining Filth; and then was ſpun into Threads like Wool, and afterwards woven into Cloth; which, ſaid he, when ſpotted or foul they cleanſe by throwing it into the Fire for an Hour's time, whence it comes out unhurt, and as white as Snow.

INCOMPOSITE *Numbers*, are the ſame with thoſe *Euclid* calls *Prime Numbers.* In Dr. *Pell's* Edition of *Brancker's Algebra*, there is a Table, as it's there called, of *Incompoſite Numbers*, leſs than 100000; tho' it contains far more *Compoſite* than *Incompoſite Numbers*: For it doth not only give an orderly Enumeration of all Odd Numbers which are *not Compoſite*; but it ſhews alſo that none of the reſt are ſo. This Table being of very great uſe, I have here placed. It hath 21 Columns throughout; whereof the firſt contains 40 *Odd Numbers* in their natural Order. The following Columns are diſtinguiſhed on their Tops, by their Numbers, in their natural Order; as 0, 1, 2, 3, *&c.* and ſo on to 99999. Theſe *Top Numbers* are *Hundreds*; and the 40 Marginal Numbers are Unites adhering to thoſe Hundreds. A Line running from any of the *Marginal*, as he calls them (or Numbers in the firſt Column) acroſs the Page, ſhews in any intermediate Column, the Place of the Number made up of the Top Number and that *Marginal.* In every ſuch place of Concourſe, you ſhall either find the Letter p, or ſome Prime Number leſs than 317. If p be there, it ſhews the Number to be a Prime or Incompoſite. The whole Table conſiſts of 50 Pages, or ſo many ſeveral Tables, number'd: In ſome *one* of which, if any Number be leſs than 100000, and do end either in 1, 3, 7, or 9, you may find its Place; and then ſee whether it be a Prime or not. If it be not a *Prime*, but *Compoſite*, you will there find its *leaſt Diviſor*. Thus for inſtance, in Table I. where the Lin'd mark'd with the

Marginal 67, croſſes the Column which hath 16 at the Top, there you find the Letter p, which ſhews you that 1667 is a Prime or *Incompoſite Number*. But where that Line croſſes the next Column, you find 3, which ſhews you that 1767 is not a *Prime* but *Compoſite* Number; and that 3 is its leaſt Diviſor. So alſo in *Table* XXV. you ſee that 49031, 49033, and 49037 are all Prime or Incompoſite Numbers: But 49039 is a Compoſite, and 19 is its *leaſt Diviſor*.

It will oftentimes be of very great uſe to have, as you may have here, a compleat orderly Enumeration of all Prime or Incompoſite Numbers between 0, and 100.000, without any mixture of Compoſites; as the p's in theſe Tables will give you, leaving out 9, 21, *&c.* and all other Compoſites. 'Tis true that 2 and 5 are Incompoſite Numbers, as well as 1 and 3; but they are not put into the Tables, becauſe no other Incompoſite Numbers can terminate in them: For if any Number end in 12, it may be halved; if in 5, it may be divided by 5.

If to each of theſe Primes you ſet the *Briggian Logarithm*, you may find the Logarithm for all the reſt of the Numbers in the firſt Hundred Chiliads, by addition of the Logarithms of their Incompoſite Factors.

In perplex'd Queſtions in Algebra it is oftentimes neceſſary to be able to determine how many *aliquot Parts* and *Diviſors* any propoſed Quantity or Number may have, for which Purpoſe theſe Tables are of excellent uſe.

Every Aliquot Part of a Number is one of its juſt Diviſors; but the *greateſt Diviſor* being equal to the *whole* Dividend, cannot be called a Part.

If you have the leaſt Diviſor of any Number in theſe Tables of Incompoſites, you may find all its other Incompoſites Co-efficients.

For if the Diviſor end in 1 or 9, and have a black Stroke *under* it, in the Dividend's place in the Tables; or if the Diviſor end in 3 or 7, and have ſuch a Stroke *over* it in the Dividend's place; then the Dividend is the *Square* of an Incompoſite, and conſequently the *Quotient* is given, being *equal* to the Diviſor.

If the leaſt Diviſor hath no ſuch Stroke by it, let it divide the Number propoſed; ſo ſhall the Quotient be the greateſt *Aliquot Part* of that Dividend. Then ſeek that Quotient it ſelf alſo in the Tables; if you find it there marked with p, it is a *Prime* or *Incompoſite*, and you can proceed no further; your Enquiry is at an end.

Thus the Number 53191 is found in *Table* XXVII. with its ſmalleſt Diviſor 43; and being divided by that 43, the Quotient is 1237. And in *Table* I. finding 1237 to be a Prime Number, I proceed no further.

But had the Number been 93611, you will find in *Table* XLVII. that 7 is its leaſt Diviſor; and that the Quotient will be 13373. This ſtands in *Table* VII. with 43 for its leaſt Diviſor, and the Quotient will be 311; which in *Table* I. I find to be an Incompoſite: I conclude therefore, that the prime Co-efficients of 93611 are 7, 43, and 311.

If you divide any Odd Number by all the Primes in order, beginning with 3: Then the firſt Diviſor that finds a Quotient without Fraction, is the leaſt Diviſor that Dividend can have. If no ſuch Diviſor find an Integer Quotient, before the Quotient becomes leſs than the Diviſor, you may pronounce your Dividend to be *Incompoſite*; and that that laſt Diviſor is greater than the Square Root alſo of the Dividend.

Frequent occaſion of dividing by Incompoſites requires a *Tariffa* of as many *Primes* as ſhall be needful; but for reſolving of Numbers leſs than 100000, it ſufficeth if it be extended to 313. And ſuch an one you have at the Beginning of theſe Tables of *Incompoſite Numbers*.

A

TABLE

OF

Incompoſit Numbers,

Leſs than 100000.

N n

The TARIFFA *or* Table *of all* INCOMPOSITS, *leſs than* √ 10000, *Multiplied by* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

1	2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59	61	67	71	73
2	4	6	10	14	22	26	34	38	46	58	62	74	82	86	94	106	118	122	134	142	146
3	6	9	15	21	33	39	51	57	69	87	93	111	123	129	141	159	177	183	201	213	219
4	8	12	20	28	44	52	68	76	92	116	224	148	164	172	188	212	236	244	268	284	292
5	10	15	25	35	55	65	85	95	115	145	155	185	205	215	235	265	295	305	335	355	365
6	12	18	30	42	66	78	102	114	138	174	186	222	246	258	282	318	354	366	402	426	438
7	14	21	35	49	77	91	119	133	161	203	217	259	287	301	329	371	413	427	469	497	511
8	16	24	40	56	88	104	136	152	184	232	248	296	328	344	376	424	472	488	536	568	584
9	18	27	45	63	99	117	153	171	207	261	279	333	369	387	423	477	531	549	603	639	657

1	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109	113	127	131	137	139	149	151	157
2	158	166	178	194	202	206	214	218	226	254	262	274	278	298	302	314
3	237	249	267	291	303	309	321	327	339	381	393	411	417	447	453	471
4	316	332	256	388	404	412	428	436	452	508	524	548	556	596	604	628
5	395	415	445	485	505	515	535	545	565	635	655	685	695	745	755	785
6	474	498	534	582	606	618	642	654	678	762	786	822	834	894	906	942
7	553	581	623	679	707	721	749	763	791	889	917	959	973	1043	1057	1099
8	632	664	712	776	808	824	856	872	904	1016	1048	1096	1112	1192	1208	1256
9	711	747	801	873	909	927	963	981	1017	1143	1179	1233	1251	1341	1359	1413

1	163	167	173	179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223	227	229	233
2	326	334	346	358	362	382	386	394	398	422	446	454	458	466
3	489	501	519	537	543	573	579	591	597	633	669	681	687	699
4	652	668	692	716	724	764	772	788	796	844	892	908	916	932
5	815	835	865	895	905	955	965	985	995	1055	1115	1135	1145	1165
6	978	1002	1038	1074	1086	1146	1158	1182	1194	1266	1338	1362	1374	1398
7	1141	1169	1211	1253	1267	1337	1351	1379	1393	1477	1561	1589	1603	1631
8	1304	1336	1384	1432	1448	1528	1544	1576	1592	1688	1784	1816	1832	1864
9	1467	1503	1557	1611	1629	1719	1737	1773	1791	1899	2007	2043	1061	2097

1	239	241	251	257	263	269	271	277	281	283	293	307	311	313
2	478	482	502	544	526	538	542	554	562	566	586	614	622	626
3	717	723	753	771	789	807	813	831	843	849	879	921	933	939
4	956	964	1004	1028	1052	1076	1084	1108	1124	1132	1172	1228	1244	1252
5	1195	1205	1255	1285	1315	1345	1355	1385	1405	1415	1465	1535	5555	1565
6	1434	1446	1506	1542	1578	1614	1626	1662	1686	1698	1758	1842	1866	1878
7	1673	1687	1757	1799	1841	1883	1897	1939	1967	1981	2051	2149	2177	2191
8	1912	1928	2008	2056	2104	2152	2168	2216	2248	2264	2344	2456	2488	2504
9	2151	2169	2259	2313	2367	2421	2439	2493	2529	2547	2637	2763	2799	2817

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. I.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01	1. p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	p	p
03	p	p	7	3	13	p	3	19	11	3	17	p	3	p	23	3	7	13	3	11
07	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	17	p	3	11	p	3	13	p
09	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	23
11	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	17	p	3	29	p	3
13	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	17	p	3	7	p
17	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	13	37	3	17	23	3
19	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	17	19
21	3	11	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	17
23	p	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
27	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	41
29	p	3	p	7	3	23	17	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	31	3
31	p	p	p	p	p	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	p
33	3	7	3	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	31	p	3	23	p	3	p
37	p	p	p	p	19	3	7	11	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	29	p	3	11	13
39	3	p	3	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	13	p	3	11	37	3	7
41	p	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	29	p	3	7	17	3	11	23	3	p	7	3
43	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	23	7	3	11	17	3	p	31	3	19	29
47	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	31	29	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
49	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	p	19	3	p	17	3	43	p
51	3	p	p	3	11	19	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13	17	3	p
53	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	17	3
57	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	23	31	3	p	7	3	19
59	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3
61	p	7	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	p	37
63	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	p	41	3	13
67	p	p	3	p	p	3	23	13	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7
69	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	37	13	3	p	29	3	11
71	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	p	31	3	p	p	3	7	p	3
73	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	29	3	19	p	3	11	7	3	p	p
77	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	7	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	19	3	p	p	3
79	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	p	p
81	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	41	13	3	7
83	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
87	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	p
89	p	3	17	p	3	19	13	3	7	23	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
91	7	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	37	19	3	31	11
93	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	13	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p
97	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	p
99	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	17	29	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. II.

	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
01	3	11	31	3	7	41	3	37	p	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	13	p	3	47
03	p	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	29	p	3	41	31	3	7	p	3
07	3	7	p	3	29	23	3	p	7	3	31	13	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p
09	7	3	47	p	3	13	p	3	53	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
11	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	41	p	3	13	7	3	p	23	3	37	p
13	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	p	29	3	23	11	3	p	p	3	p	47	3	7
17	p	29	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	31	3	p	p	3	11	p
19	3	13	7	3	41	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	p
21	43	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	61	p	3
23	7	11	3	23	p	3	43	7	3	37	p	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	p	p
27	p	3	17	13	3	7	37	3	11	p	3	53	7	3	23	p	3	p	43	3
29	p	p	3	17	7	3	11	p	3	29	13	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	7	p
31	3	p	23	3	11	p	3	p	19	3	7	31	3	p	47	3	p	7	3	p
33	19	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	13	53	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
37	3	p	p	3	p	43	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	47	7	3	p	37	3	31
39	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	43	41	3	19	p	3	p	11	3
41	13	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	17	p	3	7	13	3	p	11	3	23	7
43	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	17	7	3	p	11	3	p	19	3	p
47	23	19	3	p	p	3	p	41	3	7	11	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	p	p
49	3	7	13	3	31	p	3	p	7	3	p	47	3	17	p	3	41	23	3	11
51	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	23	p	3	7	53	3	11	p	3
53	p	p	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	11	13	3	p	59
57	11	3	37	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3
59	29	17	3	7	p	3	p	31	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	17	37
61	3	p	7	3	23	13	3	11	p	3	p	29	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17
63	p	3	31	17	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	53	p	3
67	3	11	p	3	p	17	3	p	47	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p
69	p	3	p	23	3	7	17	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	p	43	3	p	53	3
71	19	13	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	p	37	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	11
73	3	41	p	3	p	31	3	47	13	3	7	19	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	29
77	31	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	13	17	3	29	11	3	7	p	3	p	41
79	3	p	43	3	37	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	31	7	3	13	p	3	23
81	p	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	43	11	3	p	17	3	59	p	3	19	p	3
83	p	37	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	19	p	3	7	17	3	p	29	3	11	7
87	p	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	p	29	3	p	19	3	11	17	3	7	13	3
89	p	11	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	37	7	3	p	p
91	3	7	29	3	47	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	13
93	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	41	3	31	37	3	7	p	3	p	17	3
97	3	13	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	19	23	3	43	13	3	p	p	3	7
99	p	3	11	p	3	23	p	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	59	3	29	7	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. III.

	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
01	p	3	p	11	3	7	43	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3
03	p	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	7	p
07	p	3	7	59	3	p	17	3	11	7	3	p	41	3	p	p	3	13	p	3
09	19	7	3	31	p	3	11	17	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	71	3	37	19
11	3	p	p	3	11	13	3	7	17	3	p	19	3	47	7	3	31	p	3	23
13	p	3	11	19	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	p	13	3	p	37	3	29	p	3
17	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	29	7	3	13	p	3	41	p	3	61
19	p	3	p	7	3	p	31	3	61	p	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	7	11	3
21	p	13	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	23	17	3	p	7	3	p	31
23	3	7	41	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	47	3	p	11	3	p	59	3	p
27	p	p	3	p	19	3	7	29	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	p	p
29	3	p	p	3	43	7	3	p	11	3	47	23	3	73	61	3	13	17	3	7
31	29	3	p	61	3	23	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3
33	37	p	3	7	11	3	41	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	43	3	19	17
37	11	3	19	p	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3
39	7	p	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	13	19	3	29	p	3	p	p
41	3	41	p	3	p	19	3	11	47	3	71	53	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13
43	13	3	p	43	3	7	p	3	29	p	3	37	7	3	p	23	3	p	p	3
47	3	11	31	3	p	p	3	47	37	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	19
49	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	19	29	3	p	31	3	p	p	3
51	p	7	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	59	p	3	7	p	3	p	11
53	3	p	p	3	61	29	3	7	23	3	31	p	3	53	7	3	p	11	3	p
57	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	67	3	p	13	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7
59	3	p	p	3	7	47	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	23	53	3	p	13	3	59
61	31	3	p	7	3	p	59	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	43	67	3	7	p	3
63	17	23	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	61	3	19	31	3	p	7	3	11	67
67	7	3	17	11	3	p	13	3	31	p	3	p	23	3	7	19	3	73	p	3
69	13	11	3	17	41	3	7	19	3	p	37	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	47
71	3	43	p	3	17	7	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	41	p	3	53	29	3	7
73	p	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	23	7	3
77	3	p	7	3	11	23	3	17	p	3	p	31	3	19	p	3	7	53	3	43
79	p	3	11	29	3	19	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
81	7	37	3	13	p	3	31	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	p	p
83	3	47	p	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	13	71	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	31
87	61	53	3	41	7	3	43	p	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	37	11	3	7	p
89	3	59	p	3	67	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	11	3	p	7	3	53
91	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	67	7	3	29	11	3	17	p	3	p	43	3
93	p	7	p	23	p	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	67	p	3	7	p	3	71	13
97	17	3	3	p	3	p	7	3	59	19	3	p	p	3	23	29	3	11	p	3
99	p	13	p	53	11	3	37	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	41	3	17	7

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. IV.

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
01	17	p	3	p	37	3	7	p	3	67	p	3	19	7	3	13	11	3	29	p
03	3	17	p	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	47	p	3	69	11	3	p	p	3	7
07	p	31	3	7	43	3	p	19	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	37	p
09	3	41	7	3	13	23	3	p	11	3	43	p	3	p	31	3	7	13	3	11
11	p	3	p	p	3	17	11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	11	73	3
13	7	p	3	59	11	3	17	7	3	31	p	3	p	71	3	11	23	3	13	41
17	11	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	17	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
19	13	29	3	71	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	73	19	3	7	p
21	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	19	3	7	p	3	p	41	3	p	7	3	89
23	19	3	7	p	3	11	37	3	p	7	3	17	31	3	13	p	3	p	p	3
27	3	11	13	3	p	61	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	29	p	3	p
29	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	59	p	3
31	37	p	3	13	59	3	19	53	3	29	79	3	7	p	3	17	13	3	41	7
33	3	p	23	3	7	47	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	17	11	3	p
37	p	17	3	p	41	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	17	p
39	3	7	17	3	47	13	3	23	7	3	p	11	3	41	43	3	p	71	3	17
41	7	3	79	17	3	31	29	3	p	11	3	37	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3
43	p	p	3	p	17	3	7	11	3	53	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	11	13
47	p	3	p	11	3	p	17	3	41	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	61	7	3
49	23	11	3	7	p	3	61	17	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	47	p
51	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	43	13	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	p
53	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	23	p	3	29	7	3	p	p	3
57	3	47	p	3	11	79	3	29	p	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	73
59	73	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	29	3
61	11	61	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	53	17	3	p	47	3	7	19
63	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	37	17	3	79	7	3	p
67	p	7	3	p	29	3	59	67	3	p	37	3	13	53	3	7	11	3	p	31
69	3	31	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	67	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	13
71	13	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	71	11	3	31	67	3	19	17	3
73	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	19	11	3	7	73	3	p	p	3	p	7
77	59	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3
79	p	37	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	29	47	3	11	7	3	p	79
81	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	73	43	3	11	p	3	p	31	3	23
83	7	3	61	13	3	29	41	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	43	p	3
87	3	23	p	3	13	7	3	11	71	3	19	p	3	83	p	3	p	13	3	7
89	p	3	19	p	3	11	p	3	83	29	3	7	37	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
91	p	41	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	19	3	p	p	3	13	61
93	3	11	7	3	43	19	3	p	61	3	41	p	3	p	59	3	7	p	3	p
97	7	p	3	p	73	3	37	7	3	p	47	3	p	13	3	71	43	3	53	11
99	3	p	p	3	67	p	3	13	p	3	31	23	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	19

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. V.

	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
01	3	p	59	3	31	p	3	7	13	3	p	19	3	71	7	3	p	89	3	p
03	53	3	13	19	3	11	7	3	p	29	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	31	p	3
07	3	11	29	3	7	47	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	41	23	3	13	17	3	p
09	p	3	p	7	3	67	p	3	23	59	3	p	p	3	97	37	3	7	17	3
11	p	p	3	p	13	3	79	31	3	7	p	3	61	p	3	p	7	3	p	11
13	3	7	43	3	47	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	67	p	3	p	11	3	23
17	p	p	3	p	19	3	7	23	3	37	71	3	13	7	3	31	59	3	p	47
19	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	29	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7
21	13	3	p	53	3	p	37	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
23	71	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	23	p	3	89	p	3	11	p
27	23	3	19	11	3	p	p	3	7	79	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	71	31	3
29	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	3	p	3	11	19	3	13	p	3	p	p
31	3	47	p	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	11	23	3	7	p	3	p	37	3	p
33	29	3	p	13	3	7	89	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
37	3	79	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	23	7	3	19
39	p	3	7	31	3	p	53	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
41	11	7	3	19	23	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	13	p
43	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	7	37	3	p	41	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	61
47	13	p	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	23	83	3	7	13	3	p	11	3	43	7
49	3	29	73	3	7	83	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p
51	83	3	37	7	3	17	41	3	53	p	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	7	p	3
53	p	31	3	p	79	3	17	p	3	7	11	3	19	47	3	41	7	3	59	37
57	7	3	23	61	3	43	11	3	17	13	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	11	p	3
59	p	41	3	13	11	3	7	19	3	17	p	3	47	7	3	11	13	3	p	23
61	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	p	43	3	7
63	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	59	3	p	73	3	13	7	3
67	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	11	p	3	p	89	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	p
69	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	53	13	3	17	7	3	p	71	3
71	7	p	3	11	43	3	13	7	3	p	47	3	73	p	3	17	19	3	p	13
73	3	11	p	3	37	p	3	31	19	3	43	p	3	7	p	3	17	29	3	p
77	41	13	3	p	7	3	p	67	3	47	29	3	p	p	3	61	p	3	7	11
79	3	p	17	3	61	23	3	p	13	3	7	67	3	83	p	3	p	7	3	17
81	p	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	83	7	3	p	p	3	19	11	3	p	41	3
83	59	7	3	83	17	3	19	p	3	13	31	3	p	11	3	7	23	3	p	67
87	p	3	p	p	3	31	7	3	p	11	3	p	19	3	53	p	3	p	p	3
89	p	19	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	89	61	3	7	41	3	43	p	3	11	7
91	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	59	17	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	97
93	p	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	p	17	3	29	p	3	11	53	3	7	13	3
97	3	7	p	3	29	p	3	19	7	3	11	17	3	p	p	3	p	97	3	13
99	7	3	43	37	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	p	17	3	7	29	3	41	19	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. VI.

	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
01	73	3	101	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	17	23	3	13	7	3	p	p	3
03	7	p	3	p	101	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	17	89	3	p	41	3	11	p
07	p	3	59	11	3	7	p	3	101	13	3	29	7	3	11	37	3	23	p	3
09	p	11	3	13	7	3	103	p	3	p	101	3	11	43	3	17	13	3	7	p
11	3	p	p	3	29	23	3	p	19	3	7	41	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	43
13	17	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	101	29	3	13	p	3
17	3	67	17	3	11	13	3	7	29	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	17
19	43	3	11	17	3	67	7	3	31	61	3	p	13	3	19	p	3	p	53	3
21	11	29	3	p	17	3	13	71	3	67	103	3	7	p	3	41	p	3	p	7
23	3	53	p	3	7	17	3	p	79	3	73	7	3	13	p	3	59	19	3	p
27	37	13	3	23	p	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	103	47	3	p	7	3	p	p
29	3	7	53	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	41	31	3	p	11	3	29	37	3	79
31	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	p	3
33	79	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	47	7	3	19	p	3	p	p
37	p	3	29	p	3	41	11	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	p	83	3	11	7	3
39	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	11	103	3	p	p
41	3	p	7	3	53	83	3	23	37	3	61	13	3	11	17	3	7	59	3	p
43	11	3	p	p	3	13	29	3	7	31	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3
47	3	73	p	3	31	53	3	11	p	3	p	71	3	7	p	3	19	17	3	13
49	13	3	37	79	3	7	23	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	107	p	3	31	17	3
51	19	p	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	47	43	3	p	p	3	p	61	3	7	17
53	3	11	p	3	p	61	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	p	13	3	43	7	3	p
57	89	7	3	p	p	3	p	31	3	p	p	3	p	41	3	7	p	3	71	11
59	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	37	7	3	89	11	3	p
61	p	3	31	13	3	59	7	3	p	97	3	p	p	3	73	11	3	19	29	3
63	29	p	3	43	p	3	p	47	3	19	13	3	7	11	3	31	107	3	p	7
67	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	13	19	3	p	43	3	7	p	3
69	p	p	3	p	19	3	47	11	3	7	p	3	59	p	3	23	7	3	11	p
71	3	7	p	3	37	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	83	p	3	11	79	3	p
73	7	3	p	11	3	97	13	3	83	p	3	p	p	3	7	71	3	61	31	3
77	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	13	73	3	11	p	3	31	23	3	p	p	3	7
79	p	3	19	97	3	71	59	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3
81	17	p	3	7	47	3	11	p	3	79	7	3	29	19	3	37	p	3	109	p
83	3	17	7	3	11	19	3	41	p	3	p	53	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	23
87	7	61	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	59	3	p	13	3	p	p
89	3	23	p	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	13	67	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	19
91	p	3	41	p	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	19	7	3	p	67	3	13	11	3
93	p	p	3	19	7	3	17	43	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	p	11	3	7	67
97	23	3	7	37	3	p	19	3	17	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	47	p	3
99	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	17	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	73	13

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. VII.

	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
01	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	43	47	3	23	7	3	37	p
03	3	7	p	3	79	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	53	13	3	61	71	3	p
07	p	p	3	31	19	3	7	97	3	p	p	3	47	7	3	13	11	3	p	p
09	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	71	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	31	p	3	7
11	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	7	11	3	p	59	3	p	7	3
13	41	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	37	7	3	73	p	3	p	p	3	19	p
17	61	3	19	109	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	11	41	3
19	7	p	3	97	11	3	p	7	3	p	47	3	p	19	3	11	p	3	13	31
21	3	17	11	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	29	p	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	p
23	11	3	17	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	31	p	3	p	23	3
27	3	67	p	3	17	p	3	11	101	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	19
29	23	3	7	p	3	11	73	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	13	83	3	p	p	3
31	53	7	3	11	31	3	17	29	3	67	83	3	101	p	3	7	43	3	p	p
33	3	11	13	3	p	83	3	7	41	3	p	23	3	67	7	3	p	31	3	p
37	p	53	3	13	p	3	p	47	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	101	7
39	3	61	p	3	7	p	3	p	37	3	13	7	3	p	89	3	23	11	3	53
41	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3
43	p	p	3	p	23	3	47	p	3	7	p	3	17	11	3	29	7	3	109	73
47	7	3	37	p	3	p	p	3	29	11	3	p	13	3	7	19	3	59	61	3
49	p	p	3	53	59	3	7	11	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	11	13
51	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	41	71	3	31	p	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	7
53	17	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	29	3	11	p	3	17	7	3
57	3	p	7	3	p	29	3	p	13	3	11	59	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	17
59	31	3	13	17	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	43	7	3	p	p	3
61	7	p	3	47	17	3	11	7	3	13	37	3	89	31	3	71	19	3	83	23
63	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p
67	11	23	3	83	7	3	53	17	3	p	73	3	p	p	3	p	79	3	7	p
69	3	43	p	3	37	p	3	113	17	3	7	13	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	61
71	p	3	7	89	3	13	p	3	61	7	3	p	23	3	19	41	3	47	11	3
73	p	7	3	p	p	3	19	53	3	p	17	3	13	43	3	7	11	3	p	89
77	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	79	19	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	23	p	3
79	47	19	3	p	p	3	31	13	3	p	11	3	7	17	3	37	p	3	p	7
81	3	13	p	3	7	23	3	p	11	3	103	7	3	3	13	3	p	p	3	11
83	43	3	71	7	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	p	37	p	97	17	3	7	p	3
87	3	7	11	3	p	41	3	19	7	3	23	p	3	11	p	3	p	17	3	71
89	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	31	3	11	97	3	7	107	3	p	17	3
91	107	73	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	29	17
93	3	89	19	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	p	79	3	59	103	3	p	13	3	7
97	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	67	3	41	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	13	p
99	3	11	7	3	29	43	3	p	p	3	p	67	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. VIII.

	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
01	3	59	11	3	p	17	3	61	19	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p
03	11	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	113	7	3	11	23	3	73	37	3	41	p	3
07	3	p	p	3	p	89	3	7	13	3	43	p	3	p	7	3	p	113	3	p
09	p	3	13	41	3	11	7	3	59	17	3	29	67	3	19	13	3	23	p	3
11	p	103	3	11	p	3	19	47	3	13	17	3	7	61	3	p	67	3	97	7
13	3	11	61	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	19	3	p
17	107	19	3	103	13	3	47	p	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	59	7	3	p	11
19	3	7	59	3	p	p	3	41	7	3	23	13	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	p
21	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	p	43	3	p	31	3	7	11	3	79	13	3
23	37	29	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	83	3	13	7	3	19	17	3	p	p
27	13	3	41	p	3	73	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
29	p	71	3	7	47	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	97	p	3	53	p	3	11	17
31	3	13	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	89
33	p	3	43	11	3	p	p	3	7	109	3	37	p	3	11	7	3	p	71	3
37	3	67	23	3	p	p	3	p	37	3	11	p	3	7	43	3	19	p	3	p
39	101	3	29	13	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	41	3	p	47	3
41	19	79	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	67	13	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	7	19
43	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	23	p	3	7	19	3	67	p	3	p	7	3	107
47	11	7	3	p	p	3	97	p	3	p	41	3	79	103	3	7	p	3	13	37
49	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	101	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	41
51	p	3	p	113	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	109	101	3	p	p	3	19	11	3
53	13	p	3	31	97	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	13	3	103	11	3	83	7
57	p	3	53	7	3	p	p	3	83	p	3	23	11	3	13	47	3	7	101	3
59	17	p	3	83	19	3	107	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p
61	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11
63	7	3	17	53	3	p	11	3	89	13	3	59	p	3	7	79	3	11	29	3
67	3	31	11	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	13	29	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7
69	11	3	19	p	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	31	p	3	13	7	3
71	p	37	3	7	29	3	17	p	3	11	7	3	p	19	3	23	p	3	59	p
73	3	p	7	3	41	13	3	11	73	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	13	p
77	7	p	3	11	31	3	13	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	37	61	3	p	13
79	3	11	109	3	p	61	3	p	p	3	17	43	3	7	23	3	p	31	3	19
81	p	3	p	73	3	7	53	3	23	71	3	17	7	3	113	p	3	43	p	3
83	p	13	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	7	11
87	p	3	7	p	3	29	19	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	17	11	3	p	p	3
89	73	7	3	p	p	3	37	23	3	13	79	3	p	11	3	7	29	3	p	59
91	3	23	31	3	43	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	p
93	17	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	53	11	3	p	41	3	p	31	3	17	23	3
97	3	p	17	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	31	7	3	89	p	3	11	p	3	17
99	23	3	79	7	3	13	p	3	47	53	3	p	p	3	11	19	3	7	13	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. IX.

	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
01	p	3	17	p	3	29	13	3	53	p	3	7	103	3	p	11	3	31	7	3
03	13	p	3	7	47	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	23	29	3	19	p
07	p	3	19	23	3	17	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3
09	7	89	3	47	61	3	17	7	3	37	73	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	11	p
11	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	17	p	3	p	71	3	7	23	3	11	89	3	p
13	67	3	31	11	3	7	37	3	17	13	3	109	7	3	11	83	3	p	47	3
17	3	71	p	3	p	83	3	73	67	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	79	7	3	19
19	83	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	17	67	3	p	p	3	13	103	3
21	37	7	3	19	p	3	11	23	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	7	67	3	71	p
23	3	23	p	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	29	p	3	17	7	3	p	37	3	p
27	11	p	3	29	p	3	13	43	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	p	7
29	3	127	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	13	29	3	17	p	3	p
31	17	3	p	7	3	61	p	3	p	p	3	37	p	3	p	47	3	7	11	3
33	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	29	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	89	7	3	17	79
37	7	3	13	17	3	23	127	3	113	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	p	3
39	43	p	3	p	17	3	7	19	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	31	3	p	p
41	3	p	109	3	41	7	3	p	11	3	p	61	3	p	107	3	13	113	3	7
43	61	3	37	59	3	71	11	3	p	p	3	7	43	3	p	53	3	11	7	3
47	3	67	7	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	p	13	3	11	73	3	7	p	3	131
49	11	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	17	3	11	47	3	p	7	3	p	13	3
51	7	31	3	83	p	3	p	7	3	11	17	3	13	p	3	p	19	3	p	29
53	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	11	19	3	p	17	3	7	31	3	127	41	3	13
57	p	107	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	31	7	3	p	17	3	97	p	3	7	p
59	3	11	71	3	109	29	3	p	23	3	37	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p
61	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	131	41	3	19	17	3	p	53	3
63	p	7	3	p	101	3	19	p	3	p	113	3	61	97	3	7	17	3	p	11
67	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	101	19	3	p	31	3	p	11	3	109	17	3
69	p	19	3	p	43	3	79	41	3	71	13	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	107	7
71	3	103	53	3	7	73	3	31	p	3	43	7	3	29	p	3	41	13	3	p
73	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	47	11	3	13	23	3	101	p	3	7	61	3
77	3	7	41	3	p	11	3	19	7	3	p	89	3	p	p	3	11	29	3	p
79	7	3	73	11	3	59	13	3	p	p	3	41	37	3	7	p	3	23	19	3
81	13	11	3	p	p	3	7	97	3	p	19	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p
83	3	p	19	3	53	7	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7
87	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	59	p	3	43	23	3	31	p
89	3	p	7	3	11	53	3	103	p	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p
91	p	3	11	37	3	47	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
93	7	p	3	13	p	3	7	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	73	13	3	29	19
97	p	3	43	19	3	7	59	3	61	23	3	29	7	3	p	p	3	13	11	3
99	17	97	3	23	7	3	p	107	3	89	p	3	p	127	3	p	11	3	7	41

INCOMPOSITIS.

TAB. X.

	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
01	47	23	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	41	p	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	p	7
03	3	43	109	3	7	p	3	59	p	3	31	7	3	97	p	3	p	17	3	13
07	11	19	3	p	79	3	23	13	3	7	83	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	29	17
09	3	7	131	3	41	83	3	53	7	3	p	97	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	43
11	7	3	p	p	3	107	37	3	13	p	3	29	p	3	7	109	3	23	11	3
13	p	59	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	p	p
17	43	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	7	11	3	p	29	3	p	7	3
19	37	p	3	7	113	3	43	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	131	23	3	p	p
21	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	97	11	3	23	p	3	139	p	3	7	13	3	11
23	67	3	p	73	3	p	11	3	7	127	3	13	47	3	p	7	3	11	43	3
27	3	p	11	3	p	97	3	61	67	3	53	31	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p
29	11	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	19	23	3	11	7	3	p	59	3	109	79	3
31	13	p	3	23	7	3	31	p	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	p	67	3	7	19
33	3	p	p	3	p	43	3	11	37	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	31
37	17	7	3	11	103	3	p	41	3	29	p	3	p	61	3	7	73	3	83	p
39	3	11	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	79	p	3	83	7	3	41	p	3	127
41	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	83	13	3	p	71	3	p	p	3	19	p	3
43	p	p	3	13	p	3	103	p	3	19	137	3	7	23	3	p	13	3	p	7
47	p	3	71	7	3	17	29	3	47	p	3	41	19	3	p	11	3	7	89	3
49	p	p	3	59	19	3	17	p	3	7	43	3	p	11	3	113	7	3	23	p
51	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	17	7	3	p	11	3	37	53	3	43	p	3	71
53	7	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	17	11	3	107	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3
57	3	67	p	3	p	7	3	p	109	3	17	p	3	13	p	3	11	23	3	7
59	p	3	19	11	3	67	47	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3
61	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	73	3	67	7	3	11	19	3	31	p	3	p	p
63	3	41	7	3	37	19	3	29	13	3	11	p	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	p
67	7	37	3	p	59	3	11	7	3	13	23	3	p	107	3	17	71	3	p	41
69	3	p	p	3	11	31	3	137	p	3	p	29	3	7	p	3	13	53	3	19
71	17	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	113	61	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	17	31	3
73	11	17	3	19	7	3	71	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	23	103	3	7	p
77	p	3	7	17	3	13	19	3	43	7	3	127	37	3	p	p	3	p	11	3
79	101	7	3	p	17	3	p	89	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	103	p
81	3	p	101	3	p	17	3	7	79	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	131	3	13
83	13	3	47	31	3	p	7	3	23	41	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	73	59	3
87	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	47	3	11
89	p	3	p	7	3	29	11	3	13	17	3	31	p	3	p	19	3	7	p	3
91	79	p	3	53	11	3	p	19	3	7	17	3	101	p	3	11	7	3	p	p
93	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	61	17	3	11	101	3	47	p	3	p
97	p	31	3	p	53	3	7	p	3	11	13	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	101	p
99	3	p	19	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	71	73	3	19	17	3	p	13	3	7

INCOM.

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XI.

	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
01	3	p	p	3	23	13	3	127	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11
03	83	3	89	79	3	7	11	3	71	p	3	47	7	3	17	p	3	11	p	3
07	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	17	7	3	19
09	11	3	7	23	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	11	127	3	79	137	3	17	113	3
11	p	3	7	19	p	3	p	139	3	11	p	3	p	101	3	7	p	3	17	p
13	3	p	17	3	137	73	3	7	13	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	17
17	37	p	3	11	17	3	53	p	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7
19	3	11	p	3	7	17	3	p	109	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	37	3	23
21	p	3	73	7	3	p	17	3	47	p	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	7	p	3
23	p	p	3	p	13	3	41	17	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	139	11
27	7	3	113	p	3	13	p	3	59	17	3	37	p	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
29	p	p	3	29	31	3	7	19	3	p	17	3	13	7	3	p	43	3	83	p
31	3	41	p	3	p	7	3	p	37	3	p	11	3	83	29	3	97	31	3	7
33	13	3	p	p	3	p	47	3	83	11	3	7	17	3	p	61	3	103	7	3
37	3	13	7	3	107	11	3	89	67	3	109	23	3	19	13	3	7	p	3	p
39	29	3	37	11	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	p	67	3	11	7	3	p	p	3
41	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	43	53	3	11	p	3	13	17	3	p	37
43	3	3	31	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	11	p	3	7	41	3	23	17	3	p
47	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	29	p	3	7	17
49	3	3	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	37	89	3	p	7	3	47
51	p	3	7	47	3	p	107	3	29	7	3	13	79	3	19	23	3	p	p	3
53	11	7	3	p	113	3	19	p	3	23	37	3	53	131	3	7	59	3	13	29
57	31	3	47	p	3	61	7	3	p	19	3	p	29	3	43	p	3	p	11	3
59	13	19	3	p	41	3	73	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	p	11	3	p	7
61	3	p	p	3	7	29	3	13	23	3	p	7	3	41	11	3	p	47	3	p
63	p	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	7	p	3
67	3	7	13	3	97	131	3	19	7	3	p	61	3	23	p	3	47	p	3	11
69	7	3	p	p	3	67	11	3	41	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	19	3
71	p	23	3	13	11	3	3	p	3	67	19	3	89	7	3	11	13	3	p	127
73	3	p	11	3	59	7	7	p	p	3	13	31	3	11	109	3	p	p	3	7
77	17	p	3	7	p	3	23	79	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	53	3	131	p
79	3	17	7	3	p	13	3	11	p	3	107	p	3	p	47	3	7	29	3	31
81	43	3	17	89	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	59	13	3	p	7	3	23	p	3
83	7	p	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	3	29	3	p	p	3	113	p	3	79	13
87	53	3	p	19	3	7	137	3	p	31	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	43	3
89	p	13	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	139	p	3	61	73	3	p	23	3	7	11
91	3	61	103	3	31	59	3	17	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	109	7	3	p
93	71	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	p	107	3	p	11	3	19	p	3
97	3	19	p	3	103	43	3	7	p	3	17	11	3	p	7	3	13	71	3	p
99	101	3	53	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	17	19	3	p	p	3	p	61	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XII.

	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
01	7	3	149	29	3	p	97	3	151	p	3	13	p	3	7	71	3	137	p	3
03	p	23	3	p	43	3	7	73	3	37	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	13	11
07	59	3	53	p	3	71	13	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	89	11	3	151	7	3
09	13	p	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	31	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	29	p
11	3	p	7	3	73	p	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	p	41	3	7	131	3	p
13	p	3	97	53	3	47	p	3	7	11	3	29	139	3	13	7	3	23	p	3
17	3	17	13	3	29	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	37	3	p
19	97	3	17	11	3	7	p	3	19	13	3	61	7	3	11	29	3	p	p	3
21	19	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	43	13	3	7	19
23	3	p	71	3	17	101	3	31	29	3	7	19	3	83	59	3	p	7	3	47
27	p	7	3	83	41	3	11	p	3	101	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	71
29	3	p	p	3	11	13	3	7	37	3	p	101	3	41	7	3	p	61	3	p
31	p	3	11	137	3	p	7	3	17	23	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	19	p	3
33	11	p	3	23	p	3	13	127	3	17	31	3	7	p	3	101	p	3	p	7
37	p	3	37	7	3	31	p	3	41	p	3	17	19	3	23	p	3	7	11	3
39	p	13	3	89	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	31	37
41	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	73	3	17	11	3	47	p	3	89
43	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	53	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	113	3
47	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	11	3	19	79	3	37	p	3	13	p	3	7
49	17	3	19	p	3	p	11	3	73	53	3	7	67	3	131	p	3	11	7	3
51	p	17	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	59	7	3	p	19	3	11	67	3	17	43
53	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	61	p	3	p	13	3	11	47	3	7	p	3	17
57	7	p	3	79	17	3	139	7	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	p	41	3	p	p
59	3	p	p	3	37	17	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	59	23	3	13
61	13	3	113	59	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	29	p	3	p	107	3
63	p	37	3	11	7	3	131	13	3	p	p	3	43	61	3	p	p	3	7	31
67	p	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	13	7	3	p	53	3	31	p	3	p	29	3
69	29	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	103	17	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	11
71	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p
73	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	89	p	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	p	p	3
77	3	67	p	3	7	107	3	p	p	3	47	7	3	97	17	3	p	13	3	p
79	p	3	p	7	3	67	p	3	137	11	3	13	p	3	53	17	3	7	p	3
81	71	41	3	p	p	3	37	11	3	7	p	3	31	103	3	p	7	3	11	p
83	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	41	97	3	67	23	3	11	17	3	29
87	13	11	3	61	113	3	7	p	3	127	p	3	11	7	3	103	p	3	p	17
89	3	p	31	3	43	7	3	13	47	3	11	p	3	19	83	3	p	p	3	7
91	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	11	83	3	7	p	3	13	31	3	37	7	3
93	p	p	3	7	83	3	11	23	3	p	7	3	p	149	3	p	19	3	p	p
97	19	3	11	p	3	59	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	53	23	3
99	7	79	3	13	149	3	p	7	3	109	p	3	23	p	3	p	13	3	p	103

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XIII.

	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259
01	p	7	3	19	13	3	73	17	3	37	23	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p	59
03	3	p	p	3	23	107	3	7	17	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p
07	p	p	3	109	p	3	11	31	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	23	29	3	131	7
09	3	p	43	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	89	7	3	p	p	3	p	47	3	13
11	73	3	11	7	3	127	p	3	43	29	3	p	17	3	p	97	3	7	53	3
13	11	p	3	41	p	3	151	13	3	7	p	3	19	17	3	31	7	3	83	p
17	7	3	61	p	3	p	103	3	13	p	3	p	151	3	p	17	3	p	11	3
19	p	89	3	83	p	3	7	19	3	p	127	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	p	p
21	3	p	53	3	p	7	3	59	p	3	131	p	3	p	11	3	p	17	3	7
23	p	3	p	13	3	137	p	3	103	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	29	7	3
27	3	23	7	3	13	p	3	79	11	3	29	p	3	19	47	3	7	13	3	11
29	p	3	p	p	3	19	11	3	7	97	3	13	p	3	59	7	3	11	23	3
31	7	59	3	29	11	3	p	7	3	107	p	3	23	73	3	11	19	3	13	p
33	3	p	11	3	53	p	3	p	19	3	p	41	3	7	29	3	p	p	3	p
37	13	p	3	p	7	3	71	29	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	p	31	3	7	37
39	3	101	p	3	p	53	3	11	59	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p
41	29	3	7	101	3	11	41	3	p	7	3	31	43	3	13	p	3	p	p	3
43	p	7	3	11	p	3	19	109	3	p	79	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	43	p
47	139	3	p	97	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	59	3	p	p	3
49	p	19	3	13	23	3	157	p	3	61	37	3	7	p	3	29	13	3	p	7
51	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	13	7	3	101	31	3	113	11	3	p
53	67	3	79	7	3	43	89	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	103	3
57	3	7	127	3	37	13	3	19	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	43	3	101
59	7	3	17	p	3	41	p	3	p	11	3	139	13	3	7	61	3	p	19	3
61	p	37	3	17	61	3	7	11	3	109	19	3	p	7	3	p	67	3	11	13
63	3	73	19	3	17	7	3	p	23	3	71	p	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	7
67	41	11	3	7	43	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	37	p	3	p	23
69	3	p	7	3	p	79	3	17	13	3	11	p	3	23	p	3	7	73	3	p
71	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	p	41	3
73	7	23	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	127	p	3	107	p	3	p	19
77	p	3	11	19	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	73	p	3	149	113	3
79	11	p	3	p	7	3	23	71	3	p	31	3	17	41	3	p	p	3	7	83
81	3	p	p	3	p	47	3	p	139	3	7	13	3	17	83	3	61	7	3	p
83	p	3	7	37	3	13	p	3	149	7	3	p	131	3	17	p	3	19	11	3
87	3	19	149	3	47	23	3	7	41	3	p	89	3	53	7	3	17	107	3	13
89	13	3	107	29	3	67	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	71	p	3	17	p	3
91	p	17	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	67	11	3	7	p	3	157	23	3	17	7
93	3	13	17	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	23	7	3	67	13	3	p	p	3	11
97	p	p	3	31	11	3	p	137	3	7	p	3	41	109	3	11	7	3	19	p
99	3	7	11	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	19	113	3	11	43	3	31	p	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XII.

	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
01	7	3	149	29	3	p	97	3	151	p	3	13	p	3	7	71	3	137	p	3
03	p	23	3	p	43	3	7	73	3	37	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	13	11
07	59	3	53	p	3	71	13	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	89	11	3	151	7	3
09	13	p	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	31	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	29	p
11	3	p	7	3	73	p	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	p	41	3	7	131	3	p
13	p	3	97	53	3	47	p	3	7	11	3	29	139	3	13	7	3	23	p	3
17	3	17	13	3	29	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	37	3	p
19	97	3	17	11	3	7	p	3	19	13	3	61	7	3	11	29	3	p	p	3
21	19	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	43	13	3	7	19
23	3	p	71	3	17	101	3	31	29	3	7	19	3	83	59	3	p	7	3	47
27	p	7	3	83	41	3	11	p	3	101	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	71
29	3	p	p	3	11	13	3	7	37	3	p	101	3	41	7	3	p	61	3	p
31	p	3	11	137	3	p	7	3	17	23	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	19	p	3
33	11	p	3	23	p	3	13	127	3	17	31	3	7	p	3	101	p	3	p	7
37	p	3	37	7	3	31	p	3	41	p	3	17	19	3	23	p	3	7	11	3
39	p	13	3	89	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	31	37
41	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	73	3	17	11	3	47	p	3	89
43	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	53	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	113	3
47	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	11	3	19	79	3	37	p	3	13	p	3	7
49	17	3	19	p	3	p	11	3	73	53	3	7	67	3	131	p	3	11	7	3
51	p	17	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	59	7	3	p	19	3	11	67	3	17	43
53	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	61	p	3	p	13	3	11	47	3	7	p	3	17
57	7	p	3	79	17	3	139	7	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	p	41	3	p	p
59	3	p	p	3	37	17	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	59	23	3	13
61	13	3	113	59	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	29	p	3	p	107	3
63	p	37	3	11	7	3	131	13	3	p	p	3	43	61	3	p	p	3	7	31
67	p	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	13	7	3	p	53	3	31	p	3	p	29	3
69	29	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	103	17	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	11
71	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p
73	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	89	p	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	p	p	3
77	3	67	p	3	7	107	3	p	p	3	47	7	3	97	17	3	p	13	3	p
79	p	3	p	7	3	67	p	3	137	11	3	13	p	3	53	17	3	7	p	3
81	71	41	3	p	p	3	37	11	3	7	p	3	31	103	3	p	7	3	11	p
83	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	41	97	3	67	23	3	11	17	3	29
87	13	11	3	61	113	3	7	p	3	127	p	3	11	7	3	103	p	3	p	17
89	3	p	31	3	43	7	3	13	47	3	11	p	3	19	83	3	p	p	3	7
91	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	11	83	3	7	p	3	13	31	3	37	7	3
93	p	p	3	7	83	3	11	23	3	p	7	3	p	149	3	p	19	3	p	p
97	19	3	11	p	3	59	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	53	23	3
99	7	79	3	13	149	3	p	7	3	109	p	3	23	p	3	p	13	3	p	103

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XIII.

	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258
01	p	7	3	19	13	3	73	17	3	37	23	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p
03	3	p	p	3	23	107	3	7	17	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
07	p	p	3	109	p	3	11	31	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	23	29	3	131
09	3	p	43	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	89	7	3	p	p	3	p	47	3
11	73	3	11	7	3	127	p	3	43	29	3	p	17	3	p	97	3	7	53
13	11	p	3	41	p	3	151	13	3	7	p	3	19	17	3	31	7	3	83
17	7	3	61	p	3	p	103	3	13	p	3	p	151	3	p	17	3	p	11
19	p	89	3	83	p	3	7	19	3	p	127	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	p
21	3	p	53	3	p	7	3	59	p	3	131	p	3	p	11	3	p	17	3
23	p	3	p	13	3	137	p	3	103	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	29	7
27	3	23	7	3	13	p	3	79	11	3	29	p	3	19	47	3	7	13	3
29	p	3	p	p	3	19	11	3	7	97	3	13	p	3	59	7	3	11	23
31	7	59	3	29	11	3	p	7	3	107	p	3	23	73	3	11	19	3	13
33	3	p	11	3	53	p	3	p	19	3	p	41	3	7	29	3	p	p	3
37	13	p	3	p	7	3	71	29	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	p	31	3	7
39	3	101	p	3	p	53	3	11	59	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
41	29	3	7	101	3	11	41	3	p	7	3	31	43	3	13	p	3	p	p
43	p	7	3	11	p	3	19	109	3	p	79	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	43
47	139	3	p	97	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	59	3	p	p
49	p	19	3	13	23	3	157	p	3	61	37	3	7	p	3	29	13	3	p
51	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	13	7	3	101	31	3	113	11	3
53	67	3	79	7	3	43	89	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	103
57	3	7	127	3	37	13	3	19	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	43	3
59	7	3	17	p	3	41	p	3	p	11	3	139	13	3	7	61	3	p	19
61	p	37	3	17	61	3	7	11	3	109	19	3	p	7	3	p	67	3	11
63	3	73	19	3	17	7	3	p	23	3	71	p	3	13	p	3	11	p	3
67	41	11	3	7	43	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	37	p	3	p
69	3	p	7	3	p	79	3	17	13	3	11	p	3	23	p	3	7	73	3
71	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	p	41
73	7	23	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	127	p	3	107	p	3	p
77	p	3	11	19	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	73	p	3	149	113
79	11	p	3	p	7	3	23	71	3	p	31	3	17	41	3	p	p	3	7
81	3	p	p	3	p	47	3	p	139	3	7	13	3	17	83	3	61	7	3
83	p	3	7	37	3	13	p	3	149	7	3	p	131	3	17	p	3	19	11
87	3	19	149	3	47	23	3	7	41	3	p	89	3	53	7	3	17	107	3
89	13	3	107	29	3	67	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	71	p	3	17	p
91	p	17	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	67	11	3	7	p	3	157	23	3	17
93	3	13	17	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	23	7	3	67	13	3	p	p	3
97	p	p	3	31	11	3	p	137	3	7	p	3	41	109	3	11	7	3	1
99	3	7	11	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	19	113	3	11	43	3	31	p	[illegible]

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XIV.

	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279
01	3	43	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	13	41	3	23	11	3	7	p	3	p
03	p	3	p	29	3	17	37	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	67	7	3	13	p	3
07	3	p	73	3	p	13	3	17	11	3	113	p	3	7	p	3	19	103	3	11
09	31	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	17	71	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3
11	19	p	3	83	7	3	13	p	3	17	p	3	p	31	3	11	p	3	47	13
13	3	p	11	3	61	p	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	11	79	3	53	7	3	103
17	p	7	3	p	p	3	43	p	3	11	p	3	17	59	3	7	p	3	p	p
19	3	p	157	3	29	23	3	7	13	3	41	47	3	17	p	3	71	53	3	p
21	p	3	13	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	37	163	3	17	13	3	19	43	3
23	53	151	3	11	p	3	79	p	3	13	61	3	7	89	3	17	23	3	p	7
27	17	3	p	7	3	41	p	3	139	p	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3
29	p	17	3	113	13	3	31	p	3	7	151	3	73	p	3	p	7	3	17	11
31	3	7	17	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	151	p	3	p	11	3	17
33	7	3	37	17	3	13	p	3	p	23	3	43	131	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
37	3	59	p	3	p	7	3	p	47	3	19	11	3	p	p	3	29	p	3	7
39	13	3	19	p	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	p	7	3
41	p	p	3	7	137	3	p	11	3	29	7	3	p	19	3	p	131	3	11	p
43	3	13	7	3	31	11	3	47	17	3	p	p	3	37	13	3	7	p	3	p
47	7	11	3	p	53	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	11	23	3	13	p	3	p	p
49	3	79	p	3	p	139	3	23	p	3	11	17	3	7	p	3	43	p	3	19
51	109	3	p	13	3	7	29	3	11	p	3	19	7	3	97	p	3	p	p	3
53	p	p	3	19	7	3	11	31	3	p	13	3	p	17	3	59	p	3	7	p
57	71	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	107	7	3	13	97	3	p	17	3	41	89	3
59	11	7	3	43	p	3	53	p	3	p	p	3	p	109	3	7	17	3	13	73
61	3	p	p	3	47	p	3	7	p	3	p	157	3	p	7	3	139	17	3	p
63	67	3	p	41	3	101	7	3	p	59	3	23	137	3	29	43	3	p	11	3
67	3	137	p	3	7	31	3	13	67	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	73	p	3	p
69	131	3	109	7	3	163	p	3	97	149	3	101	11	3	13	19	3	7	29	3
71	29	p	3	p	103	3	149	19	3	7	11	3	p	101	3	79	7	3	47	83
73	3	7	13	3	23	p	3	41	7	3	p	29	3	31	83	3	p	p	3	11
77	89	p	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	p	7	3	11	13	3	61	101
79	3	47	11	3	p	7	3	61	p	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	89	p	3	7
81	11	3	41	23	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3
83	p	p	3	7	71	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	139	3	p	19	3	p	p
87	19	3	97	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	31	13	3	p	7	3	37	79	3
89	7	p	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	137	103	3	29	61	3	47	p	3	167	13
91	3	11	61	3	59	p	3	73	p	3	p	p	3	7	37	3	p	p	3	23
93	97	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	71	7	3	19	41	3	p	p	3
97	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	127	13	3	7	p	3	p	31	3	p	7	3	p
99	p	3	7	p	3	67	p	3	37	7	3	59	p	3	107	11	3	p	23	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XV.

	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299
01	p	3	p	7	3	11	37	3	83	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3
03	41	157	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	19	p	3	163	7	3	p	17
07	7	3	67	p	3	29	p	3	p	137	3	13	p	3	7	19	3	61	41	3
09	73	p	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	29	3	13	11
11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	47	3	67	43	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7
13	109	3	89	23	3	p	13	3	p	29	3	7	131	3	67	11	3	43	7	3
17	3	31	7	3	157	p	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	19	23	3	7	p	3	p
19	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	11	3	37	61	3	13	7	3	113	p	3
21	7	61	3	127	67	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	109	3	53	19	3	11	p
23	3	p	13	3	43	11	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	23
27	p	11	3	13	7	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	7	p
29	3	23	p	3	p	47	3	p	127	3	7	p	3	139	p	3	p	7	3	173
31	p	3	7	41	3	103	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	13	23	3
33	17	7	3	29	p	3	11	59	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	p	37
37	23	3	11	43	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	131	p	3
39	11	19	3	17	p	3	13	29	3	43	71	3	7	p	3	109	107	3	53	7
41	3	107	31	3	7	p	3	41	151	3	113	7	3	13	59	3	p	p	3	79
43	29	3	61	7	3	17	p	3	p	103	3	151	p	3	p	31	3	7	11	3
47	3	7	47	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	31	p	3	p	11	3	23	151	3	p
49	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	103	11	3	7	13	3	71	19	3
51	p	p	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	29	149	3	p	61
53	3	47	19	3	37	7	3	p	11	3	17	p	3	149	p	3	13	p	3	7
57	p	37	3	7	11	3	p	149	3	23	7	3	17	31	3	11	47	3	73	29
59	3	29	7	3	149	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	11	89	3	7	p	3	p
61	11	3	59	79	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	11	29	3	17	7	3	p	13	3
63	7	p	3	113	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	17	p	3	p	19
67	13	3	23	19	3	7	109	3	p	83	3	p	7	3	79	p	3	17	p	3
69	p	17	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	59	41	3	p	43	3	p	p	3	7	23
71	3	11	17	3	71	p	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	23	13	3	p	7	3	17
73	67	3	7	17	3	p	53	3	13	7	3	p	73	3	p	p	3	19	p	3
77	3	19	p	3	p	17	3	7	67	3	p	163	3	29	7	3	59	11	3	31
79	43	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	41	11	3	97	p	3
81	p	p	3	101	19	3	23	17	3	73	13	3	7	11	3	p	67	3	p	7
83	3	p	p	3	7	101	3	107	17	3	127	7	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	p
87	p	71	3	p	61	3	p	11	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	157
89	3	7	p	3	31	11	3	p	7	3	19	17	3	p	37	3	11	p	3	p
91	7	3	19	11	3	p	13	3	167	53	3	p	17	3	7	127	3	31	71	3
93	13	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	79	47	3	11	7	3	101	23	3	167	89
97	p	3	p	73	3	p	p	3	11	107	3	7	p	3	13	17	3	83	7	3
99	p	163	3	7	p	3	11	31	3	47	7	3	83	p	3	p	17	3	29	131

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XVI.

	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
01	19	31	3	157	7	3	71	11	3	13	29	3	41	113	3	17	p	3	7	19
03	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	23	31	3	11	7	3	61
07	37	7	3	p	13	3	127	p	3	31	101	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	17	p
09	3	p	17	3	47	p	3	7	p	3	11	13	3	131	7	3	73	37	3	17
11	p	3	p	17	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	53	23	3	101	p	3	19	13	3
13	p	p	3	p	17	3	11	p	3	19	p	3	7	173	3	p	101	3	29	7
17	13	3	11	7	3	p	17	3	p	43	3	29	19	3	89	p	3	7	p	3
19	11	p	3	p	19	3	67	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	43	7	3	47	59
21	3	7	47	3	29	23	3	31	7	3	67	p	3	p	13	3	103	p	3	137
23	7	3	p	p	3	131	113	3	13	17	3	p	p	3	7	29	3	p	11	3
27	3	47	167	3	p	7	3	p	29	3	19	17	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7
29	p	3	19	13	3	p	109	3	p	157	3	7	11	3	53	41	3	p	7	3
31	59	29	3	7	p	3	p	79	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	p	47	3	139	37
33	3	p	7	3	13	19	3	73	11	3	p	163	3	p	17	3	7	13	3	11
37	7	p	3	23	11	3	p	7	3	p	41	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	13	109
39	3	p	11	3	61	p	3	59	p	3	p	p	3	7	149	3	29	17	3	19
41	11	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	23	p	3	p	17	3
43	13	43	3	19	7	3	p	71	3	11	37	3	157	13	3	p	p	3	7	17
47	p	3	7	p	3	11	19	3	109	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	53	p	3
49	151	7	3	11	p	3	p	97	3	p	61	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	p	43
51	3	11	13	3	37	137	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	107	7	3	31	p	3	89
53	41	3	p	127	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	71	139	3	113	53	3
57	3	53	79	3	7	p	3	p	59	3	13	7	3	p	83	3	p	11	3	p
59	p	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	p	83	3	p	p	3	163	11	3	7	p	3
61	23	p	3	97	83	3	p	19	3	7	89	3	43	11	3	37	7	3	151	31
63	3	7	53	3	41	13	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	79	73	3	p	23	3	p
67	107	71	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	173	47	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	13
69	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	29	p	3	p	71	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	7
71	p	3	p	11	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	131	3	p	7	3
73	17	11	3	7	31	3	37	p	3	47	7	3	11	137	3	p	19	3	p	p
77	19	3	13	37	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	43	127	3
79	7	103	3	17	29	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	31	p	3	23	79	3	71	113
81	3	p	107	3	11	53	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13	61	3	p
83	67	3	11	23	3	7	61	3	89	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	37	p	3
87	3	p	31	3	43	73	3	17	67	3	7	13	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	29
89	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	17	7	3	p	67	3	p	31	3	83	11	3
91	p	7	3	p	p	3	47	41	3	17	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	p	p
93	3	109	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	41	p	3	13
97	p	p	3	113	p	3	p	13	3	139	11	3	7	p	3	19	29	3	167	7
99	3	13	41	3	7	37	3	19	11	3	137	7	3	17	13	3	p	p	3	11

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XVII.

	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339
01	3	47	13	3	p	7	3	53	p	3	61	79	3	p	127	3	p	67	3	7
03	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
07	3	97	7	3	23	p	3	p	53	3	13	p	3	19	11	3	7	37	3	41
09	p	3	31	p	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	113	11	3	47	7	3	13	p	3
11	7	163	3	79	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	23	19	3	p	p
13	3	17	p	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11
17	101	p	3	17	7	3	13	p	3	p	137	3	59	p	3	11	p	3	7	13
19	3	p	11	3	17	31	3	p	37	3	7	p	3	11	23	3	p	7	3	107
21	11	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	23	7	3	11	139	3	19	p	3	p	31	3
23	31	7	3	p	p	3	17	43	3	11	p	3	p	47	3	7	p	3	149	p
27	p	3	13	p	3	11	7	3	17	19	3	157	149	3	p	13	3	29	p	3
29	p	19	3	11	p	3	67	23	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7
31	3	11	167	3	7	p	3	71	p	3	17	7	3	p	101	3	13	89	3	p
33	103	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	17	167	3	67	p	3	7	23	3
37	3	7	p	3	163	p	3	19	7	3	p	13	3	17	29	3	p	11	3	p
39	7	3	103	73	3	13	127	3	p	p	3	31	43	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
41	179	p	3	p	p	3	7	29	3	p	19	3	13	7	3	17	p	3	43	p
43	3	p	19	3	p	7	3	137	p	3	173	11	3	p	53	3	17	41	3	7
47	73	17	3	7	71	3	p	11	3	47	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	83
49	3	13	7	3	37	11	3	p	107	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	17
51	p	3	p	11	3	43	103	3	7	83	3	p	41	3	11	7	3	p	p	3
53	7	11	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	31	p	3	11	p	3	13	73	3	97	19
57	p	3	p	13	3	7	17	3	11	p	3	71	7	3	p	23	3	p	p	3
59	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	17	3	23	13	3	9	p	3	37	97	3	7	29
61	3	29	p	3	11	p	3	181	17	3	7	p	3	73	p	3	41	7	3	p
63	p	3	7	p	3	p	89	3	59	7	3	13	29	3	109	p	3	19	p	3
67	3	19	41	3	p	29	3	7	23	3	43	17	3	61	7	3	131	p	3	p
69	p	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	41	17	3	p	p	3	p	11	3
71	13	53	3	p	19	3	37	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	59	11	3	p	7
73	3	p	59	3	7	p	3	13	71	3	p	7	3	23	11	3	151	p	3	53
77	p	23	3	p	47	3	41	73	3	7	11	3	107	p	3	p	7	3	19	61
79	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	29	p	3	p	17	3	11
81	7	3	19	p	3	31	11	3	131	13	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	11	17	3
83	p	p	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	83	7	3	11	13	3	31	17
87	11	3	83	139	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3
89	p	p	3	7	53	3	97	p	3	11	7	3	p	173	3	p	59	3	p	41
91	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	11	31	3	p	p	3	p	107	7	3	p	3	19
93	67	3	43	29	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	19	13	3	p	3	3	47	p	3
97	3	11	p	3	p	37	3	p	67	3	23	89	3	7	19	3	31	p	3	p
99	p	3	p	179	3	7	19	3	167	p	3	p	7	3	139	p	3	73	109	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XVIII.

	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359
01	11	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	13	17	3	11	p	3	p	131	3	19	p	13
03	37	67	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	7	43	3	13	p	3	p	7
07	31	3	79	7	3	11	p	3	p	67	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	7	61	3
09	71	23	3	11	19	3	53	61	3	7	13	3	137	17	3	p	7	3	p	149
11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	103	7	3	157	p	3	p	17	3	149	13	3	p
13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	13	23	3	7	17	3	71	59	3
17	3	109	p	3	127	7	3	149	37	3	19	p	3	p	107	3	p	11	3	7
19	p	3	19	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	7	41	3	p	11	3	23	7	3
21	13	149	3	7	p	3	89	p	3	47	7	3	p	11	3	p	179	3	113	17
23	3	p	7	3	29	19	3	13	97	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	139	3	p
27	7	p	3	p	173	3	31	7	3	53	p	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	11	37
29	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	p	29	3	23	p	3	7	71	3	11	p	13	19
31	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	61	13	3	19	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3
33	p	11	3	13	7	3	59	47	3	181	53	3	11	89	3	p	13	3	7	p
37	101	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	11	7	3	41	167	3	p	p	3	13	p	3
39	p	7	3	23	p	3	11	p	3	p	37	3	131	p	3	7	157	3	p	83
41	3	p	97	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	67	p	3	59	7	3	29	103	3	127
43	59	3	11	61	3	p	7	3	p	83	3	113	13	3	23	p	3	31	73	3
47	3	p	23	3	7	179	3	p	p	3	101	7	3	13	p	3	43	p	3	103
49	79	3	29	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	101	3	p	19	3	7	11	3
51	17	13	3	p	47	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	p	23	3	73	7	3	p	p
53	3	7	p	3	131	109	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	101	p	3	157
57	p	p	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	31	181	3	23	41
59	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	19	59	3	13	p	3	7
61	p	3	p	p	3	17	11	3	71	p	3	7	37	3	p	43	3	11	7	3
63	23	127	3	7	11	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	179	p	3	11	19	3	p	p
67	11	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	73	3	11	p	3	29	7	3	47	13	3
69	7	47	3	p	p	3	37	7	3	11	p	3	13	113	3	p	53	3	p	p
71	3	p	43	3	p	181	3	11	p	3	17	p	3	7	79	3	p	p	3	13
73	13	3	p	37	3	7	p	3	43	41	3	17	7	3	19	p	3	83	29	3
77	3	11	151	3	23	71	3	83	p	3	7	29	3	17	13	3	p	7	3	p
79	53	3	7	31	3	151	p	3	13	7	3	127	p	3	17	47	3	37	p	3
81	173	7	3	p	29	3	79	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	53	11
83	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	151	3	41	7	3	17	11	3	p
87	89	17	3	137	p	3	p	43	3	59	13	3	7	11	3	19	127	3	17	7
89	7	179	17	3	7	p	3	19	139	3	p	7	3	43	23	3	89	13	3	17
91	73	3	53	7	3	p	113	3	23	11	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	19	3
93	103	31	3	163	17	3	p	11	3	7	19	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	11	p
97	3	3	p	11	3	29	13	3	p	79	3	61	47	3	7	p	3	p	p	3
99	13	11	3	41	p	3	7	17	3	31	p	3	11	7	3	97	29	3	p	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XIX.

	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379
01	7	13	3	31	89	3	17	7	3	p	163	3	p	11	3	p	19	3	103	151
03	3	79	41	3	59	173	3	17	13	3	p	11	3	7	113	3	31	37	3	29
07	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	13	23	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	7	p
09	3	p	p	3	23	11	3	p	p	3	7	43	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	167
11	p	3	7	11	3	29	31	3	131	7	3	17	127	3	11	p	3	43	p	3
13	p	7	3	p	13	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	29	3	p	31
17	p	3	p	23	3	13	7	3	11	19	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	p	13	3
19	181	19	3	p	79	3	11	73	3	p	p	3	7	67	3	17	p	3	59	7
21	3	41	29	3	7	59	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	17	67	3	13
23	13	3	11	7	3	p	53	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	p	157	3	7	109	3
27	3	7	17	3	73	p	3	19	7	3	61	137	3	163	13	3	191	31	3	17
29	7	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	107	59	3	7	p	3	29	11	3
31	137	p	3	47	17	3	7	23	3	p	19	3	31	7	3	13	11	3	p	83
33	3	23	19	3	p	7	3	109	p	3	29	71	3	37	11	3	p	97	3	7
37	p	p	3	7	83	3	p	17	3	43	7	3	23	p	3	p	61	3	157	59
39	3	71	7	3	13	61	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	29	3	7	13	3	11
41	23	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	17	3	13	167	3	p	7	3	11	79	3
43	7	47	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	p	107	3	11	p	3	13	19
47	11	3	67	19	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
49	13	37	3	163	7	3	67	p	3	11	p	3	193	13	3	p	p	3	7	137
51	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	43	3	7	97	3	41	17	3	23	7	3	p
53	31	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	137	7	3	53	p	3	13	17	3	19	p	3
57	3	11	13	3	p	139	3	7	p	3	p	73	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	p
59	107	3	101	103	3	p	7	3	29	13	3	p	19	3	47	23	3	61	17	3
61	p	p	3	13	19	3	61	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7
63	3	29	p	3	7	p	3	97	191	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p
67	p	59	3	41	p	3	37	p	3	7	101	3	83	11	3	p	7	3	19	p
69	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	83	7	3	19	11	3	p	89	3	139	179	3	43
71	7	3	19	37	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	107	p	3
73	p	61	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	131	3	p	7	3	p	101	3	11	13
77	43	3	p	11	3	79	p	3	p	103	3	7	p	3	11	53	3	37	7	3
79	109	11	3	7	p	3	43	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	41	3	p	163
81	3	97	7	3	191	157	3	p	13	3	11	p	3	29	37	3	7	p	3	19
83	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	19	23	3	p	13	3	p	43	3
87	3	p	131	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	41	3	7	19	3	13	29	3	p
89	151	3	11	p	3	7	19	3	37	47	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	23	p	3
91	11	p	3	151	7	3	p	p	3	71	29	3	89	139	3	p	p	3	7	p
93	3	17	p	3	p	23	3	p	79	3	7	13	3	61	p	3	p	7	3	p
97	p	7	3	17	p	3	p	31	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	p	p
99	3	53	p	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	149	7	3	p	p	3	13

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XX.

	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399
01	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	43	61	3	p	31	3	199	29	3	p
03	7	3	11	p	3	139	p	3	p	p	3	p	197	3	7	p	3	p	53	3
07	3	53	13	3	193	7	3	p	151	3	19	p	3	23	157	3	p	59	3	7
09	191	3	19	29	3	97	p	3	197	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
11	p	23	3	7	71	3	p	p	3	167	7	3	113	19	3	p	11	3	41	107
13	3	p	7	3	107	19	3	p	37	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	7	151	3	167
17	7	47	3	p	41	3	23	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	43	173	3	29	179
19	3	p	p	3	103	13	3	31	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11
21	193	3	37	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	79	p	3	11	p	3
23	47	67	3	19	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	61	p	3	11	p	3	7	13
27	11	3	7	p	3	59	19	3	41	7	3	11	p	3	89	29	3	p	p	3
29	17	7	3	p	83	3	p	p	3	11	31	3	p	67	3	7	23	3	p	p
31	3	17	p	3	p	53	3	7	13	3	23	109	3	37	7	3	p	67	3	73
33	73	3	13	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	47	13	3	p	61	3
37	3	11	p	3	7	89	3	p	71	3	103	7	3	139	113	3	13	79	3	p
39	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	7	p	3
41	109	43	3	23	13	3	17	19	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	11
43	3	7	167	3	37	p	3	17	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	29	11	3	59
47	p	37	3	31	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	13	7	3	71	41	3	p	43
49	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	p	53	3	17	11	3	19	103	3	31	p	3	7
51	13	p	29	p	3	19	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	127	7	3
53	p	3	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	17	23	3	37	19	3	11	p
57	19	p	67	11	3	p	29	3	7	163	3	p	37	3	11	7	3	83	p	3
59	7	11	3	89	p	3	67	7	3	p	139	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	23	31
61	3	31	p	3	p	p	3	83	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	89
63	17	3	83	13	3	7	23	3	11	47	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	17	p	3
67	3	p	17	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	53	3	p	61	3	p	7	3	17
69	p	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	47	7	3	13	107	3	29	p	3	p	p	3
71	11	7	3	p	17	3	p	137	3	p	89	3	173	p	3	7	p	3	13	p
73	3	59	p	3	79	17	3	7	p	3	41	43	3	p	7	3	97	31	3	71
77	13	p	3	p	109	3	p	17	3	p	23	3	7	13	3	19	11	3	p	7
79	3	73	101	3	7	173	3	13	17	3	p	7	3	53	11	3	p	p	3	p
81	113	3	p	7	3	41	47	3	59	17	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	7	19	3
83	p	p	3	131	29	3	101	p	3	7	11	3	163	p	3	23	7	3	p	p
87	7	3	p	23	3	47	11	3	37	13	3	149	17	3	7	31	3	11	p	3
89	41	p	3	13	11	3	7	79	3	127	p	3	101	7	3	11	13	3	113	p
91	3	181	11	3	61	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	11	17	3	19	p	3	7
93	11	3	149	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	73	17	3	13	7	3
97	3	p	7	3	137	13	3	11	97	3	p	19	3	p	127	3	7	17	3	23
99	31	3	p	19	3	11	p	3	7	59	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	17	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXI.

	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419
01	13	3	7	191	3	101	11	3	p	7	3	23	p	3	19	47	3	11	p	3
03	109	7	3	41	11	3	19	13	3	p	131	3	p	103	3	7	p	3	17	p
07	11	3	31	17	3	p	7	3	13	19	3	11	89	3	47	p	3	179	97	3
09	p	19	3	173	17	3	p	p	3	11	23	3	7	101	3	13	p	3	p	7
11	3	p	75	3	7	17	3	11	37	3	p	7	3	109	p	3	p	53	3	p
13	p	3	p	7	3	11	17	3	p	163	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3
17	3	7	131	3	13	31	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	79	83	3	p	13	3	167
19	7	3	37	23	3	p	151	3	p	17	3	13	47	3	7	p	3	p	19	3
21	31	53	3	61	83	3	7	43	3	151	17	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	11
23	3	p	19	3	p	7	3	193	p	3	p	17	3	31	23	3	107	11	3	7
27	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	139	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	131	p	3	151	p
29	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	89	11	3	37	17	3	7	p	3	23
31	p	3	p	31	3	p	41	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	29	59	3
33	7	67	3	53	p	3	179	7	3	p	37	3	p	p	3	41	17	3	11	19
37	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	97	13	3	31	7	3	11	73	3	p	17	3
39	p	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	67	3	p	13	3	7	17
41	3	137	p	3	37	71	3	131	p	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	p
43	23	3	7	p	3	p	97	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	13	p	3
47	3	19	167	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	p	23	3	173	7	3	p	109	3	p
49	19	3	11	157	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	181	p	3	83	p	3
51	11	p	3	p	19	3	13	p	3	31	p	3	7	p	3	37	p	3	p	7
53	3	p	p	3	7	107	3	83	p	3	61	7	3	13	p	3	23	43	3	p
57	41	13	3	p	23	3	109	53	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	19	p
59	3	7	127	3	p	p	3	3	7	3	19	79	3	59	11	3	p	p	3	p
61	7	3	13	p	3	47	73	3	29	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	41	3
63	p	p	3	181	43	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	89	61	3	p	29
67	103	3	67	37	3	113	11	3	p	71	3	7	29	3	p	197	3	11	7	3
69	17	p	3	7	11	3	67	59	3	53	7	3	p	41	3	11	p	3	149	p
71	3	17	7	3	p	29	3	p	23	3	67	13	3	11	113	3	7	p	3	19
73	11	3	17	47	3	13	89	3	7	p	3	11	149	3	67	7	3	37	13	3
77	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	11	41	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	71	p	3	13
79	13	3	47	149	3	7	19	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	41	p	3
81	149	23	3	11	7	3	17	13	3	107	p	3	p	p	3	41	p	3	7	p
83	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	29	13	3	73	7	3	p
87	p	7	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	17	181	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	p	11
89	3	p	p	3	19	37	3	7	31	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	47	11	3	199
91	47	3	43	13	3	p	7	3	103	179	3	17	157	3	p	11	3	23	163	3
93	p	p	3	31	p	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	7	11	3	p	173	3	p	7
97	101	3	59	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	13	61	3	17	p	3	7	p	3
99	p	61	3	71	p	p	p	11	3	7	73	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	11	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXII.

	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439
01	97	p	3	7	109	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	41	59	3	p	11
03	3	71	7	3	p	19	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	43
07	7	13	3	p	p	3	137	7	3	107	29	3	p	11	3	139	p	3	71	23
09	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	41	11	3	7	83	3	p	109	3	19
11	43	3	13	29	3	7	p	3	31	11	3	19	7	3	p	13	3	p	193	3
13	p	23	3	17	7	3	43	11	3	13	p	3	79	p	3	53	p	3	7	p
17	p	3	7	11	3	17	19	3	47	7	3	p	23	3	11	p	3	p	43	3
19	p	7	3	101	13	3	17	p	3	167	p	3	11	p	3	7	53	3	29	37
21	3	73	p	3	59	101	3	7	p	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	181	p	3	167
23	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	29	p	3	173	71	3	23	13	3
27	3	103	p	3	7	23	3	p	113	3	17	7	3	37	p	3	p	73	3	13
29	13	3	11	7	3	71	47	3	p	p	3	17	139	3	137	19	3	7	41	3
31	11	p	3	p	151	3	89	13	3	7	37	3	17	p	3	101	7	3	53	197
33	3	7	157	3	p	p	3	151	7	3	23	p	3	17	13	3	p	101	3	p
37	127	29	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	59	53
39	3	p	p	3	31	7	3	79	p	3	193	179	3	19	11	3	17	191	3	7
41	17	3	53	13	3	19	p	3	p	23	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	17	7	3
43	p	17	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	83	89	3	p	19	3	17	p
47	19	3	83	17	3	157	11	3	7	67	3	13	59	3	23	7	3	11	163	3
49	7	113	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	29	p	3	61	67	3	11	p	3	13	71
51	3	61	11	3	p	17	3	p	73	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	67	3	p
53	11	3	29	41	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	19	97	3	p	p	3
57	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	7	103	3	191	p	3	149	7	3	113
59	137	3	7	p	3	11	29	3	p	7	3	p	181	3	13	43	3	p	61	3
61	p	7	3	11	p	3	37	61	3	p	17	3	p	131	3	7	p	3	23	p
63	3	11	13	3	p	31	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	103	7	3	47	107	3	p
67	23	149	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	19	13	3	p	7
69	3	p	43	3	7	p	3	19	163	3	13	7	3	31	17	3	p	11	3	p
71	p	3	41	7	3	p	71	3	43	97	3	23	p	3	29	11	3	7	19	3
73	p	181	3	p	p	3	139	p	3	7	19	3	109	11	3	p	7	3	73	p
77	7	3	67	31	3	p	p	3	53	11	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	p	17	3
79	29	p	3	p	107	3	7	11	3	p	23	3	113	7	3	p	31	3	11	13
1	3	p	p	3	23	7	3	179	137	3	67	29	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	7
3	p	3	p	11	3	97	p	3	19	53	3	7	p	3	11	41	3	p	7	3
7	3	p	7	3	p	37	3	p	13	3	11	19	3	43	p	3	7	p	3	p
9	p	3	13	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	73	3	157	7	3	p	p	3
1	7	31	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	13	41	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	p
3	3	p	p	3	11	191	3	p	59	3	p	47	3	7	23	3	13	p	3	29
7	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	19	71	3	29	p	3	p	37	3	7	p
9	3	19	p	3	p	41	3	127	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	89	7	3	23

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXIII.

	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459
01	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	71	3	11	7	3	89	83	3	31	23	3	197
03	79	3	p	7	3	191	13	3	11	83	3	23	17	3	p	p	3	7	163	3
07	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	p	43	3	p	17	3	59	p	3	29
09	7	3	11	59	3	47	31	3	p	p	3	79	53	3	7	47	3	43	19	3
11	11	p	3	73	89	3	7	p	3	97	19	3	29	7	3	71	17	3	61	31
13	3	31	13	3	23	7	3	61	41	3	p	197	3	113	p	3	p	17	3	7
17	p	157	3	7	p	3	p	97	3	p	7	3	103	p	3	23	11	3	p	17
19	3	p	7	3	43	p	3	197	p	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	7	131	3	47
21	p	3	p	23	3	211	p	3	7	29	3	p	11	3	53	7	3	13	p	3
23	7	p	3	127	31	3	p	7	3	167	11	3	41	61	3	p	43	3	p	19
27	p	3	47	19	3	7	11	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	p	53	3	11	p	3
29	p	p	3	97	7	3	13	p	3	179	37	3	31	p	3	11	103	3	7	13
31	3	p	11	3	157	p	3	41	127	3	7	p	3	11	181	3	p	7	3	23
33	11	3	7	43	3	p	p	3	107	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3
37	3	19	31	3	37	p	3	7	13	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	47	p	3	71
39	47	3	13	101	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	53	23	3
41	p	37	3	11	19	3	p	p	3	13	73	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7
43	3	11	151	3	7	p	3	101	p	3	31	7	3	p	29	3	13	149	3	p
47	17	131	3	61	13	3	p	29	3	7	107	3	p	137	3	37	7	3	19	11
49	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	73	7	3	19	13	3	101	47	3	191	11	3	p
51	7	3	17	p	3	13	p	3	p	79	3	163	37	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
53	p	67	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	p	71	3	p	p
57	13	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	31	11	3	7	167	3	131	p	3	p	7	3
59	p	p	3	7	23	3	17	11	3	p	7	3	p	67	3	29	p	3	11	p
61	3	13	7	3	173	11	3	17	113	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	67	3	19
63	139	3	p	11	3	p	59	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3
67	3	29	p	3	53	41	3	89	p	3	11	31	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	43
69	127	3	p	13	3	7	19	3	11	193	3	17	7	3	41	p	3	37	p	3
71	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	17	59	3	199	109	3	7	p
73	3	163	p	3	11	29	3	p	23	3	7	199	3	17	37	3	p	7	3	31
77	11	7	3	199	79	3	43	p	3	41	p	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	13	23
79	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	61	p	3	23	7	3	17	p	3	p
81	17	3	p	p	3	109	7	3	37	31	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	17	11	3
83	13	17	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	79	11	3	17	7
87	p	3	67	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	73	11	3	13	p	3	7	p	3
89	p	p	3	p	17	3	23	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	109	p
91	3	7	13	3	p	17	3	47	7	3	67	p	3	19	p	3	p	29	3	11
93	7	3	p	103	3	19	11	3	p	13	3	43	p	3	7	127	3	11	p	3
97	3	193	11	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	p	41	3	7
99	11	3	31	29	3	103	p	3	59	17	3	7	97	3	173	p	3	13	7	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXIV.

	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479
01	157	3	47	p	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	19	7	3	107	p	3	p	13	3
03	179	p	3	19	7	3	29	p	3	17	11	3	13	p	3	67	181	3	7	p
07	13	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3
09	139	7	3	p	11	3	127	13	3	61	29	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	p	23
11	3	13	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	11	7	3	47	p	3	p
13	11	3	37	29	3	193	7	3	13	49	3	11	31	3	17	p	3	p	137	3
17	3	107	113	3	7	181	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	p
19	17	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	p	19	3	7	p	3
21	p	17	3	11	61	3	23	19	3	7	13	3	p	79	3	p	7	3	17	173
23	3	7	17	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	59	p	3	37	47	3	p	13	3	17
27	p	193	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	167	31	3	83	7	3	p	97	3	13	11
29	3	163	p	3	29	7	3	83	p	3	131	p	3	19	43	3	p	11	3	7
31	191	3	83	107	3	19	13	3	p	71	3	7	73	3	p	11	3	59	7	3
33	13	p	3	7	59	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	149	11	3	p	19	3	31	p
37	19	3	p	p	3	173	149	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3
39	7	29	3	149	p	3	p	7	3	73	17	3	97	p	3	137	p	3	11	p
41	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	43	31	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	191
43	41	3	131	11	3	7	p	3	139	13	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3
47	3	p	103	3	p	89	3	p	79	3	7	p	3	113	17	3	29	7	3	p
49	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	37	3	23	17	3	13	59	3
51	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	109	p
53	3	p	23	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	211	61	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	79
57	11	101	3	151	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	19	p	3	p	7
59	3	31	167	3	7	p	3	19	47	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	p	163	3	199
61	p	3	p	7	3	101	29	3	p	151	3	p	167	3	31	199	3	7	11	3
63	73	13	3	71	97	3	p	101	3	7	19	3	151	p	3	p	7	3	23	p
67	7	3	13	199	3	p	23	3	p	67	3	101	11	3	7	13	3	37	151	3
69	23	137	3	89	31	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	73	3	p	p
71	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	103	43	3	127	37	3	13	23	3	7
73	p	3	p	79	3	p	11	3	19	107	3	7	41	3	29	113	3	11	7	3
77	3	61	7	3	p	47	3	29	p	3	179	13	3	11	197	33	7	p	3	p
79	11	3	p	19	3	13	p	3	7	109	3	11	p	3	79	7	3	p	13	3
81	7	p	3	p	53	3	p	7	3	11	23	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p	p
83	3	p	31	3	23	37	3	11	173	3	197	29	3	7	103	3	41	71	3	13
87	17	p	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	23	43	3	7	47
89	3	11	41	3	p	p	3	71	p	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	103	7	3	37
91	p	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	41	19	3	p	p	3	p	83	3
93	p	7	3	17	19	3	53	73	3	p	p	3	p	83	3	7	37	3	47	11
97	31	3	67	13	3	17	7	3	23	p	3	109	p	3	[illegible]	11	3	p	211	3
99	p	73	3	p	p	3	17	53	3	43	13	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	19	7

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXV.

	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499
01	23	103	3	11	29	3	7	31	3	79	19	3	p	7	3	59	193	3	p	139
03	3	11	19	3	97	7	3	113	37	3	p	p	3	47	127	3	p	23	3	7
07	61	73	3	7	p	3	13	53	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	31	113	3	p	11
09	3	p	7	3	p	179	3	67	p	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	29
11	41	3	37	p	3	139	p	3	7	59	3	67	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
13	7	13	3	p	p	3	173	7	3	41	23	3	29	11	3	67	p	3	109	19
17	p	3	13	19	3	7	61	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	83	31	3
19	31	p	3	211	7	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	83	149	3	23	29	3	7	p
21	3	p	p	3	41	11	3	83	p	3	7	p	3	31	73	3	11	7	3	p
23	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	19	p	3
27	3	17	29	3	79	p	3	7	157	3	11	13	3	107	7	3	p	p	3	p
29	p	3	17	31	3	13	7	3	11	113	3	73	19	3	p	p	3	223	13	3
31	43	p	3	17	19	3	11	p	3	167	p	3	7	p	3	p	31	3	p	7
33	3	127	139	3	7	p	3	p	47	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	41	3	13
37	11	37	3	p	p	3	17	13	3	7	p	3	53	103	3	p	7	3	19	p
39	3	7	p	3	59	p	3	17	7	3	19	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p
41	7	3	19	p	3	p	127	3	13	109	3	157	41	3	7	107	3	p	11	3
43	107	31	3	29	193	3	7	79	3	17	p	3	23	7	3	13	11	3	p	p
47	23	3	p	13	3	43	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	197	p	3	p	7	3
49	p	89	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	31	7	3	17	61	3	p	131	3	79	199
51	3	179	7	3	13	47	3	p	11	3	181	23	3	17	p	3	7	13	3	11
53	29	3	73	p	3	23	11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	17	7	3	11	p	3
57	3	p	11	3	47	59	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	17	p	3	p
59	11	3	p	37	3	7	13	3	p	173	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	17	73	3
61	13	17	3	137	7	3	p	p	3	11	71	3	p	13	3	29	53	3	7	47
63	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	11	131	3	7	211	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17
67	71	7	3	11	17	3	41	p	3	23	139	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	47	29
69	3	11	13	3	19	17	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	157	3	107
71	53	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	29	3	61	19	3	71	p	3
73	p	67	3	13	p	3	p	17	3	p	31	3	7	97	3	89	13	3	53	7
77	131	3	23	7	3	31	p	3	37	17	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3
79	p	p	3	101	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	p	11	3	43	7	3	31	23
81	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	19	p	3	p	67	3	151
83	7	3	53	p	3	19	89	3	p	11	3	137	13	3	7	179	3	p	83	3
87	3	p	109	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	191	101	3	13	17	3	11	p	3	7
89	19	3	43	11	3	p	181	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	11	17	3	p	7	3
91	p	11	3	7	p	3	23	97	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	101	17	3	p	p
93	3	p	7	3	71	p	3	59	13	3	11	p	3	p	43	3	7	17	3	p
97	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	13	29	3	p	47	3	p	p	3	41	17
99	3	157	p	3	11	23	3	p	107	3	37	p	3	7	p	3	13	19	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

Tab. XXVI.

	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519
01	3	p	17	3	13	11	3	7	37	3	p	137	3	29	7	3	11	13	3	17
03	31	3	61	11	3	p	7	3	101	109	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	149	p	3
07	3	89	p	3	7	17	3	p	23	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	29	3	p
09	43	3	23	7	3	53	13	3	11	p	3	p	41	3	101	19	3	7	103	3
11	13	p	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	7	29	3	83	13	3	p	7	3	197	23
13	3	7	149	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	139	79	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	p
17	11	23	3	67	p	3	7	41	3	59	17	3	p	7	3	p	71	3	p	193
19	3	p	13	3	127	7	3	67	89	3	163	17	3	19	p	3	41	p	3	7
21	p	3	p	p	3	19	223	3	p	13	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
23	p	p	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	181	17	3	67	11	3	29	137
27	19	3	p	59	3	p	p	3	7	127	3	29	11	3	p	7	3	13	p	3
29	7	p	3	p	211	3	197	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	227	17	3	p	p
31	3	p	p	3	29	13	3	97	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	11
33	p	3	191	p	3	7	11	3	p	31	3	p	7	3	19	29	3	11	17	3
37	3	181	11	3	31	97	3	113	29	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	167
39	11	3	7	71	3	p	79	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	31	p	3
41	163	7	3	p	p	3	89	p	3	11	43	3	p	p	3	7	113	3	47	p
43	3	41	47	3	73	p	3	7	13	3	p	199	3	p	7	3	43	59	3	127
47	p	p	3	11	61	3	p	31	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	139	7
49	3	11	109	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	71	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	p
51	p	3	31	7	3	p	p	3	211	p	3	p	53	3	23	p	3	7	19	3
53	p	p	3	43	13	3	37	p	3	7	19	3	107	89	3	31	7	3	p	11
57	7	3	29	37	3	13	179	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	73	13	3
59	113	p	3	p	p	3	7	193	3	131	p	3	13	7	3	47	p	3	p	223
61	3	103	p	3	p	7	3	23	181	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	19	191	3	7
63	13	3	p	p	3	59	29	3	19	11	3	7	p	3	53	p	3	37	7	3
67	3	13	7	3	109	11	3	p	p	3	223	19	3	31	13	3	7	p	3	157
69	p	3	17	11	3	61	23	3	7	p	3	p	167	3	11	7	3	p	p	3
71	7	11	3	17	41	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	47	3	13	163	3	p	p
73	3	131	p	3	17	103	3	p	p	3	11	73	3	7	p	3	p	23	3	p
77	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	19	13	3	47	83	3	p	31	3	7	p
79	3	19	137	3	11	37	3	17	83	3	7	61	3	191	p	3	p	7	3	59
81	61	3	7	83	3	p	59	3	17	7	3	13	19	3	p	p	3	53	29	3
83	11	7	3	p	19	3	p	43	3	17	23	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13	227
87	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	151	67	3	17	p	3	p	79	3	p	11	3
89	13	31	3	41	29	3	173	p	3	p	47	3	7	13	3	23	11	3	19	7
91	3	53	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	19	7	3	17	11	3	p	67	3	p
93	p	3	19	7	3	p	163	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	7	p	3
97	3	7	13	3	p	19	3	79	7	3	37	p	3	103	23	3	17	p	3	11
99	7	3	179	101	3	p	11	3	23	13	3	p	43	3	7	p	3	11	p	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXVII.

	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539
01	149	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	83	11	3
03	7	p	3	193	13	3	41	7	3	p	p	3	83	151	3	p	11	3	173	19
07	131	3	17	19	3	7	31	3	p	191	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	43	13	3
09	p	107	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	157	11	3	13	p	3	73	p	3	7	31
11	3	31	109	3	17	p	3	p	11	3	7	173	3	89	p	3	p	7	3	11
13	13	3	7	p	3	17	11	3	p	7	3	p	127	3	31	59	3	11	p	3
17	3	13	11	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p
19	11	3	79	113	3	29	7	3	13	p	3	11	19	3	p	109	3	p	p	3
21	p	p	3	p	19	3	101	p	3	11	37	3	7	71	3	13	29	3	107	7
23	3	47	p	3	7	53	3	11	101	3	17	7	3	p	41	3	p	31	3	p
27	p	p	3	11	103	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	19	p
29	3	7	29	3	13	p	3	67	7	3	19	p	3	17	23	3	p	13	3	199
31	7	3	19	43	3	131	p	3	23	41	3	13	p	3	7	199	3	p	p	3
33	61	37	3	59	p	3	7	p	3	43	181	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	13	11
37	17	3	p	199	3	107	13	3	p	p	3	7	139	3	p	11	3	17	7	3
39	13	17	3	7	41	3	p	23	3	167	7	3	p	11	3	37	p	3	17	p
41	3	23	7	3	229	p	3	13	53	3	29	11	3	41	p	3	7	61	3	13
43	71	3	89	17	3	p	61	3	7	11	3	19	37	3	13	7	3	223	23	3
47	3	p	13	3	179	11	3	p	43	3	p	p	3	7	19	3	11	71	3	73
49	23	3	p	11	3	7	17	3	41	13	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	59	p	3
51	p	11	3	13	7	3	37	17	3	p	p	3	11	31	3	p	13	3	7	p
53	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	71	17	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	163
57	p	7	3	41	p	3	11	p	3	p	17	3	19	229	3	7	p	3	p	79
59	3	43	p	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	97	17	3	p	7	3	23	p	3	p
61	79	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	211	3	p	13	3	193	19	3	37	p	3
63	11	p	3	p	23	3	13	19	3	p	47	3	7	17	3	29	103	3	61	7
67	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	29	p	3	79	p	3	127	17	3	7	11	3
69	p	13	3	p	71	3	31	p	3	7	p	3	p	83	3	p	7	3	103	29
71	3	7	167	3	137	p	3	113	7	3	73	p	3	19	11	3	191	17	3	31
73	7	3	13	83	3	19	p	3	37	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	17	3
77	3	p	61	3	97	7	3	89	11	3	p	41	3	p	53	3	13	p	3	7
79	19	3	23	p	3	p	11	3	p	31	3	7	p	3	p	131	3	11	7	3
81	p	p	3	7	11	3	139	47	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	p	23
83	3	p	7	3	31	p	3	p	p	3	109	13	3	11	79	3	7	p	3	37
87	7	23	3	p	73	3	19	7	3	11	p	3	13	197	3	41	37	3	p	p
89	3	p	p	3	p	43	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	89	3	53	19	3	13
91	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	227	19	3	43	7	3	149	p	3	p	p	3
93	113	19	3	11	7	3	23	13	3	197	p	3	137	107	3	p	p	3	7	p
97	59	3	7	151	3	149	p	3	13	7	3	p	223	3	61	p	3	23	p	3
99	53	7	3	61	47	3	151	37	3	p	29	3	p	67	3	7	p	3	p	11

INCOMPOSITS.

Tab. XXVIII.

	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559
01	p	p	3	13	p	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	41	p
03	3	7	67	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	29	17	3	p	53	3	p
07	53	61	3	11	41	3	7	227	3	p	67	3	p	7	3	47	17	3	p	37
09	3	11	151	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	19	67	3	3	17	3	7
11	p	3	23	p	3	19	97	3	59	43	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
13	p	53	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	89	7	3	p	p	3	43	19	3	p	11
17	19	3	p	29	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	151	7	3	p	p	3
19	7	13	3	p	p	3	193	7	3	p	37	3	p	11	3	59	p	3	p	199
21	3	p	59	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	7	157	3	p	p	3	p
23	89	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	73	11	3	199	7	3	19	13	3	103	p	3
27	3	113	211	3	37	11	3	p	109	3	7	p	3	61	43	3	11	7	3	p
29	97	3	7	11	3	31	p	3	p	7	3	29	p	3	11	p	3	23	p	3
31	71	7	3	p	13	3	p	229	3	163	113	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	31	p
33	3	p	193	3	29	23	3	7	p	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p
37	p	43	3	67	p	3	11	127	3	137	47	3	7	p	3	19	23	3	p	7
39	3	p	73	3	7	p	3	19	29	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	p	139	3	13
41	13	3	11	7	3	p	101	3	173	p	3	67	37	3	p	p	3	7	19	3
43	11	29	3	31	p	3	53	13	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	67	7	3	p	43
47	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	13	23	3	p	101	3	7	p	3	107	11	3
49	p	173	3	17	71	3	7	53	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	p	p
51	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	p	131	3	p	11	3	19	197	3	7
53	191	3	227	13	3	17	31	3	19	179	3	7	11	3	23	73	3	127	7	3
57	3	31	7	3	13	89	3	17	11	3	p	19	3	197	p	3	7	13	3	11
59	p	3	29	19	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	31	7	3	11	83	3
61	7	41	3	p	11	3	47	7	3	17	p	3	73	23	3	11	p	3	13	107
63	3	p	11	3	107	p	3	23	83	3	17	p	3	7	37	3	p	p	3	191
67	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	53	3	17	13	3	181	p	3	7	p
69	3	19	p	3	p	197	3	11	p	3	7	43	3	17	p	3	179	7	3	97
71	139	3	7	p	3	11	23	3	37	7	3	p	19	3	13	61	3	43	p	3
73	23	7	3	11	19	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	7	p	3	59	223
77	17	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	23	167	3	29	149	3	17	71	3
79	41	17	3	13	157	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	79	3	p	13	3	17	7
81	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	29	p	3	13	7	3	p	109	3	p	11	3	17
83	p	3	19	7	3	p	149	3	71	p	3	139	59	3	113	11	3	7	29	3
87	3	7	p	3	23	13	3	p	7	3	31	11	3	97	p	3	233	p	3	p
89	7	3	233	137	3	79	17	3	131	11	3	229	13	3	7	p	3	47	p	3
91	p	47	3	109	29	3	7	11	3	127	89	3	p	7	3	23	p	3	11	13
93	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	157	17	3	37	97	3	13	211	3	11	p	3	7
97	47	11	3	7	p	3	83	37	3	43	7	3	11	31	3	53	p	3	p	p
99	3	83	7	3	p	71	3	p	13	3	11	17	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	29

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXIX.

	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579
01	3	p	43	3	p	p	3	p	79	3	7	11	3	p	61	3	p	7	3	p
03	p	3	7	13	3	p	23	3	43	7	3	17	p	3	137	p	3	19	p	3
07	3	19	p	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	109	p	3	17	7	3	11	13	3	79
09	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	19	3	11	131	3	p	p	3
11	79	11	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	p	47	3	7	223	3	17	53	3	13	7
13	3	p	67	3	7	31	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	37	p	3	17	p	3	29
17	13	17	3	199	p	3	11	43	3	7	23	3	29	13	3	113	7	3	17	p
19	3	7	17	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	19	p	3	31	67	3	157	p	3	17
21	7	3	11	17	3	29	41	3	p	p	3	239	p	3	7	97	3	197	67	3
23	11	p	3	151	17	3	7	131	3	p	127	3	p	7	3	23	29	3	53	p
27	179	3	59	23	3	p	17	3	p	13	3	7	89	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
29	43	37	3	7	73	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	151	p	3	p	11	3	p	53
31	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	19
33	137	3	53	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	19	11	3	79	7	3	13	151	3
37	3	73	p	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	p	17	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	11
39	p	3	p	53	3	7	11	3	113	97	3	p	7	3	71	163	3	11	p	3
41	p	31	3	103	7	3	13	23	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	11	p	3	7	13
43	3	23	11	3	p	p	3	179	p	3	7	p	3	11	17	3	59	7	3	p
47	41	7	3	29	47	3	37	p	3	11	p	3	19	p	3	7	17	3	p	p
49	3	p	p	3	19	193	3	7	13	3	89	p	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	167
51	23	3	13	37	3	11	7	3	139	p	3	67	p	3	73	13	3	p	17	3
53	p	233	3	11	p	3	181	19	3	13	59	3	7	83	3	67	p	3	p	7
57	29	3	101	7	3	23	53	3	p	p	3	61	31	3	p	p	3	7	47	3
59	61	89	3	p	13	3	p	211	3	7	p	3	p	41	3	p	7	3	p	11
61	3	7	127	3	131	163	3	31	7	3	43	13	3	19	37	3	23	11	3	149
63	7	3	p	157	3	13	p	3	101	p	3	p	173	3	7	11	3	47	13	3
67	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	149	11	3	p	p	3	p	61	3	7
69	13	3	p	p	3	p	61	3	29	11	3	7	p	3	101	23	3	41	7	3
71	47	p	3	7	149	3	p	11	3	23	7	3	p	103	3	p	101	3	11	29
73	3	13	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	p
77	7	11	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	227	p	3	11	181	3	13	137	3	31	p
79	3	p	167	3	p	29	3	p	23	3	11	p	3	7	229	3	p	19	3	37
81	p	3	23	13	3	7	p	3	11	19	3	211	7	3	47	71	3	p	p	3
83	17	19	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	89	37	3	7	23
87	p	3	7	113	3	71	p	3	163	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p	107	3
89	11	7	3	17	p	3	83	109	3	p	p	3	59	p	3	7	p	3	13	103
91	3	83	181	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	37	p	3	29	7	3	31	p	3	p
93	p	3	41	p	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	p	11	3
97	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p	29	3	59
99	p	3	p	7	3	p	31	3	17	p	3	47	11	3	13	239	3	7	p	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXX.

	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599
01	31	3	11	173	3	19	p	3	127	p	3	7	53	3	191	13	3	227	7	3
03	11	97	3	7	p	3	p	47	3	13	7	3	73	31	3	157	19	3	79	37
07	19	3	p	199	3	41	103	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3
09	7	p	3	p	13	3	29	7	3	p	p	3	p	127	3	p	11	3	p	139
11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	p	13	3	7	11	3	p	29	3	181
13	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	103	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	211	13	3
17	3	89	p	3	p	163	3	71	11	3	7	31	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	11
19	13	3	7	29	3	139	11	3	131	7	3	p	p	3	p	53	3	11	41	3
21	17	7	3	p	11	3	31	13	3	p	p	3	p	137	3	7	p	3	163	p
23	3	13	11	3	37	43	3	7	59	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	109	p	3	37
27	p	37	3	17	p	3	23	p	3	11	67	3	7	41	3	13	p	3	29	7
29	3	p	p	3	7	107	3	11	89	3	p	7	3	79	67	3	p	p	3	p
31	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	31	3	29	161	3	103	59	3	7	19	3
33	131	61	3	11	71	3	17	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	37	7	3	p	73
37	7	3	p	p	3	p	191	3	17	3	3	13	37	3	7	29	3	31	53	3
39	127	47	3	227	p	3	7	151	3	17	43	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	13	11
41	3	53	139	3	p	7	3	p	29	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	19	11	3	7
43	p	3	p	41	3	p	13	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3
47	3	p	7	3	211	127	3	13	83	3	137	11	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	151
49	p	3	31	19	3	p	223	3	7	11	3	p	179	3	13	7	3	149	97	3
51	7	p	3	23	p	3	89	7	3	167	p	3	193	p	3	17	p	3	11	p
53	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	41	229	3	p	149	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	167
57	p	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	19	73	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	7	p
59	3	19	17	3	53	31	3	67	71	3	7	p	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	17
61	p	3	7	17	3	157	p	3	11	7	3	67	19	3	97	p	3	13	31	3
63	31	7	3	p	17	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	p	61
67	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	37	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	59	131	3
69	11	p	3	p	59	3	13	17	3	109	p	3	7	p	3	71	p	3	19	7
71	3	p	p	3	7	37	3	p	17	3	19	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p
73	p	3	19	7	3	p	23	3	113	17	3	47	p	3	p	41	3	7	11	3
77	3	7	101	3	p	19	3	53	7	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	83	23	3	37
79	7	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	97	p	3	23	11	3	7	13	3	p	p	3
81	241	73	3	79	p	3	7	43	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	37	3	233	p
83	3	83	167	3	233	7	3	29	11	3	p	p	3	43	17	3	13	191	3	7
87	29	31	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	61	7	3	101	p	3	11	17	3	p	223
89	3	p	7	3	23	41	3	p	p	3	37	13	3	11	19	3	7	17	3	239
91	11	3	71	p	3	13	19	3	7	p	3	11	211	3	41	7	3	p	13	3
93	7	p	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	23	p	3	101	17
97	13	3	97	23	3	7	79	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	61	3	p	89	3
99	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	41	113	3	19	p	3	107	p	3	7	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXI.

	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619
01	29	p	3	47	11	3	p	101	3	p	p	3	7	59	3	11	229	3	23	7
03	3	p	11	3	7	17	3	p	41	3	53	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	103
07	23	p	3	13	29	3	p	17	3	7	p	3	97	101	3	p	7	3	19	31
09	3	7	p	3	193	p	3	11	7	3	13	53	3	37	p	3	p	23	3	p
11	7	3	19	41	3	11	p	3	p	17	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	13	113	3
13	p	47	3	11	p	3	7	109	3	p	17	3	41	7	3	137	p	3	p	101
17	p	3	p	p	3	73	p	3	61	p	3	7	13	3	p	227	3	p	7	3
19	47	79	3	7	31	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	29	17	3	p	43	3	p	11
21	3	59	7	3	23	p	3	41	p	3	139	p	3	13	17	3	7	11	3	19
23	193	3	p	179	3	29	p	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	239	7	3	p	211	3
27	3	p	229	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	7	19	3	p	17	3	p
29	p	3	13	23	3	7	19	3	59	11	3	p	7	3	47	13	3	p	17	3
31	173	157	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	37	p	3	7	17
33	3	p	29	3	223	11	3	p	127	3	7	113	3	p	23	3	11	7	3	p
37	p	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	67	3	11	83	3	7	p	3	p	241
39	3	p	59	3	19	p	3	7	83	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	53	107	3	23
41	p	3	107	83	3	13	7	3	11	149	3	p	47	3	p	19	3	29	13	3
43	97	137	3	p	p	3	11	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7
47	13	3	11	7	3	191	p	3	71	59	3	47	73	3	43	p	3	7	23	3
49	11	p	3	29	p	3	p	13	3	7	41	3	23	31	3	61	7	3	127	p
51	3	7	p	3	61	151	3	79	7	3	p	p	3	19	13	3	p	p	3	41
53	7	3	89	p	3	19	131	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	37	11	3
57	3	43	p	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	p	23	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7
59	19	3	p	13	3	23	p	3	p	47	3	7	11	3	41	p	3	151	7	3
61	17	p	3	7	103	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	43	3	p	197	3	p	p
63	3	17	7	3	13	71	3	p	11	3	227	31	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	11
67	7	p	3	17	11	3	19	7	3	41	79	3	197	109	3	11	p	3	13	p
69	3	p	11	3	17	37	3	67	p	3	173	p	3	7	p	3	83	19	3	31
71	11	3	p	73	3	7	13	3	29	19	3	11	7	3	p	23	3	223	p	3
73	13	19	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	11	157	3	71	13	3	67	p	3	7	29
77	p	3	7	173	3	11	47	3	17	7	3	131	29	3	13	139	3	163	43	3
79	73	7	3	11	197	3	p	p	3	17	103	3	233	p	3	7	37	3	p	p
81	3	11	13	3	31	29	3	7	23	13	17	193	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p
83	p	3	23	p	3	47	7	3	107	3	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	31	19	3
87	3	139	19	3	7	43	3	89	p	3	13	7	3	17	p	3	p	11	3	p
89	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	71	3	43	167	3	17	11	3	7	199	3
91	p	23	3	131	241	3	137	31	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	17	7	3	59	p
93	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	199	11	3	29	p	3	17	61	3	47
97	19	17	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	181	107	3	p	7	3	31	103	3	11	13
99	3	37	17	3	101	7	3	163	p	3	p	19	3	13	89	3	11	29	3	7

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXII.

	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639
01	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	251	89	3	7	13	3	p	11	3	p
03	p	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	19	11	3	p	p	3
07	3	173	p	3	17	p	3	73	181	3	7	11	3	29	163	3	p	7	3	p
09	59	3	7	13	3	17	137	3	107	7	3	223	31	3	p	41	3	p	p	3
11	p	7	3	p	139	3	17	11	3	53	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	79
13	3	179	p	3	13	11	3	7	23	3	61	p	3	p	7	3	11	13	3	p
17	p	11	3	101	p	3	p	59	3	17	29	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	13	7
19	3	p	p	3	7	101	3	19	p	3	11	7	3	23	p	3	113	p	3	41
21	109	3	43	7	3	103	13	3	11	p	3	17	191	3	p	p	3	7	19	3
23	13	23	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	19	3	17	13	3	139	7	3	p	97
27	7	3	11	p	3	31	p	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	p	83	3
29	11	p	3	157	163	3	7	149	3	p	p	3	53	7	3	17	p	3	29	p
31	3	p	13	3	149	7	3	3	83	3	p	p	3	p	137	3	17	101	3	7
33	17	3	p	83	3	p	p	p	19	13	3	7	37	3	229	p	3	17	7	3
37	3	p	7	3	29	23	3	43	31	3	13	19	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	17
39	p	3	109	17	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	103	11	3	p	7	3	13	p	3
41	7	p	3	31	17	3	37	7	3	113	11	3	p	97	3	p	23	3	p	43
43	3	p	67	3	41	13	3	p	11	3	23	233	3	7	p	3	31	p	3	11
47	p	29	3	p	7	3	13	17	3	19	67	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	13
49	3	19	11	3	197	p	3	131	17	3	7	p	3	11	67	3	p	7	3	p
51	11	3	7	p	3	71	31	3	p	7	3	11	19	3	107	103	3	37	67	3
53	p	7	3	23	19	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	43	p	3	7	53	3	p	31
57	p	3	13	127	3	11	7	3	239	157	3	137	17	3	23	13	3	103	p	3
59	229	61	3	11	p	3	p	97	3	13	p	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	19	7
61	3	11	23	3	7	73	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	p	17	3	13	p	3	167
63	53	3	19	7	3	p	223	3	37	79	3	83	41	3	p	17	3	7	p	3
67	3	7	71	3	p	19	3	23	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	47
69	7	3	73	47	3	13	29	3	p	p	3	181	151	3	7	11	3	43	13	3
71	p	p	3	97	179	3	7	41	3	p	59	3	13	7	3	151	p	3	23	17
73	3	79	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	127	p	3	41	p	3	7
77	23	97	3	7	p	3	233	11	3	71	7	3	p	p	3	p	37	3	11	p
79	3	13	7	3	43	11	3	67	227	3	p	p	3	61	13	3	7	23	3	137
81	p	3	61	11	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	11	7	3	p	127	3
83	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	199	3	11	241	3	13	43	3	193	109
87	47	3	199	13	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	179	7	3	p	p	3	227	29	3
89	29	p	3	89	7	3	11	37	3	p	13	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	7	61
91	3	p	167	3	11	p	3	p	61	3	7	29	3	p	173	3	p	7	3	89
93	31	3	7	43	3	53	71	3	109	7	3	13	167	3	p	19	3	p	181	3
97	3	37	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	131	3	p
99	p	3	p	23	3	59	7	3	31	73	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXIII.

	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	555	656	657	658	659
01	7	3	19	p	3	53	p	3	11	p	3	p	113	3	7	17	3	p	29	3
03	29	13	3	p	p	3	7	89	3	41	p	3	p	7	3	31	17	3	23	59
07	p	3	11	107	3	251	23	3	229	47	3	7	197	3	p	13	3	p	7	3
09	11	p	3	7	29	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	61	p	3	109	p	3	p	17
11	3	61	7	3	41	31	3	163	p	3	p	p	3	241	149	3	7	23	3	19
13	p	3	157	73	3	p	p	3	7	139	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3
17	3	97	p	3	37	149	3	p	p	3	79	13	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	29
19	p	3	149	p	3	7	19	3	53	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	13	3
21	73	37	3	131	7	3	p	61	3	p	11	3	13	83	3	p	211	3	7	p
23	3	p	p	3	23	113	3	59	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	137	7	3	11
27	43	7	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	29	3	p	p
29	3	13	11	3	19	173	3	7	241	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p
31	11	3	p	23	3	47	7	3	13	29	3	11	37	3	59	19	3	p	p	3
33	p	59	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	11	p	3	7	79	3	13	p	3	43	7
37	p	3	p	7	3	11	109	3	23	p	3	53	89	3	p	p	3	7	p	3
39	17	31	3	11	p	3	37	41	3	7	13	3	p	223	3	p	7	3	p	233
41	3	7	227	3	13	233	3	101	7	3	193	p	3	19	31	3	41	13	3	23
43	7	3	17	37	3	19	127	3	61	101	3	13	53	3	7	p	3	29	p	3
47	3	23	41	3	17	7	3	p	19	3	29	p	3	101	p	3	p	11	3	7
49	19	3	47	229	3	17	13	3	p	107	3	7	71	3	p	11	3	37	7	3
51	13	p	3	7	p	3	17	73	3	p	7	3	23	11	3	p	p	3	p	p
53	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	p	11	3	p	29	3	7	47	3	101
57	7	p	3	139	43	3	19	7	3	17	67	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	p
59	3	83	13	3	73	11	3	31	79	3	17	23	3	7	67	3	11	19	3	71
61	29	3	179	11	3	7	p	3	37	13	3	17	7	3	11	53	3	p	67	3
63	p	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	167	p	3	11	163	3	p	13	3	7	p
67	p	3	7	191	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	17	173	3	13	p	3
69	79	7	3	59	23	3	11	239	3	p	31	3	p	131	3	7	97	3	199	41
71	3	p	p	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	89	3	37
73	17	3	11	p	3	31	7	3	29	43	3	p	13	3	233	23	3	17	19	3
77	3	29	17	3	7	p	3	211	p	3	59	7	3	13	41	3	p	p	3	17
79	139	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	181	3	p	29	3	3	p	3	7	11	3
81	p	13	3	p	17	3	71	p	3	7	151	3	97	p	3	p	7	3	p	p
83	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	37	p	3	151	11	3	19	157	3	p
87	19	p	3	31	59	3	7	17	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	41	19
89	3	p	53	3	p	7	3	67	11	3	p	19	3	23	43	3	13	p	3	7
91	p	3	239	19	3	p	11	3	p	17	3	7	109	3	79	107	3	11	7	3
93	107	23	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	103	7	3	p	p	3	11	179	3	131	p
97	11	3	113	71	3	13	31	3	7	p	3	11	17	3	p	7	3	19	13	3
99	7	43	3	p	13	3	23	7	3	11	p	3	13	17	3	p	p	3	p	31

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXIV.

	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679
01	13	7	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	149	11	3	17	13	3	7	p	3	p	p
03	3	p	239	3	p	73	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	67	79	3	11
07	149	p	3	61	11	3	43	41	3	23	37	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7
09	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	113	7	3	11	p	3	17	p	3	59
11	11	3	73	7	3	227	59	3	71	13	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	19	3
13	251	17	3	13	p	3	29	p	3	7	19	3	p	83	3	181	7	3	17	113
17	7	3	23	17	3	11	p	3	109	61	3	41	p	3	7	107	3	13	73	3
19	107	37	3	11	17	3	7	137	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	251	p	3	p	23
21	3	11	p	3	127	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	19	241	3	7
23	103	3	47	29	3	p	17	3	19	p	3	7	13	3	191	p	3	p	7	3
27	3	89	7	3	181	71	3	53	17	3	97	19	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	p
29	p	3	103	19	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	89	p	3
31	7	13	3	113	p	3	23	7	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	29	p
33	3	41	107	3	31	p	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	47	p	3	p
37	p	p	3	p	7	3	37	11	3	13	43	3	71	17	3	p	239	3	7	41
39	3	19	p	3	29	11	3	p	89	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	11	7	3	p
41	p	3	7	11	3	p	103	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	11	17	3	p	179	3
43	211	7	3	p	13	3	p	31	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	17	3	p	p
47	p	3	31	p	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	83	p	3	p	p	3	37	13	3
49	257	29	3	43	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	31	61	3	19	7
51	3	83	97	3	7	61	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	47	37	3	p	p	3	13
53	13	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	p	109	3	p	43	3	7	p	3
57	3	7	59	3	p	19	3	241	7	3	p	p	3	193	13	3	29	p	3	p
59	7	3	173	p	3	101	191	3	13	p	3	239	103	3	7	p	3	p	11	3
61	31	p	3	p	41	3	7	101	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	79	p
63	3	109	23	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	199	47	3	31	11	3	71	p	3	7
67	p	127	3	7	p	3	163	179	3	167	7	3	137	23	3	p	157	3	p	p
69	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	23	11	3	47	p	3	p	19	3	7	13	3	11
71	p	3	p	31	3	p	11	3	7	193	3	13	p	3	109	7	3	11	67	3
73	7	p	3	p	11	3	61	7	3	p	p	3	p	89	3	11	31	3	13	101
77	11	3	191	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	103	3
79	13	p	3	41	7	3	131	43	3	11	p	3	19	13	3	p	p	3	7	p
81	3	17	79	3	19	139	3	11	47	3	7	p	3	43	p	3	53	7	3	157
83	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	23	61	3	13	19	3	p	p	3
87	3	11	13	3	17	p	3	7	211	3	73	p	3	79	7	3	113	53	3	p
89	p	3	151	197	3	17	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	29	3
91	29	p	3	13	p	3	17	p	3	31	23	3	7	p	3	257	13	3	p	7
93	3	37	p	3	7	p	3	17	151	3	13	3	3	19	I	3	139	11	3	I
97	157	53	3	67	29	3	p	p	3	7	229	3	173	11	3	23	7	3	43	97
99	3	7	167	3	p	13	3	67	7	3	17	11	3	p	p	3	p	151	3	53

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXV.

	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699
01	3	11	7	3	73	p	3	23	107	3	p	43	3	37	p	3	7	47	3	13
03	13	3	241	167	3	61	31	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	43	29	3
07	3	13	p	3	67	p	3	127	83	3	151	29	3	7	13	3	47	11	3	53
09	47	3	p	83	3	7	19	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	31	11	3	p	p	3
11	23	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	137	p	3	67	11	3	13	151	3	7	p
13	3	p	p	3	37	131	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	41	3	67	7	3	151
17	17	7	3	53	31	3	59	11	3	p	13	3	19	p	3	7	43	3	11	139
19	3	17	p	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	103	7	3	11	13	3	29
21	251	3	17	11	3	p	7	3	p	41	3	13	p	3	11	19	3	113	p	3
23	p	11	3	17	53	3	163	19	3	157	23	3	7	181	3	37	p	3	13	7
27	59	3	p	7	3	17	13	3	11	p	3	p	37	3	p	251	3	7	p	3
29	13	193	3	p	41	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	107	13	3	23	7	3	p	p
31	3	7	31	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	p	73	3	19	p	3	179	103	3	p
33	7	3	11	23	3	19	p	3	17	29	3	257	p	3	7	31	3	137	p	3
37	3	61	13	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	17	47	3	p	23	3	83	p	3	7
39	19	3	p	37	3	p	p	3	23	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
41	p	p	3	7	89	3	83	53	3	71	7	3	17	p	3	197	11	3	211	p
43	3	83	7	3	p	p	3	p	43	3	13	p	3	17	11	3	7	97	3	23
47	7	p	3	41	p	3	19	7	3	p	11	3	p	31	3	17	257	3	p	113
49	3	23	139	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	29	p	3	7	37	3	17	19	3	11
51	17	3	131	p	3	7	11	3	31	19	3	p	7	3	199	157	3	11	23	3
53	p	17	3	29	7	3	13	197	3	53	199	3	23	223	3	11	p	3	7	13
57	11	3	7	17	3	179	71	3	37	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	79	p	3
59	p	7	3	197	17	3	p	29	3	11	53	3	p	43	3	7	41	3	p	p
61	3	p	p	3	223	17	3	7	13	3	p	23	3	139	7	3	p	p	3	43
63	29	3	13	137	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	p	19	3
67	3	11	19	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	71	p	3	13	p	3	31
69	43	3	233	7	3	191	p	3	61	17	3	263	113	3	127	73	3	7	109	3
71	p	p	3	p	13	3	43	p	3	7	17	3	53	p	3	29	7	3	107	11
73	3	7	67	3	p	47	3	97	7	3	p	13	3	173	p	3	19	11	3	167
77	19	79	3	101	p	3	7	p	3	23	67	3	13	7	3	41	p	3	p	19
79	3	29	p	3	31	7	3	109	p	3	37	11	3	p	17	3	59	p	3	7
81	13	3	p	19	3	p	173	3	p	11	3	7	29	3	p	17	3	31	7	3
83	103	41	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	101	7	3	79	p	3	149	17	3	11	47
87	p	3	23	11	3	107	p	3	7	149	3	43	193	3	11	7	3	19	17	3
89	7	11	3	p	p	3	149	7	3	19	59	3	11	p	3	13	227	3	47	17
91	3	19	47	3	p	113	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p	101	3	p
93	149	3	31	13	3	7	73	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	71	37	3
97	3	47	163	3	11	p	3	89	p	3	7	p	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	p
99	p	3	7	p	3	181	p	3	p	7	3	13	23	3	p	79	3	223	p	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXVI.

	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719
01	p	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	101	p	3	97	13	3	11	127	3	7	19	3
03	p	11	3	229	23	3	13	17	3	7	19	3	11	113	3	p	7	3	59	13
07	7	3	p	167	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	211	31	3	7	23	3	p	p	3
09	p	13	3	p	181	3	7	p	3	23	17	3	p	7	3	43	101	3	p	p
11	3	p	61	3	11	7	3	31	13	3	p	17	3	29	p	3	19	p	3	7
13	53	3	11	p	3	107	241	3	19	p	3	7	17	3	p	13	3	p	7	3
17	3	p	7	3	67	151	3	p	23	3	47	19	3	p	17	3	7	29	3	p
19	p	3	23	19	3	97	p	3	7	p	3	p	229	3	p	7	3	p	11	3
21	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	29	3	67	73	3	37	11	3	p	23
23	3	p	p	3	p	109	3	197	p	3	p	13	3	7	11	3	67	17	3	71
27	239	23	3	p	7	3	p	107	3	19	11	3	13	p	3	p	41	3	7	17
29	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	83	7	3	11
31	13	3	7	53	3	251	11	3	193	7	3	83	19	3	61	233	3	11	109	3
33	59	7	3	61	11	3	23	13	3	89	251	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	29	p
37	11	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	23	p	3
39	p	p	3	31	p	3	p	127	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	13	71	3	19	7
41	3	p	3	3	7	23	3	11	p	3	19	7	3	p	199	3	31	p	3	p
43	89	3	19	7	3	11	41	3	p	61	3	p	191	3	p	29	3	7	p	3
47	3	7	199	3	13	19	3	263	7	3	23	p	3	p	37	3	p	13	3	p
49	7	3	p	103	3	p	31	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	157	p	3
51	p	29	3	p	p	3	7	139	3	p	227	3	43	7	3	p	137	3	13	11
53	3	31	163	3	47	7	3	p	p	3	41	p	3	p	p	3	79	11	3	7
57	13	p	3	7	p	3	p	173	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	163	131	3	181	47
59	3	17	7	3	p	37	3	13	59	3	p	11	3	p	19	3	7	73	3	227
61	p	3	17	71	3	41	19	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3
63	7	p	3	17	31	3	p	7	3	29	179	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	p
67	p	3	29	11	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	11	59	3	43	p	3
69	41	11	3	13	7	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	11	23	3	p	13	3	7	79
71	3	47	p	3	19	p	3	17	131	3	7	p	3	149	p	3	p	7	3	p
73	79	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	11	7	3	103	263	3	p	19	3	13	41	3
77	3	p	31	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	17	109	3	137	7	3	229	p	3	167
79	p	3	11	p	3	163	7	3	p	p	3	17	13	3	p	31	3	179	p	3
81	11	p	3	p	p	3	13	37	3	p	p	3	7	41	3	47	43	3	p	7
83	3	p	67	3	7	p	3	p	73	3	31	7	3	13	p	3	97	23	3	p
87	109	13	3	59	p	3	p	71	3	7	67	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	p	p
89	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	p	257	3	p	11	3	17	p	3	193
91	7	3	13	43	3	73	223	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	17	29	3
93	29	17	3	p	157	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	17	p
97	191	3	p	17	3	227	11	3	31	p	3	7	83	3	19	p	3	11	7	3
99	p	p	3	7	11	3	19	83	3	p	7	3	37	p	3	11	p	3	p	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXVII.

	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739
01	89	p	3	17	7	3	79	p	3	p	37	3	71	23	3	31	11	3	7	67
03	3	p	103	3	17	p	3	23	47	3	7	41	3	p	11	3	89	7	3	263
07	13	7	3	p	61	3	17	p	3	p	11	3	19	13	3	7	p	3	23	p
09	3	p	163	3	19	31	3	7	11	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11
11	107	3	p	167	3	59	7	3	17	p	3	113	179	3	13	19	3	11	31	3
13	23	37	3	p	11	3	p	19	3	17	p	3	7	167	3	11	p	3	223	7
17	11	3	257	7	3	127	p	3	p	13	3	11	211	3	p	p	3	7	97	3
19	p	41	3	13	139	3	101	p	3	7	p	3	17	157	3	37	7	3	p	193
21	3	7	p	3	p	47	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	17	p	3	83	p	3	29
23	7	3	p	31	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	83	37	3	7	p	3	13	p	3
27	3	11	p	3	23	7	3	p	19	3	103	p	3	p	101	3	17	p	3	7
29	17	3	p	151	3	29	59	3	67	233	3	7	13	3	97	p	3	17	7	3
31	p	17	3	7	p	3	13	257	3	p	7	3	67	p	3	23	29	3	17	11
33	3	53	7	3	113	p	3	p	173	3	199	p	3	13	p	3	7	11	3	17
37	7	13	3	p	17	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	151	p	3	47	107
39	3	p	29	3	107	17	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	7	23	3	211	19	3	p
41	61	3	13	p	3	7	17	3	23	11	3	p	7	3	271	13	3	37	41	3
43	p	19	3	73	7	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	p	71	3	251	p	3	7	p
47	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	97	7	3	193	89	3	11	p	3	29	p	3
49	109	7	3	71	13	3	p	23	3	p	17	3	11	41	3	7	47	3	p	73
51	3	23	p	3	53	p	3	7	263	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p
53	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	191	17	3	p	p	3	131	13	3
57	3	59	19	3	7	37	3	31	41	3	43	7	3	109	17	3	73	p	3	13
59	13	3	11	7	3	p	113	3	p	p	3	149	p	3	p	17	3	7	p	3
61	11	p	3	269	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	61	p	3	p	7	3	233	p
63	3	7	127	3	233	149	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	p	13	3	19	17	3	37
67	19	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	131	31	3	41	7	3	13	11	3	p	17
69	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	53	p	3	89	19	3	p	11	3	23	71	3	7
71	97	3	p	13	3	31	p	3	p	43	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
73	p	p	3	7	23	3	p	61	3	p	7	3	47	239	3	29	p	3	31	p
77	p	3	p	157	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3
79	7	89	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	19	p	3	127	p	3	11	p	3	13	29
81	3	19	11	3	p	181	3	73	31	3	107	p	3	7	197	3	p	89	3	167
83	11	3	41	p	3	7	13	3	p	59	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3
87	3	37	p	3	173	29	3	11	23	3	7	163	3	p	43	3	31	7	3	241
89	p	3	7	191	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	83	3	13	p	3	113	37	3
91	p	7	3	11	71	3	157	83	3	47	p	3	p	79	3	7	59	3	19	23
93	3	11	13	3	p	229	3	7	p	3	19	53	3	23	7	3	p	109	3	61
97	17	23	3	13	p	3	139	p	3	p	67	3	7	19	3	p	13	3	p	7
99	3	17	197	3	7	19	3	43	269	3	13	7	3	29	67	3	p	11	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXVIII.

	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759
01	3	p	p	3	47	7	3	11	131	3	179	13	3	257	p	3	19	17	3	7
03	43	3	p	67	3	11	61	3	19	p	3	7	157	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
07	3	11	7	3	37	p	3	p	239	3	107	19	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	13
09	13	3	p	19	3	p	p	3	7	173	3	p	p	3	73	7	3	p	41	3
11	7	37	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	p	3	p	127	3	p	p	3	47	11
13	3	13	47	3	p	269	3	p	79	3	p	31	3	7	13	3	83	11	3	p
17	p	137	3	p	7	3	29	p	3	19	p	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	7	89
19	3	19	p	3	p	43	3	p	23	3	7	11	3	109	53	3	p	7	3	31
21	p	3	7	13	3	p	71	3	p	7	3	43	19	3	199	p	3	p	p	3
23	79	7	3	p	19	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	7	47	3	11	23
27	p	3	199	11	3	p	7	3	p	31	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	41	191	3
29	181	11	3	239	263	3	37	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	47	p	3	13	7
31	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	71	p	3	53	p	3	p
33	101	3	19	7	3	73	13	3	11	p	3	p	23	3	241	p	3	7	p	3
37	3	7	61	3	11	19	3	13	7	3	p	227	3	p	p	3	43	53	3	p
39	7	3	11	79	3	131	101	3	67	137	3	29	p	3	7	p	3	23	181	3
41	11	151	3	17	p	3	7	31	3	p	p	3	67	7	3	p	p	3	149	p
43	3	p	13	3	17	7	3	41	p	3	101	163	3	59	37	3	67	p	3	7
47	p	53	3	7	109	3	17	p	3	149	7	3	47	p	3	31	11	3	73	173
49	3	p	7	3	p	127	3	17	29	3	13	p	3	151	11	3	7	211	3	53
51	p	3	41	149	3	p	19	3	7	241	3	223	11	3	197	7	3	13	101	3
53	7	29	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	11	3	p	p	3	p	151	3	p	151
57	103	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	23	3	17	7	3	61	p	3	11	31	3
59	31	p	3	23	7	3	13	p	3	p	47	3	17	179	3	11	p	3	7	13
61	3	p	11	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	59	3	29	7	3	37
63	11	3	7	p	3	173	197	3	43	7	3	11	73	3	17	19	3	239	107	3
67	3	p	23	3	113	p	3	7	13	3	271	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	p
69	17	3	13	31	3	11	7	3	p	61	3	p	p	3	163	13	3	17	p	3
71	p	17	3	11	p	3	89	p	3	13	41	3	7	23	3	p	31	3	17	7
73	3	11	17	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	37	7	3	19	71	3	13	p	3	17
77	p	p	3	p	13	3	53	37	3	7	193	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	11
79	3	7	p	3	71	17	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	43	p	3	p	11	3	p
81	7	3	59	p	3	13	17	3	103	97	3	p	83	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
83	23	31	3	p	211	3	7	17	3	167	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p
87	13	3	p	73	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	79	3	19	131	3	p	7	3
89	47	p	3	7	p	3	19	11	3	31	7	3	p	p	3	269	p	3	11	p
91	3	13	7	3	163	11	3	29	p	3	61	17	3	p	13	3	7	19	3	p
93	p	3	p	11	3	97	113	3	7	19	3	p	17	3	11	7	3	p	29	3
97	3	p	p	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	11	29	3	7	17	3	59	p	3	p
99	p	3	191	13	3	7	p	3	11	37	3	139	7	3	103	17	3	229	71	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XXXIX.

	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779
01	p	3	181	41	3	113	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	17	19	3	13	p	3
03	p	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	53	p	3	7	23	3	17	71	3	11	7
07	17	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	89	p	3	83	13	3	11	179	3	7	29	3
09	29	11	3	137	109	3	13	79	3	7	53	3	11	97	3	p	7	3	17	13
11	3	7	17	3	43	p	3	41	7	3	11	29	3	13	199	3	p	p	3	17
13	7	3	p	17	3	19	23	3	11	p	3	59	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3
17	3	103	199	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	p	67	3	p	p	3	p	23	3	7
19	19	3	11	167	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	7	37	3	p	13	3	p	7	3
21	11	163	3	7	p	3	193	17	3	13	7	3	31	167	3	p	p	3	59	67
23	3	p	7	3	p	59	3	73	17	3	p	233	3	p	139	3	7	p	3	29
27	7	269	3	127	13	3	19	7	3	43	17	3	29	53	3	p	11	3	223	149
29	3	p	31	3	23	103	3	277	p	3	p	13	3	7	11	3	149	19	3	p
31	p	3	p	37	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	137	7	3	p	31	3	p	13	3
33	139	19	3	p	7	3	197	p	3	107	11	3	13	17	3	23	29	3	7	p
37	13	3	7	23	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	211	17	3	11	277	3
39	p	7	3	97	11	3	173	13	3	47	41	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	p	59
41	3	13	11	3	p	p	3	7	43	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	17	3	41
43	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	43	p	3	p	17	3
47	3	p	19	3	7	41	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	23
49	113	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	31	p	3	179	p	3	41	p	3	7	p	3
51	59	271	3	11	89	3	p	23	3	7	13	3	67	p	3	p	7	3	127	p
53	3	7	p	3	13	37	3	p	7	3	29	p	3	103	73	3	19	13	3	137
57	19	p	3	29	101	3	7	p	3	41	251	3	23	7	3	p	79	3	13	11
59	3	p	p	3	157	7	3	59	151	3	263	19	3	p	29	3	p	11	3	7
61	23	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	101	p	3	7	p	3	71	11	3	p	7	3
63	13	p	3	7	p	3	31	29	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p	37	3	p	53
67	29	3	53	p	3	23	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	19	p	3
69	7	59	3	p	47	3	43	7	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	p	101	3	11	p
71	3	19	13	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	37	p	3	7	p	3	11	83	3	103
73	127	3	89	11	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	229	7	3	11	p	3	p	43	3
77	3	17	83	3	31	73	3	p	59	3	7	71	3	p	p	3	173	7	3	p
79	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	113	p	3	p	23	3	13	47	3
81	p	7	3	17	p	3	11	p	3	23	p	3	109	223	3	7	p	3	19	29
83	3	29	p	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	19	79	3	p	7	3	131	p	3	p
87	11	47	3	p	p	3	13	31	3	167	157	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	71	7
89	3	61	p	3	7	19	3	17	23	3	127	7	3	13	p	3	p	107	3	167
91	p	3	23	7	3	191	53	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3
93	47	13	3	79	p	3	271	41	3	7	p	3	37	193	3	31	7	3	p	23
97	7	3	13	241	3	p	p	3	131	37	3	17	11	3	7	13	3	p	61	3
99	p	23	3	19	227	3	7	61	3	13	11	3	17	7	3	73	p	3	p	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XL.

	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799
01	7	p	3	p	p	3	83	7	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	107	p	3	p	p
03	3	83	p	3	13	29	3	211	p	3	199	p	3	7	271	3	23	13	3	p
07	p	37	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	19	41	3	103	71	3	43	11	3	7	p
09	3	19	197	3	89	p	3	31	p	3	7	239	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	41
11	181	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	53	7	3	p	11	3	p	23	3	79	p	3
13	13	7	3	71	19	3	127	p	3	23	11	3	113	13	3	7	p	3	p	157
17	p	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	269	53	3	61	37	3	13	131	3	11	p	3
19	61	191	3	17	11	3	29	223	3	p	31	3	7	p	3	11	103	3	19	7
21	3	3	11	3	7	233	3	p	23	3	19	7	3	11	43	3	p	29	3	229
23	11	p	19	7	3	17	p	3	p	13	3	11	227	3	p	281	3	7	p	3
27	3	7	137	3	p	19	3	11	7	3	13	67	3	23	p	3	p	61	3	257
29	7	3	p	29	3	11	61	3	17	p	3	53	p	3	7	67	3	13	p	3
31	p	23	3	11	107	3	7	131	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	97	67
33	3	11	p	3	41	7	3	43	31	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	p	71	3	7
37	73	p	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	193	7	3	17	p	3	p	97	3	29	11
39	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	71	p	3	p	p	3	13	19	3	7	11	3	p
41	p	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	29	p	3	17	7	3	23	p	13
43	7	13	3	157	47	3	p	7	3	89	p	3	109	11	3	17	73	3	p	p
47	17	3	13	p	3	7	31	3	37	11	3	p	7	3	53	13	3	17	p	3
49	p	17	3	47	7	3	p	11	3	13	137	3	19	p	3	p	23	3	7	31
51	3	31	17	3	19	11	3	61	29	3	7	p	3	73	p	3	11	7	3	17
53	89	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	41	3	11	19	3	173	47	3
57	3	p	139	3	67	17	3	7	p	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	37
59	p	3	p	127	3	13	7	3	11	23	3	p	p	3	181	p	3	47	13	3
61	251	47	3	23	31	3	11	17	3	281	173	3	7	61	3	p	37	3	p	7
63	3	p	61	3	7	251	3	79	17	3	p	7	3	19	229	3	29	31	3	13
67	11	p	3	p	p	3	97	13	3	7	17	3	31	p	3	251	7	3	p	p
69	3	7	23	3	131	p	3	227	7	3	37	17	3	139	13	3	p	p	3	211
71	7	3	29	109	3	p	151	3	13	157	3	41	17	3	7	47	3	241	11	3
73	101	p	3	181	97	3	7	37	3	151	107	3	p	7	3	13	11	3	p	p
77	163	3	p	13	3	p	29	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	19	17	3	p	7	3
79	p	p	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	17	3	23	p
81	3	37	7	3	13	179	3	p	11	3	31	p	3	163	p	3	7	13	3	11
83	113	3	p	103	3	p	11	3	7	19	3	13	p	3	61	7	3	11	17	3
87	3	41	11	3	p	89	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	101	3	p	23	3	p
89	11	3	79	43	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	29	p	3	73	p	3
91	13	p	3	277	7	3	p	p	3	11	139	3	37	13	3	19	p	3	7	41
93	3	p	59	3	53	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	167
97	29	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	197	19	3	179	p	3	7	p	3	109	p
99	3	11	13	3	23	53	3	7	257	3	83	29	3	p	7	3	p	199	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLI.

	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
01	3	7	11	3	37	79	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	p
03	7	3	139	131	3	19	p	3	p	17	3	11	p	3	7	149	3	p	179	3
07	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	19	3	59	13	3	p	127	3	79	p	3	7
09	19	3	p	p	3	11	149	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	101	7	3
11	29	p	3	7	191	3	p	43	3	p	7	3	13	17	3	37	p	3	23	101
13	3	11	7	3	97	p	3	p	211	3	p	29	3	31	17	3	7	41	3	13
17	7	113	3	p	29	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	241	233	3	p	17	3	p	11
19	3	13	97	3	137	73	3	53	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	p	11	3	p
21	p	3	p	31	3	7	p	3	13	19	3	23	7	3	p	11	3	71	17	3
23	43	19	3	47	7	3	37	89	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	13	31	3	7	17
27	79	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	131	7	3	31	43	3	107	p	3	p	47	3
29	191	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	29	167	3	7	p	3	11	p
31	3	227	p	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	13	3	p
33	163	3	p	11	3	29	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	37	19	3
37	3	127	19	3	7	p	3	p	229	3	11	7	3	163	31	3	p	p	3	p
39	p	3	p	7	3	43	13	3	11	29	3	41	p	3	p	67	3	7	p	3
41	13	p	3	p	257	3	11	263	3	7	p	3	137	13	3	73	7	3	223	67
43	3	7	29	3	11	239	3	13	7	3	p	53	3	p	23	3	19	43	3	p
47	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	61	p	3	113	7	3	p	p	3	p	19
49	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	19	3	p	79	3	p	p	3	7
51	p	3	p	19	3	109	p	3	233	13	3	7	31	3	47	p	3	29	7	3
53	17	p	3	7	43	3	59	23	3	p	7	3	193	p	3	p	11	3	p	p
57	223	3	17	107	3	p	p	3	7	73	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	13	23	3
59	7	71	3	17	61	3	79	7	3	19	11	3	23	p	3	p	37	3	109	41
61	3	19	83	3	17	17	3	p	11	3	103	227	3	7	29	3	127	p	3	11
63	23	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	71	3
67	3	p	11	3	67	p	3	17	193	3	7	23	3	11	41	3	p	7	3	p
69	11	3	7	p	3	23	p	3	17	7	3	11	181	3	257	p	3	p	p	3
71	p	7	3	179	p	3	p	37	3	11	p	3	67	p	3	7	p	3	19	p
73	3	p	p	3	p	197	3	7	13	3	17	p	3	p	7	3	23	p	3	p
77	p	p	3	11	23	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	19	3	29	p	3	41	7
79	3	11	p	3	7	19	3	p	31	3	89	7	3	17	59	3	13	53	3	73
81	73	3	43	7	3	61	p	3	29	47	3	p	p	3	17	23	3	7	37	3
83	53	181	3	31	13	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	97	3	17	7	3	p	11
87	7	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	47	109	3	19	29	3	7	11	3	17	13	3
89	283	17	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	p	131	3	13	7	3	83	p	3	17	163
91	3	p	17	3	p	7	3	173	23	3	83	11	3	199	19	3	151	89	3	7
93	13	3	23	17	3	83	19	3	41	11	3	7	p	3	227	139	3	263	7	3
97	3	13	7	3	101	11	3	43	p	3	p	p	3	23	13	3	7	157	3	167
99	173	3	59	11	3	p	17	3	7	107	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLII.

	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839
01	43	3	7	p	3	17	p	3	31	7	3	p	19	3	p	11	3	p	47	3
03	p	7	3	13	19	3	17	191	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	181	p
07	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	11	3	41	p	3	p	113	3	13	43	3
09	p	47	3	53	23	3	p	11	3	17	p	3	7	227	3	37	p	3	11	7
11	3	157	229	3	7	11	3	107	p	3	17	7	3	p	239	3	11	97	3	p
13	p	3	19	7	3	109	p	3	p	p	3	17	13	3	11	23	3	7	p	3
17	3	7	p	3	73	19	3	181	7	3	11	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	31
19	7	3	p	263	3	179	p	3	11	283	3	43	p	3	7	47	3	p	79	3
21	p	13	3	191	p	3	7	p	3	101	61	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	109	p
23	3	41	p	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	p	101	3	97	p	3	17	29	3	7
27	11	17	3	7	139	3	53	p	3	13	7	3	p	103	3	101	241	3	17	23
29	3	p	7	3	31	p	3	p	113	3	79	97	3	23	19	3	7	101	3	17
31	p	3	p	17	3	p	19	3	7	127	3	59	p	3	p	7	3	31	11	3
33	7	23	3	281	13	3	p	7	3	239	43	3	p	167	3	103	11	3	p	p
37	p	3	p	137	3	7	17	3	p	197	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	13	3
39	p	p	3	p	7	3	23	17	3	p	11	3	13	p	3	139	p	3	7	p
41	3	p	p	3	19	59	3	97	11	3	7	71	3	p	181	3	p	7	3	11
43	13	3	7	67	3	197	11	3	37	7	3	29	p	3	p	19	3	11	p	3
47	3	13	11	3	29	23	3	7	p	3	p	17	3	11	7	3	233	83	3	127
49	11	3	233	p	3	p	7	3	13	109	3	11	17	3	p	29	3	89	191	3
51	p	113	3	p	41	3	p	83	3	11	53	3	7	17	3	13	23	3	71	7
53	3	p	83	3	7	31	3	11	29	3	23	7	3	19	17	3	p	61	3	37
57	31	29	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	59
59	3	7	43	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	137	3	31	p	3	269	13	3	113
61	7	3	p	p	3	p	131	3	41	23	3	13	139	3	7	p	3	p	17	3
63	137	p	3	23	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	53	7	3	p	p	3	13	11
67	p	3	p	31	3	p	13	3	173	163	3	7	p	3	19	11	3	211	7	3
69	13	127	3	7	p	3	19	37	3	29	7	3	p	11	3	193	31	3	p	p
71	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	13	79	3	p	11	3	263	p	3	7	19	3	131
73	p	3	29	p	3	71	47	3	7	11	3	31	p	3	13	7	3	p	p	3
77	3	37	13	3	67	11	3	23	179	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	79
79	211	3	p	11	3	7	29	3	67	13	3	223	7	3	11	p	3	199	37	3
81	79	11	3	13	7	3	89	p	3	p	251	3	11	199	3	19	13	3	7	137
83	3	p	107	3	p	269	3	19	p	3	7	193	3	p	31	3	67	7	3	p
87	23	7	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	31	19	3	37	61	3	7	53	3	149	p
89	3	p	19	3	11	13	3	7	p	3	p	41	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	47
91	103	3	11	47	3	p	7	3	p	37	3	23	13	3	29	p	3	p	p	3
93	11	p	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	149	p	3	7	89	3	179	127	3	43	7
97	53	3	17	7	3	151	41	3	19	p	3	271	31	3	p	p	3	7	11	3
99	19	13	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	41	7	3	53	19

INCOM-

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLIII.

	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859
01	167	37	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	59	7	3	p	197	3	13	p	3	239	17
03	3	31	7	3	11	p	3	71	137	3	167	p	3	p	41	3	7	p	3	p
07	7	151	3	p	p	3	19	7	3	197	13	3	139	23	3	37	p	3	53	271
09	3	241	107	3	13	p	3	23	p	3	p	p	3	7	223	3	59	13	3	137
11	p	3	p	59	3	7	211	3	p	19	3	13	7	3	p	233	3	p	11	3
13	29	19	3	p	7	3	191	p	3	p	151	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	7	53
17	p	3	7	p	3	223	13	3	89	7	3	47	11	3	229	p	3	p	p	3
19	13	7	3	p	29	3	37	p	3	p	11	3	31	13	3	7	p	3	p	151
21	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	41	7	3	p	23	3	11
23	73	3	p	37	3	p	7	3	271	163	3	23	p	3	13	p	3	11	19	3
27	3	p	11	3	7	181	3	193	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	59	3	29
29	11	3	p	7	3	137	p	3	41	13	3	11	p	3	p	31	3	7	p	3
31	17	p	3	13	p	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	p	p
33	3	7	131	3	23	p	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	p	37	3	19	p	3	p
37	19	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	157	p	3	p	7	3	23	29	3	p	19
39	3	11	p	3	17	7	3	101	43	3	277	19	3	61	p	3	p	83	3	7
41	31	3	61	19	3	17	53	3	37	29	3	7	13	3	43	113	3	179	7	3
43	229	p	3	7	p	3	13	83	3	173	7	3	p	31	3	131	p	3	p	11
47	p	3	p	p	3	59	47	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	19	p	3
49	7	13	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	163	11	3	p	41	3	293	61
51	3	19	173	3	79	p	3	p	13	3	17	11	3	7	p	3	97	p	3	23
53	p	3	13	67	3	7	p	3	53	11	3	17	7	3	p	13	3	29	p	3
57	3	23	109	3	p	11	3	131	p	3	7	31	3	17	97	3	11	7	3	43
59	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	67	3	191	23	3
61	p	7	3	29	13	3	31	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	19	67
63	3	p	p	3	p	103	3	7	113	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	17	139	3	31
67	p	17	3	239	p	3	11	29	3	p	257	3	7	19	3	41	p	3	17	7
69	3	73	17	3	7	19	3	103	p	3	97	7	3	p	p	3	p	199	3	13
71	13	3	11	7	3	23	227	3	p	31	3	53	71	3	127	p	3	7	43	3
73	11	41	3	139	17	3	p	13	3	7	241	3	269	59	3	83	7	3	79	149
77	7	3	71	p	3	83	17	3	13	p	3	19	53	3	7	p	3	31	11	3
79	83	p	3	19	23	3	7	17	3	p	149	3	107	7	3	13	11	3	157	127
81	3	p	271	3	p	7	3	149	17	3	p	103	3	p	11	3	47	p	3	7
83	47	3	89	13	3	41	19	3	29	17	3	7	11	3	73	23	3	109	7	3
87	3	29	7	3	13	251	3	p	11	3	p	17	3	103	p	3	7	13	3	11
89	p	3	31	p	3	p	11	3	7	37	3	13	17	3	53	7	3	11	p	3
91	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	19	17	3	11	p	3	13	p
93	3	59	11	3	19	29	3	p	23	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	67	p	3	113
97	13	269	3	37	7	3	p	19	3	11	43	3	p	13	3	p	17	3	7	23
99	3	p	p	3	p	31	3	11	73	3	7	p	3	23	193	3	43	7	3	p

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLIV.

	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879
01	3	29	p	3	7	p	3	277	11	3	19	7	3	67	71	3	17	p	3	11
03	17	3	13	7	3	23	11	3	61	43	3	p	29	3	p	13	3	7	p	3
07	3	7	11	3	71	19	3	31	7	3	167	p	3	11	p	3	13	229	3	17
09	7	3	p	17	3	p	257	3	47	233	3	11	37	3	7	p	3	139	277	3
11	p	p	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	79	3	p	p
13	3	p	73	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	13	3	p	61	3	p	239	3	7
17	p	p	3	7	103	3	37	17	3	23	7	3	13	p	3	p	41	3	137	p
19	3	11	7	3	89	241	3	p	17	3	173	p	3	29	19	3	7	p	3	13
21	13	3	151	37	3	31	19	3	7	17	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	53	3
23	7	71	3	p	p	3	29	7	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	31	11
27	p	3	23	173	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	151	7	3	p	11	3	37	71	3
29	p	43	3	131	7	3	p	p	3	p	29	3	19	11	3	13	p	3	7	23
31	3	p	53	3	19	p	3	43	31	3	7	11	3	23	17	3	p	7	3	p
33	227	3	7	13	3	p	41	3	71	7	3	p	83	3	p	17	3	59	p	3
37	3	p	83	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	p	79	3	p	7	3	11	13	3	47
39	97	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	37	p	3	13	23	3	11	p	3	p	17	3
41	139	11	3	p	p	3	23	127	3	227	p	3	7	167	3	p	p	3	13	7
43	3	p	p	3	7	37	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	19	p	3	p	p	3	p
47	13	277	3	79	137	3	11	223	3	7	61	3	43	13	3	p	7	3	107	31
49	3	7	p	3	11	23	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	113	157	3	p	47	3	37
51	7	3	11	p	3	41	73	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	29	3	p	59	3
53	11	101	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	89	263	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	p	281
57	47	3	p	p	3	101	193	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	127	7	3
59	41	29	3	7	31	3	19	101	3	p	7	3	71	p	3	p	11	3	103	p
61	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	53	p	3	13	43	3	199	11	3	7	19	3	p
63	89	3	p	67	3	107	79	3	7	19	3	101	11	3	149	7	3	13	41	3
67	3	199	281	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	83	67	3	7	47	3	29	p	3	11
69	p	3	p	p	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	61	7	3	23	67	3	11	p	3
71	17	p	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	29	p	3	197	41	3	11	p	3	7	13
73	3	17	11	3	43	p	3	19	109	3	7	179	3	11	p	3	73	7	3	p
77	p	7	3	17	p	3	p	107	3	11	19	3	p	23	3	7	43	3	p	p
79	3	p	19	3	17	p	3	7	13	3	31	p	3	59	7	3	p	61	3	97
81	59	3	13	p	3	11	7	3	283	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	41	p	3
83	p	p	3	11	197	3	17	p	3	13	p	3	3	p	3	p	p	3	23	7
87	31	3	p	7	3	p	23	3	17	37	3	p	191	3	89	p	3	7	p	3
89	19	79	3	p	13	3	p	59	3	7	73	3	41	31	3	p	7	3	179	11
91	3	7	p	3	p	131	3	229	7	3	17	13	3	281	p	3	p	11	3	p
93	7	3	p	19	3	13	p	3	31	79	3	17	p	3	7	11	3	p	13	3
97	3	p	p	3	67	7	3	29	113	3	251	11	3	17	59	3	p	p	3	7
99	13	3	211	p	3	p	181	3	67	11	3	7	p	3	17	251	3	19	7	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLV.

	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	89
01	p	3	193	p	3	7	41	3	p	19	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	271	89	
03	p	19	3	227	7	3	251	107	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	37	p	3	7	[illegible]
07	p	3	7	233	3	67	p	3	p	7	3	p	37	3	29	11	3	109	31	[illegible]
09	17	7	3	13	211	3	p	43	3	67	p	3	p	11	3	7	13	3	p	[illegible]
11	3	17	p	3	p	61	3	7	p	3	13	11	3	31	7	3	p	283	3	47
13	283	3	17	47	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	13	19	[illegible]
17	3	p	19	3	7	11	3	79	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	73	3	p
19	p	3	47	7	3	17	23	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	11	p	3	7	p	3
21	23	11	3	p	29	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	11	179	3	p	7	3	p	13
23	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	11	p	3	13	223	3	19	23	3	p
27	19	13	3	p	p	3	7	83	3	17	127	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	43	19
29	3	p	83	3	11	7	3	p	13	3	17	19	3	p	37	3	47	53	3	7
31	47	3	11	19	3	223	263	3	211	113	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	61	7	3
33	11	31	3	7	191	3	61	89	3	13	7	3	17	157	3	p	p	3	p	139
37	p	3	p	p	3	29	151	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	19	11	3
39	7	53	3	p	13	3	137	7	3	19	269	3	233	41	3	17	11	3	p	p
41	3	19	p	3	59	37	3	p	73	3	p	13	3	7	11	3	17	43	3	53
43	17	3	79	23	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	97	7	3	p	151	3	17	13	3
47	3	181	17	3	241	p	3	p	11	3	7	239	3	47	23	3	157	7	3	11
49	13	3	7	17	3	73	11	3	23	7	3	59	31	3	p	149	3	11	p	3
51	191	7	3	53	11	3	p	13	3	p	p	3	149	199	3	7	37	3	19	293
53	3	13	11	3	197	17	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	23
57	173	199	3	149	53	3	p	17	3	11	p	3	7	19	3	13	p	3	59	7
59	3	23	p	3	7	19	3	11	17	3	29	7	3	193	p	3	p	p	3	p
61	107	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	p	17	3	163	p	3	137	p	3	7	23	3
63	83	131	3	11	p	3	p	37	3	7	13	3	23	p	3	p	7	3	73	p
67	7	3	61	97	3	31	p	3	p	43	3	13	17	3	7	p	3	p	p	3
69	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	29	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	43	p	3	13	11
71	3	37	103	3	p	7	3	p	181	3	p	23	3	p	17	3	p	11	3	7
73	29	3	41	67	3	23	13	3	p	193	3	7	p	3	131	11	3	107	7	3
77	3	p	7	3	103	101	3	13	31	3	281	11	3	139	p	3	7	17	3	p
79	p	3	43	p	3	283	71	3	7	11	3	257	73	3	13	7	3	p	17	3
81	7	109	3	31	23	3	p	7	3	101	229	3	19	p	3	29	p	3	11	17
83	3	163	13	3	19	11	3	47	p	3	p	101	3	7	43	3	11	p	3	p
87	59	11	3	13	7	3	131	19	3	23	p	3	11	p	3	101	13	3	7	29
89	3	29	p	3	107	p	3	p	103	3	7	p	3	71	109	3	p	7	3	[illegible]
91	137	3	7	157	3	p	31	3	11	7	3	79	29	3	p	p	3	13	p	[illegible]
93	p	7	3	37	p	3	11	p	3	p	41	3	p	p	3	7	257	3	241	[illegible]
97	37	3	11	p	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	191	13	3	31	p	3	p	p	
99	11	89	3	109	p	3	13	p	3	61	139	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	p	

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLVI.

	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919
01	p	11	3	73	p	3	7	13	3	p	17	3	11	7	3	37	139	3	p	29
03	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	11	17	3	p	13	3	47	p	3	7
07	p	p	3	7	p	3	11	61	3	p	7	3	223	17	3	13	101	3	p	73
09	3	251	7	3	11	29	3	p	71	3	p	31	3	p	17	3	7	293	3	p
11	p	3	11	13	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	179	197	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
13	7	97	3	p	23	3	31	7	3	229	13	3	53	127	3	p	17	3	p	107
17	p	3	p	37	3	7	p	3	197	p	3	13	7	3	113	23	3	41	11	3
19	p	227	3	181	7	3	p	83	3	23	p	3	19	53	3	71	11	3	7	17
21	3	p	83	3	19	131	3	257	p	3	7	p	3	29	11	3	p	7	3	p
23	p	3	7	41	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	293	11	3	p	19	3	37	p	3
27	3	p	p	3	31	p	3	7	11	3	227	p	3	271	7	3	59	29	3	11
29	197	3	23	59	3	p	7	3	61	79	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	11	229	3
31	p	193	3	103	11	3	p	p	3	p	29	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	131	7
33	3	173	11	3	7	p	3	41	p	3	p	7	3	11	p	3	43	p	3	149
37	179	23	3	13	p	3	233	31	3	7	59	3	p	149	3	239	7	3	p	89
39	3	7	p	3	p	37	3	11	7	3	13	p	3	241	61	3	p	199	3	p
41	7	3	31	61	3	11	p	3	p	211	3	p	23	3	7	p	3	13	p	3
43	127	109	3	11	149	3	7	103	3	199	181	3	p	7	3	31	113	3	29	p
47	53	3	p	167	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	13	3	19	43	3	23	7	3
49	17	p	3	7	151	3	13	p	3	103	7	3	p	167	3	83	37	3	53	11
51	3	17	7	3	29	23	3	151	47	3	83	p	3	13	109	3	7	11	3	p
53	p	3	17	p	3	83	269	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	p	31	3
57	3	89	43	3	17	137	3	47	13	3	23	11	3	7	p	3	151	p	3	p
59	p	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	43	11	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	89	97	3
61	113	29	3	109	7	3	17	11	3	13	41	3	263	103	3	19	71	3	7	p
63	3	p	p	3	61	11	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	211	p	3	11	7	3	41
67	p	7	3	23	13	3	71	139	3	17	19	3	11	p	3	7	31	3	p	p
69	3	37	19	3	p	41	3	7	89	3	11	13	3	p	7	3	29	163	3	p
71	p	3	p	p	3	13	7	3	11	p	3	17	107	3	23	p	3	p	13	3
73	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	43	3	29	61	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7
77	13	3	11	7	3	53	p	3	19	p	3	73	97	3	17	p	3	7	79	3
79	11	31	3	p	173	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	37	23	3	17	7	3	139	19
81	3	7	p	3	p	239	3	23	7	3	p	19	3	p	13	3	17	p	3	59
83	7	3	137	19	3	p	29	3	13	37	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	11	3
87	3	p	17	3	41	7	3	p	p	3	79	67	3	p	11	3	277	263	3	7
89	p	3	p	13	3	157	23	3	97	p	3	7	11	3	191	67	3	19	7	13
91	23	p	3	7	17	3	89	163	3	19	7	3	p	59	3	p	p	3	43	67
93	3	19	7	3	13	17	3	p	11	3	71	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	11
97	7	p	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	47	3	13	p
99	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	29	17	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	107	41	3	197

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLVII.

	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939
01	3	31	137	3	p	233	3	7	p	3	p	157	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p
03	p	3	p	241	3	p	7	3	17	61	3	p	11	3	23	p	3	p	19	3
07	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	p	83	3	11
09	p	3	13	7	3	79	11	3	p	53	3	17	83	3	29	13	3	7	p	3
11	101	p	3	p	11	3	37	83	3	7	281	3	17	23	3	11	7	3	p	p
13	3	7	11	3	p	71	3	23	7	3	47	p	3	11	109	3	13	31	3	p
17	19	251	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	11	191	3	31	7	3	17	179	3	23	19
19	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	11	101	3	167	13	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	7
21	17	3	p	19	3	11	23	3	p	p	3	7	73	3	103	41	3	17	7	3
23	23	17	3	7	29	3	p	p	3	43	7	3	13	p	3	p	251	3	17	p
27	13	3	p	17	3	67	p	3	7	p	3	23	53	3	p	7	3	19	p	3
29	7	181	3	127	17	3	211	7	3	19	41	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	101	11
31	3	13	149	3	p	17	3	47	p	3	31	p	3	7	13	3	109	11	3	29
33	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	13	199	3	p	7	3	233	11	3	67	103	3
37	3	199	p	3	23	37	3	p	17	3	7	11	3	p	223	3	p	7	3	p
39	31	3	7	13	3	29	p	3	263	7	3	p	p	3	41	89	3	p	107	3
41	p	7	3	107	97	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	p	31	3	7	29	3	11	p
43	3	p	p	3	13	11	3	7	227	3	19	17	3	269	7	3	11	13	3	37
47	83	11	3	p	193	3	p	163	3	41	p	3	7	17	3	139	37	3	13	7
49	3	43	29	3	7	19	3	137	p	3	11	7	3	277	17	3	71	241	3	p
51	p	3	p	7	3	p	13	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	113	17	3	7	p	3
53	13	p	3	p	59	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	127	47
57	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	19	p	3	7	p	3	29	17	3
59	11	157	3	19	p	3	7	23	3	p	p	3	179	7	3	p	73	3	47	17
61	3	23	13	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	29	59	3	89	19	3	229	p	3	7
63	43	3	257	p	3	151	19	3	p	13	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3
67	3	37	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	13	151	3	73	11	3	7	41	3	p
69	23	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	31	3	p	11	3	151	7	3	13	37	3
71	7	61	3	71	89	3	p	7	3	239	11	3	19	p	3	137	47	3	p	p
73	3	p	53	3	19	13	3	113	11	3	163	23	3	7	211	3	283	79	3	11
77	p	p	3	p	7	3	13	19	3	109	p	3	37	p	3	11	113	3	7	13
79	3	p	11	3	p	43	3	p	131	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	23	7	3	p
81	11	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	293	7	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	191	269	3
83	p	7	3	p	23	3	p	31	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	223	p
87	71	3	13	p	3	11	7	3	29	p	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	p	p	3
89	17	p	13	11	p	3	59	p	3	13	p	3	7	47	3	31	19	3	p	7
91	3	11	41	3	7	53	3	p	19	3	127	7	3	61	p	3	13	71	3	193
93	19	3	17	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	41	29	3	p	173	3	7	p	3
97	3	7	p	3	17	29	3	71	7	3	p	13	3	59	p	3	43	11	3	p
99	7	3	23	p	3	13	p	3	p	113	3	p	79	3	7	11	3	97	13	3

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLVIII.

	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959
01	23	3	p	181	3	11	13	3	7	43	3	p	31	3	p	7	3	p	p	3
03	7	139	3	11	67	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	13	3	43	p	3	p	29
07	p	3	p	p	3	7	89	3	113	p	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	p	149	3
09	p	p	3	p	7	3	37	p	3	107	p	3	19	191	3	149	67	3	7	11
11	3	p	13	3	19	29	3	53	p	3	7	p	3	p	73	3	23	7	3	p
13	41	3	7	37	3	p	p	3	59	7	3	227	p	3	p	11	3	p	p	3
17	3	p	71	3	263	47	3	7	53	3	13	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p
19	149	3	p	257	3	31	7	3	p	11	3	73	p	3	p	23	3	13	p	3
21	167	p	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	23	p	3	7	199	3	59	p	3	11	7
23	3	61	59	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	167	7	3	19	37	3	11	p	3	p
27	17	11	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	7	p	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	79	13
29	3	7	p	3	89	p	3	43	7	3	11	251	3	13	p	3	p	29	3	p
31	7	3	17	p	3	p	173	3	11	59	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	p	61	3
33	p	13	3	17	p	3	7	61	3	p	29	3	p	7	3	83	p	3	47	23
37	271	3	11	29	3	17	101	3	p	139	3	7	131	3	19	13	3	p	7	3
39	11	23	3	7	p	3	17	211	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	59	3	239	197
41	3	47	7	3	p	p	3	17	p	3	101	89	3	67	p	3	7	19	3	37
43	157	3	73	p	3	p	31	3	7	19	3	p	23	3	p	7	3	67	11	3
47	3	31	79	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	17	13	3	7	11	3	101	p	3	p
49	p	3	307	p	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	31	p	3	23	13	3
51	163	p	3	p	7	3	p	41	3	p	11	3	13	97	3	19	p	3	7	229
53	3	p	p	3	29	23	3	19	11	3	7	p	3	17	53	3	41	7	3	11
57	p	7	3	157	11	3	103	13	3	269	19	3	p	167	3	7	23	3	p	p
59	3	13	11	3	59	p	3	7	29	3	23	43	3	11	7	3	17	31	13	p
61	11	3	p	721	3	p	7	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	p	p	3	17	257	3
63	p	17	3	197	p	3	181	193	3	11	p	3	7	47	3	13	271	3	17	7
67	109	3	107	7	3	11	137	3	19	23	3	59	p	3	p	227	3	7	37	3
69	19	p	3	11	17	3	41	41	3	7	13	3	47	p	3	p	7	3	p	19
71	3	7	31	3	13	17	3	p	7	3	p	19	3	283	p	3	29	13	3	p
73	7	3	p	19	3	p	17	3	p	73	3	13	p	3	7	31	3	p	p	3
77	3	41	23	3	p	7	3	p	17	3	31	p	3	127	307	3	241	11	3	7
79	p	3	29	p	3	271	13	3	79	17	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	19	7	3
81	13	53	3	7	107	3	73	p	3	19	7	3	151	11	3	p	163	3	p	41
83	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	13	239	3	p	11	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	53
87	7	97	3	37	19	3	p	7	3	43	p	3	p	17	3	61	103	3	11	p
89	3	131	13	3	61	11	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	7	17	3	11	p	3	p
91	37	3	p	11	3	7	23	3	31	13	3	p	7	3	11	17	3	p	p	3
93	23	11	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	109	13	3	7	59
97	73	3	7	p	3	p	281	3	11	7	3	23	233	3	29	p	3	13	17	3
99	p	7	3	p	53	3	11	47	3	p	61	3	157	19	3	7	83	3	41	17

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. XLIX.

	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979
01	p	17	3	23	p	3	p	11	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	11	47
03	3	7	17	3	149	11	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	257	3	11	41	3	13
07	19	11	3	193	17	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	11	7	3	281	p	3	47	19
09	3	3	23	3	229	7	3	97	131	3	11	19	3	31	13	3	p	199	3	7
11	67	3	p	19	3	103	17	3	11	p	3	7	41	3	29	p	3	p	7	3
13	p	223	3	7	67	3	11	17	3	199	7	3	p	23	3	13	p	3	p	179
17	p	3	11	13	3	p	79	3	7	17	3	p	67	3	61	7	3	19	29	3
19	7	277	3	61	p	3	53	7	3	19	13	3	191	307	3	113	31	3	23	p
21	3	19	p	3	13	263	3	311	p	3	p	17	3	7	37	3	41	13	3	181
23	131	3	p	p	3	7	23	3	p	103	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	79	11	3
27	3	97	41	3	211	p	3	197	p	3	7	p	3	p	11	3	233	7	3	p
29	109	3	7	p	3	83	13	3	37	7	3	23	11	3	p	17	3	p	p	3
31	13	7	3	p	p	3	71	p	3	p	11	3	p	13	3	7	17	3	19	p
33	3	251	p	3	73	37	3	7	11	3	19	137	3	131	7	3	89	17	3	11
37	137	p	3	p	11	3	41	p	3	31	23	3	7	19	3	11	163	3	227	7
39	3	127	11	3	7	19	3	p	179	3	p	7	3	11	139	3	251	43	3	37
41	11	3	157	7	3	29	241	3	113	13	3	11	p	3	p	103	3	7	p	3
43	p	79	3	13	p	3	p	89	3	7	53	3	47	311	3	23	7	3	p	p
47	7	3	109	23	3	11	127	3	p	29	3	19	31	3	7	p	3	13	p	3
49	139	p	3	11	43	3	7	p	3	67	107	3	79	7	3	p	p	3	p	41
51	3	11	29	3	p	7	3	31	p	3	37	p	3	67	19	3	p	239	3	7
53	p	3	101	p	3	p	19	3	23	p	3	7	13	3	p	p	3	67	7	3
57	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	71	p	3	13	41	3	7	11	3	23
59	p	3	p	167	3	223	163	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	29	p	3
61	7	13	3	173	p	3	p	7	3	47	31	3	19	11	3	p	61	3	p	p
63	3	23	p	3	19	61	3	p	13	3	29	11	3	7	p	3	127	59	3	163
67	17	p	3	29	7	3	p	11	3	13	113	3	23	p	3	43	101	3	7	p
69	3	17	p	3	p	11	3	p	157	3	7	p	3	p	29	3	11	7	3	313
71	23	3	7	11	3	269	p	3	73	7	3	p	211	3	11	p	3	p	p	3
73	191	7	3	17	13	3	277	29	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	97	p
77	29	3	43	p	3	13	7	3	11	37	3	p	89	3	107	p	3	p	13	3
79	p	p	3	31	p	3	11	p	3	p	193	3	7	p	3	p	19	3	p	7
81	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	17	19	3	p	7	3	p	43	3	23	277	3	13
83	13	3	11	7	3	59	109	3	17	293	3	157	p	3	71	p	3	7	p	3
87	3	7	73	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	17	p	3	p	3	3	p	p	3	p
89	7	3	p	113	3	p	31	3	13	p	3	17	271	3	7	23	3	p	11	3
91	307	43	3	41	47	3	7	151	3	23	79	3	17	7	3	13	11	3	53	29
93	3	29	p	3	p	7	3	43	p	3	151	83	3	17	11	3	211	19	3	7
97	p	19	3	7	p	3	p	p	3	p	7	3	149	p	3	17	151	3	223	43
99	3	p	7	3	13	29	3	p	11	3	89	37	3	173	p	3	7	13	3	11

INCOMPOSITS.

TAB. L.

	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999
01	3	p	283	3	19	13	3	89	p	3	7	113	3	199	p	3	103	7	3	p
03	23	3	7	197	3	137	151	3	29	7	3	p	13	3	107	19	3	179	11	3
07	3	17	p	3	p	p	3	7	p	3	181	23	3	13	7	3	p	p	3	p
09	p	3	17	37	3	23	7	3	p	p	3	p	11	3	p	151	3	p	p	3
11	p	13	3	17	p	3	31	p	3	p	11	3	7	47	3	191	p	3	151	17
13	3	41	p	3	7	29	3	p	11	3	p	7	3	19	89	3	23	p	3	11
17	p	59	3	p	11	3	17	p	3	7	p	3	47	p	3	11	7	3	p	41
19	3	7	11	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	83	p	3	11	37	3	13	p	3	163
21	7	3	p	p	3	83	p	3	17	31	3	11	313	3	7	23	3	p	173	3
23	83	p	3	p	13	3	7	269	3	11	p	3	p	7	3	p	p	3	p	p
27	61	3	p	p	3	11	p	3	37	p	3	7	67	3	19	p	3	31	7	3
29	167	p	3	7	p	3	19	p	3	p	7	3	13	71	3	p	67	3	p	p
31	3	11	7	3	257	37	3	p	23	3	167	p	3	17	p	3	7	19	3	13
33	13	3	23	107	3	p	53	3	7	19	3	p	p	3	17	7	3	p	p	3
37	3	13	193	3	173	211	3	p	p	3	97	p	3	7	13	3	17	11	3	37
39	17	3	31	29	3	7	p	3	13	p	3	p	7	3	p	11	3	17	p	3
41	p	17	3	43	7	3	p	293	3	163	p	3	p	11	3	13	37	3	7	139
43	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	19	97	3	7	11	3	41	77	3	p	7	3	17
47	p	7	3	p	17	3	23	11	3	p	13	3	61	p	3	7	251	3	11	89
49	3	61	19	3	13	11	3	7	p	3	37	p	3	p	7	3	11	13	3	127
51	71	3	p	11	3	139	7	3	41	53	3	13	p	3	11	p	3	23	31	3
53	31	11	3	59	p	3	47	17	3	p	p	3	7	73	3	113	227	3	13	7
57	p	3	p	7	3	67	13	3	11	17	3	229	p	3	271	29	3	7	61	3
59	13	103	3	41	p	3	11	61	3	7	17	3	p	13	3	p	7	3	p	19
61	3	7	97	3	11	p	3	13	7	3	23	17	3	67	79	3	p	p	3	p
63	7	3	11	19	3	p	p	3	109	p	3	53	17	3	7	p	3	67	37	3
67	3	89	13	3	p	7	3	283	p	3	157	131	3	p	17	3	p	p	3	7
69	281	3	p	p	3	241	p	3	p	13	3	7	53	3	p	17	3	19	7	3
71	101	127	3	7	59	3	79	43	3	19	7	3	37	p	3	p	11	3	p	p
73	3	19	7	3	p	p	3	p	p	3	13	p	3	43	11	3	7	17	3	257
77	7	31	3	p	19	3	101	7	3	29	11	3	p	p	3	p	263	3	p	17
79	3	p	23	3	p	13	3	p	11	3	p	41	3	7	31	3	p	113	3	11
81	p	3	29	131	3	7	11	3	61	p	3	p	7	3	53	p	3	11	p	3
83	43	47	3	37	7	3	13	173	3	31	p	3	101	23	3	11	83	3	7	13
87	11	3	7	p	3	311	29	3	p	7	3	11	43	3	p	53	3	p	59	3
89	47	7	3	p	149	3	p	223	3	11	p	3	p	19	3	7	p	3	23	p
91	3	149	227	3	p	19	3	7	13	3	197	p	3	p	7	3	131	73	3	p
93	233	3	13	61	3	11	7	3	p	p	3	281	31	3	37	13	3	p	191	3
97	3	11	p	3	7	p	3	31	p	3	41	7	3	p	p	3	13	23	3	19
99	263	3	p	7	3	43	229	3	p	p	3	19	109	3	29	127	3	7	283	3

INDEFEISIBLE, in our Law, ſignifies what cannot be defeated or made void: As a Good and Indefeiſible Eſtate.

INDEMNITIES. When a Church is Appropriate to an Abbey or College, then the Arch-Deacon loſeth his Induction Money for ever: In Recompence whereof he ſhall have yearly out of the Church ſo appropriate *One* or *Two* Shillings, more or leſs, for a Penſion, as was agreed at the Time of the *Appropriating*. And this Penſion is call'd an *Indemnity*.

INDIVISUM, in our Law, is uſed for that which two Perſons hold in common, without Partition. *Kitchin*, fol. 241. in theſe Words; He holds *pro Indiviſo*, *&c.*

INDORSEMENT, is any thing written on the Back of a Deed or Inſtrument; as a Condition, written on the Back of an Obligation, is commonly call'd *an Indorſement*.

INDUCTION. When a Clerk is Inſtituted into a Benefice, he is to exhibit his Mandate from the Biſhop to the Arch-Deacon, or other Perſon to whom it is directed; and hath a Right thereby to be *Inducted* into his Living: And if he be refuſed *Induction*, he hath a Remedy both in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, and alſo an Action of the Caſe in the Common Law, againſt the Arch-Deacon. If the *Inductor*, or Perſon to be Inducted, be kept out of the Church or Houſe by Lay-Men, the Writ *de Vi Laicâ* lies for the Clerk; which is directed out of the *Chancery* to the Sheriff of the County, to remove the Force, &c. If another Clergyman, preſented by the ſame Patron, keep Poſſeſſion, a *Spoliation* is grantable out of the Spiritual Court; whereby the Tithes, *&c.* ſhall be ſequeſtred till the Right be determined.

The Arch-Deacon rarely Inducts a Clerk by himſelf in Perſon, but iſſues out a Warrant to all Clerks and Letter'd Perſons within the Arch-Deaconry, impowering any of them to do it in his ſtead. The uſual Form and Manner of *Induction* is, for the *Inductor* to take the Clerk by the Hand, and then to lay it on the Key of the Church, which muſt be then in the Door, and to ſay; *By Virtue of this Inſtrument, which is the Arch-Deacon's Warrant, I Induct you into the Real, Actual, and Corporal Poſſeſſion of the Rectory or Vicarage of* A. *with all its Fruits, Profits, Members, and Appurtenances.* This done, he opens the Door, and puts the Clerk in Poſſeſſion of the Church, and ſhuts the Door upon him; who, after he hath tolled a Bell (if there be any) comes out, and deſires the *Inductor* to indorſe a Certificate of his *Induction* on the Arch-Deacon's Warrant, and that all preſent will ſignify it under their Hands.

If the Church Key cannot be had, 'tis ſufficient that the Clerk lay hold of the Ring of the Door, and within the time limited read the Common-Prayer and Thirty Nine Articles in the Church Porch. If there be no Church, he may lay his Hand on the Wall or Fence of the Church-Yard, &c. there being no neceſſity of Niceneſs as to the Form of *Induction*; only that he muſt have Witneſs that he was truly poſſeſs'd of it. Within two Months after this, the Clerk muſt read the Thirty Nine Articles, and all the Service of the Day both at Morning and Evening Prayers; and declare his Aſſent and Conſent; and he muſt then alſo read the Biſhop's *Engliſh Certificate*, in which is the Declaration of his Conformity; and of all this he muſt have two or three good Witneſſes; who muſt Sign that they heard him do it, and be ready to atteſt it *vivâ voce*, if required: And within three Months after *Induction* he muſt take alſo the Abjuration Oath at the Quarter-Seſſions, or in ſome one of the Courts in *Weſtminſter*.

INFANGETHEF, is a Liberty granted from the King to ſome Lords of Manors, to try all Thieves, which are their Tenants, within their own Courts.

INFERIOR *Planets*, are *Mercury* and *Venus*, ſo called, becauſe they are next the Sun, the Centre of the Planetary Syſtem. An Account of their Motion and *Phænomena* to an Eye placed at the Earth is as follows.

1. The *Periodical Times* of their Motion thro' the Ecliptic are plainly equal; which is contrary to what appears in the Motion of the Superior Planets: And their Progreſs through the Ecliptic is meaſured by the Motion of the Sun; ſo that if the apparent Motions of the *Sun*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, be conſidered for many Years together, they will appear to run through the Zodiac in an equal Space of Time.

The Reaſon of this Diverſity between the Superior and Inferior Planets is not from any real *Difference* in their Motions, but ariſes ſolely from the different Poſition of this Earth which we inhabit.

All the Planets are circulated round the *Sun* in one and the ſame Ratio; the *more diſtant* requiring a longer time for their Revolution, than thoſe which are *more near*. Thus the Earth being farther from the Sun than *Venus*, is a longer time in moving round him; and *Venus* than *Mercury*: And to an Eye placed in the Sun the Motions of the Inferior and Superior Planets would appear alike uniform and proportionable to their Diſtance. But to an Eye at the Earth, as the *Superiors*, containing our Orbit within theirs, will appear to move ſometimes *ſlower*, and ſometimes *ſwifter*; now to be *ſtationary*, and now *retrograde*; ſo the Motions of the *Inferiors* will appear to depend upon the Motion of the Sun, to whom they are ſo nearly joined as it were; and to us, that are in an Orbit ſo far without them, will appear to be equal to the Motion of that Great Luminary.

2. The *Sun*, *Venus* and *Mercury*, ſingly conſidered, are each affected with ſuch an Inequality of Motion, that it is very rare for them all three, or indeed for any two of them, to agree in the ſame Degree of Velocity.

Indeed, if *Venus* and *Mercury* had no Motion of their own round the Sun, but kept an invariable Poſition with regard to him, it were reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that they ſhould move on almoſt equably, as the Sun doth. But ſince that *apparent Motion*, with which they annually run through the Zodiac, is derived from a double Fountain, *viz.* from their own proper Motion round the Sun, which is not very unequable in it ſelf; and from the Poſition of the Earth, which is continually various and changeable, in an Orbit that is without theirs; 'tis not ſtrange that each of the *Inferior Planets* ſhould appear to move unequally, and to go ſometimes ſlower, and ſometimes faſter, by turns.

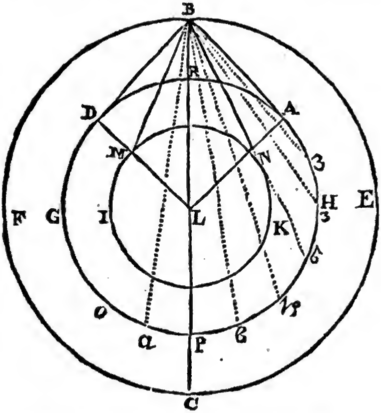
3. Although the Periodic Times of *Venus* and *Mercury* in the Ecliptic through the Courſe of the Year are thus accurately equal to one another; yet the Periodic Times of *Venus*, if reckon'd

from any one preſent Poſition to the Sun, to a like ſubſequent one, if compared with the Periodic Times of *Mercury* in a like Poſition, will appear to be of a much longer Length.

For this Inequality of the Periodic Times, according to the unequal Diſtance from the Sun, is agreeable to the eſtabliſhed Law of the Heavenly Bodies: For *Venus* is nearer to the Sun than the Earth, and *Mercury* than *Venus*. Wherefore the Periodic Times of *Venus*, conſidered in themſelves, and with regard to the fix'd Stars, are not a little ſhorter than thoſe of the Earth; and thoſe of *Mercury* ſhorter than the Periodic Times of *Venus*. And though theſe Motions ſhould be conſidered by a Spectator at the Earth, he would find in them the ſame Inequality: For the Motion of *Mercury* will be ſooner, and oftner *more ſwift*, than that of the Earth; and therefore their Periodic Times muſt be unequal.

4. Theſe Inferior Planets are never either in *Oppoſition* or in *Quadrature* to the Sun; but always more near to him, than to occaſion thoſe *Phænomena*: For *Mercury* goes no farther from the Sun than about 28 Degrees, and *Venus* not above 48 Degrees; ſometimes to the Eaſtward, and ſometimes to the Weſtward. That neither of theſe Planets can come to be in *Quadrature*, much leſs in *Oppoſition* to the Sun, will be plain from the following Scheme.

Let the Circle *BFCE* be the Earth's Annual Orbit; *ADGH* the Orbit of *Venus*; and *NMK* that of *Mercury*. The greateſt Elongation of *Venus* from the Sun is determined by the Acute Angle *LBA*, made by the Line *BL* drawn from the Sun to the Earth, and the Line *BA*, which is a Tangent, to the Orbit of *Venus*. In like manner the Acute Angle *LBN* will determine the greateſt Elongation of *Mercury* from the Sun. Now the Quantity of theſe Angles, in a Proportion aſſign'd, may be had from the Semidiameters of the Orbits being found by Obſervation, and by Trigonometrical Calculation: Or, indeed, they will be diſcovered by Obſervation of the greateſt Elongations themſelves.



5. Our Modern Aſtronomers have obſerv'd, That *Venus* appears *bigger* when ſhe begins to recede from the Sun towards the Eaſt, and when ſhe is yet but a little diſtance from him; but, on the contrary, that ſhe appears *leſs* in her Approach towards the Sun, and when ſhe comes pretty near him: Whereas, when ſhe recedes from the Sun towards the Weſt, then ſhe appears *leſs*; but when ſhe approaches towards him again, ſhe again appears larger. And the ſame things have been obſerved of *Mercury*, by the uſe of long and good Teleſcopes.

Theſe *Phænomena* have quite overturn'd the *Ptolemaic Syſtem* of the Heavens, and may be accounted for thus: Since all the Planets, as well as the Earth, are Opake, Scabrous, and Spherical Bodies, reflecting every way from them the Rays of the Sun falling upon them; 'tis plain, that that Hemiſphere of any Planet only, which is turned towards the Sun, will be enlightened; the other Half of it remaining in Darkneſs. And, ſince alſo an Obſerver here can only ſee that Half or Hemiſphere of any Planet, which is obverted, or turned towards the Earth, where he ſtands; if it be conſidered *what Part* of *Venus* is enlighten'd by the Sun in her different Poſition or Situation towards him, and *what Part* is ſeen by an Eye at the Earth in its Annual Orbit *BFCE*; (*See the preceding Fig.*) it will be plain that *Venus* muſt appear *leaſt* to us when ſhe is in *R*; becauſe, tho' ſhe be then the moſt near to us poſſible, yet her obſcure Hemiſphere being towards us, there will be but very little of her enlighten'd part ſeen: But when ſhe comes into the Poſition *D*, then ſome part of her illuminated Diſk will be turned towards the Eye in B; but a much greater part of her obſcure or dark Hemiſphere. And ſince ſhe is of a Spherical Figure, which to a diſtant Eye appears as a Plane, 'tis clear that the illuminated part of her Disk muſt appear in the form of Horns, turned from the Sun, or towards the Weſt. And this is her Appearance when *Venus* is our *Morning-Star*, as ſhe is commonly called. But this Planet moving on in her Orbit to G, very near one half of her illuminated Diſk will become viſible to the Eye at B; and, conſequently, ſhe will then appear in the form of an Half-Moon. When ſhe comes into the Poſition O, more than half of her enlighten'd Hemiſphere will be viſible, and ſo ſhe will appear *Gibboſe*: And when ſhe arrives at that part of her Orbit which P deſigns, to an Eye at B, as before, ſhe will appear, as we ſay of the Moon, at *Full*; that is, all her illuminated Diſk will be viſible. The ſame kinds of *Phaſes Venus* will put on, as ſhe moves forward in her Orbit through Q, H, A; that is, in Q ſhe will be Gibboſe; in H like an Half-Moon; in A horned again; but her Horns will be turned a contrary way to what they were in D; that is, now to the Eaſtward, but ſtill from the Sun: And this is her Appearance when ſhe is the *Evening-Star*.

The ſame kinds of *Phænomena* belong to *Mercury*; reſpect being had to his particular Orbit and Period of his Revolution.

But here we muſt take care that we be not deceived by the general Conſideration of her Phaſes only, ſo as to think that *Venus* will always appear brighteſt and largeſt in P, or in Q or O. The Appearance which *Venus* may ſeem to have in her *Oppoſition*, as it may be called in P, will be quite altered by her coming as near as ſhe can to the Sun: And as to the Places O and Q, tho' *Venus* will ſhine with near a full Face; yet ſhe will be then ſo far from the Earth, that her *Diſtance* from us will more than compenſate for the Quantity of her Light: Wherefore you may expect to ſee her appear moſt bright and ſplendid when ſhe is in D or A. For ſuppoſe her to move from Q to H; then will ſome part of her lucid Hemiſphere be turned from us in B, and ſo cannot be ſeen; and yet the remaining luminous part comes ſtill nearer to the Earth: And ſince her *Shining*, or apparent Light, increaſes in a Duplicate Ratio, or as the Square of her Diſtance from us diminiſhes, her Light will be much more increaſed by her Approach to the Earth, than it will be leſſened by our ſeeing leſs of her illuminated Diſk. So alſo ſuppoſe her to move from H to A, or yet farther on; here ſtill the Quantity of her illuminated part decreaſes, but the duplicate Increaſe of her Approach to the Earth will yet make her Splendour increaſe. But between A and R, the Decreaſe of her viſible Light will be greater than what her Acceſs towards the Earth can compenſate; and ſo her Light will continually diminiſh more and more, 'till ſhe will ſet *Heliacally*, and ſo become inviſible. Thus alſo while the Planet is moving from P towards Q, her Approach towards the Earth in B is inconſiderable, in compariſon of the Parts of her illuminated Diſk, which will be turned away from us; and, conſequently, ſhe will appear more obſcurely in Q than ſhe will in P: But between Q and H, and ſo towards A, her Approach to the Earth will very much increaſe her Splendor, tho' leſs and leſs of her lucid Disk become ſtill viſible. And from the whole it is plain, that while ſhe is moving in the Arch $H\,A$, ſhe will appear brighteſt and largeſt.

6. The greateſt Elongations of *Venus*, whether towards the Eaſt or Weſt, are unequal, and muſt be expreſs'd by an unequal Number of Degrees. And the ſame thing is alſo true of *Mercury*.

This *Phænomenon* hath a double Original or Cauſe; for it depends on the Excentricity of the Orbits both of *Venus* and of the Earth. For if the Diſtance $L\,A$ (in the former *Fig.*) of *Venus* from the Sun; or if $L\,B$, the Diſtance of the Earth from the Sun, be unequal; it cannot be, but that the Angle $L\,B\,A$, in the Triangle $L\,B\,A$, which is called the greateſt Elongation, muſt alſo be unequal: And indeed both thoſe Lines are ſubject to ſuch an Inequality.

7. The ſame *Directions*, *Stations*, and *Retrogradations*, which we obſerve in the Courſe of the Superior Planets, are found to belong to theſe Inferiors; and with the ſame Circumſtances of Change.

For ſuppoſe the Earth, as before, in B, and immoveable there, and the Planet in P; 'tis then plain, that while the Planet moves Eaſterly from P to Q, to an Eye placed in B, it muſt appear *Direct*, or to move *in Conſequentia*, as they ſpeak; that is, according to the Order of the Signs: And ſo it will appear to do till it come to A. But yet, becauſe the Arches $P\,\beta$, $\beta\,\gamma$, $\delta\,\epsilon$, $\epsilon\,\zeta$, are equal; but the Angles that they ſubtend at B, are unequal; therefore the Planet will appear to move unequally through thoſe Arches: For it will ſeem to move ſwifteſt about P, and ſtill ſlower and ſlower, the nearer it comes to A: And there it will begin to appear *Stationary*, or not to move at all: And while it runs over the Arch $A\,R$, it will meet with the former Lines $B\,\zeta$, $B\,\epsilon$, $B\,\delta$, $B\,\gamma$, and therefore muſt appear to be *Retrograde*, or to move backward, or *in Antecedentia*, as the Term is; that is, contrary to the Order of the Signs. Which apparent Retrograde Motion will continue till the Planet come to D; and then it will begin to be, or rather appear to be, *Stationary* again; and ſo on, as before.

And ſhould you ſuppoſe the Earth, as it is, moving in the Orbit $B\,F\,C\,E$; when the Planet moves faſter than the Earth, it will even then appear to be *Direct*; when at an equal Pace with it, *Stationary*; and when *ſlower* than it, it will appear *Retrograde*, as before; tho' the Times and Places of theſe *Directions*, *Stations*, and *Retrogradations* will not be the ſame, as if the Earth indeed ſtood ſtill: As will be eaſily underſtood by a little Conſideration of the Figure above; or by what is ſaid on this Head under the Words *Superior Planets* in this *Vol.* II.

8. The Planes of the Orbits of the Inferior Planets being inclined to that of the Ecliptick, the ſame *Phænomena* will ariſe from thence in kind, as in the ſame Caſe of the Superiors; only it is worth taking notice of, that the Plane of the Orbit of *Mercury* making an Angle with that of the Ecliptick of very near 7 Degrees, he hath the greateſt Latitude of any of the Planets; and therefore

fore will be ſubject to the greateſt Anomalies of Latitude.

9. It is ſometimes, but rarely, obſerv'd of theſe two Inferior Planets, That their Bodies being interpoſed between us and the Sun, they appear like *Spots* in the Plane of his Diſk.

And 'tis plain, that this will happen whenever their Conjunction with the Sun falls on, or near either of the Nodes of their Orbits: Juſt as the Moon appears to eclipſe or hide part of the Sun's Face, when her Conjunction happens in or near the Nodes of her Orbit.

INFINITELY *Infinite Fractions.* In *Phil. Collect.* N. 3. Dr. *Rihood* proves that *Infinitely Infinite Fractions*, or all the Powers of Fractions, whoſe Numerator is 1, are all of them together equal to Unity, or to an Unite.

The Demonſtration is Short and Univerſal.

And from hence he deduces, by way of *Corollary*, that there are not only *Infinite Progreſſions*, or *Progreſſions in Infinitum*; but alſo, infinitely further than one kind of Infinity. That theſe *Infinitely Infinite Progreſſions* are notwithſtanding computable and aggregable into one Sum; and that not only into a *Finite* Sum, but into one ſo ſmall, as to be leſs than any aſſignable Number. That of Infinite Quantities, ſome are equal, others unequal: That one Infinite Quantity may be equal to two, three, or more Quantities, whether Infinite or Finite.

INFINITE *Series.* In Vol. I. I have ſhewn that this Method of *Infinite Series* took its Riſe from the Arithmetick of Infinites, and hath been purſued with wonderful Sagacity and Penetration by ſeveral of our Excellent Modern Algebraiſts. The Uſe of this Method in the Extraction of Roots I have, in ſome meaſure, ſhewn in the former Volume, from the Ingenious Mr. *Ralphſon* and Mr. *Ward*: What here follows is more Univerſal; and is from *Parſons*'s and *Waſtell*'s Arithmetick.

Let $A =$ to the Abſolute Numb. in any Equation.
$n =$ to the Exponent of the higheſt Power.
$x =$ to Root or Quantity ſought.
$N =$ any known Number taken at pleaſure.
$n =$ an unknown Number.
$1, p, q, r, s,$ &c. $=$ to the reſpective Coefficients of the given Equation.

Then will $N + n = x$; and

$\mp 1 \times x^n \mp p \times x^{n-1} \mp q x^{n-2} \mp r \times x^{n-3} \mp$, &c. $= A$, repreſent any Equation whatſoever.

And becauſe $N + n$ is ſuppoſed equal to x, ſuch a General Equation may be thus expreſſed:

$$\mp 1 \times \overline{N+n}^{\,n} \mp p \times \overline{N+n}^{\,n-1} \mp q \times \overline{N+n}^{\,n-2} \mp r \times \overline{N+n}^{\,n-3} \mp, \&c. = A.$$

But to bring this into a *Series*, it is neceſſary firſt to prove, That every Power raiſed from a Binomial, (without regarding the Co-efficients) conſiſts, or is compoſed of two Ranks or *Series* of Powers; one increaſing from n^{n-n}, or 1, to n^n, and the other decreaſing from N^n to N^{n-1} or 1; and each Member in one is multiplied into its correſponding Member in the other reſpectively; as may appear thus:

$$\overline{N+n}^{\,2} = \left\{\begin{array}{c} NN \\ 2\,Nn \\ nn \end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{ll} N^n \times n^{n-n} & \text{or } 1. \\ N^{n-1} \times n^{n-1} & \text{twice} \\ N^{n-n} \times n^n & \end{array}\right.$$

Again,

$$\overline{N+n}^{\,3} = \left\{\begin{array}{c} NNN \\ 3NNn \\ 3\,Nnn \\ nnn \end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{l} N^n \times n^{n-n} \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} N^{n-2} \times n^{n-2} \\ N^{n-2} \times n^{n-} \end{array}\right\}\text{thrice} \\ N^{n-n} \times n^n \end{array}\right.$$

And ſo it will always be *ad Infinitum*. *Q. E. D.* Hence theſe two *Corollaries*.

COROLLARY I.

That the Co-efficient of the ſecond Term in any Power raiſed from a *Binomial*, is always $= n$ the Exponent of the higheſt Power.

COROLLARY II.

That the Root or Side of n^n the unknown Quantity is always multiplied into the ſecond Term of the known.

Now from the *latter*, it is evident we are (in this Caſe) but to make uſe of the two firſt Members of the Power of ſuch *Binomial*; and by the firſt we may expreſs the Co-efficient of the ſecond Term, by n the Exponent of the Power: Therefore the former Equation will now ſtand thus;

$$\pm 1 \times \overline{N^n \pm {}_n N^{n-1}}\, n \pm p \times \overline{N^{n-1} \pm {}_{n-1} N^{n-2}}\, N \pm q \times N^{n-2} \pm {}_{n-2} N^{n-2}\, n \pm r \times \overline{N^{n-3} \pm {}_{n-3} N^{n-4}}\, n \pm, \&c. = A.$$

Now to find the Value of n, or the unknown Quantity, it is plain, that thoſe Members into which it is multiplied, will be the Diviſor with the ſame Signs, and the others the Dividend, but with contrary Signs, as being to be tranſpos'd to the other ſide of the Equation: Therefore firſt,

$$n = \frac{A \pm 1 \times N^n \mp p \times N^{n-1} \pm q \times N^{n-2} \pm r \times N^{n-3},\ \&c.}{1 \times {}_n N^{n-1} \pm p \times {}_{n-1} N^{n-2} \pm q \times {}_{n-2} N^{n-3} \pm r \times {}_{n-3} N^{n-4},\ \&c.}$$

Which Theorem exhibits all poſſible particular ones, for extracting of Roots, according to the firſt ſort of Mr. *Ralphſon*'s; agreeing exactly with them, as will be found on Tryal; always remembring that the Signs in the Dividend muſt be contrary to thoſe in the Equation, and in the Diviſor the ſame reſpectively.

But $N + n = x$: Therefore ſecondly,

$$x = \frac{A \pm 1 \times {}_{n-1}N^{n} \pm p \times {}_{n-2}N^{n-1} \pm q \times {}_{n-3}N^{n-2} \pm r \times {}_{n-3}N^{n-3};\ \&c.}{1 \times {}_{n}N^{n-1} \pm p \times {}_{n-1}N^{n-2} \pm q \times {}_{n-2}N^{n-3} \pm r \times {}_{n-3}N^{n-4},\ \&c.}$$

Which gives us all thoſe of the *ſecond ſort* univerſally: But in this Caſe the Signs both in the Dividend and Diviſor will be the ſame as in the given Equation reſpectively: As likewiſe it may be proper to take notice, that if any Term be wanting in the Equation, the ſame muſt be omitted in either Theorem reſpectively.

Now from either of theſe *two Generals*, to deduce any *particular Theorem*, for finding the *Root* of any *given Equation*; we need only conſider, that $N^{n-n} = 1$, or $\frac{N^n}{N^n} = 1$, that Unity will neither multiply nor divide; as alſo that ${}_{n-n}N^{n} = 0$, or ${}_{n}N^{n} - {}_{n}N^{n} = 0$, and any Quantity, multiply'd into 0, is $= 0$; and when either Caſe happens (which always will, except where the laſt Term is wanting) the *Theorem* is determined.

Therefore,

Suppoſe any Equation, as	*By the firſt General Theorem,*	*By the ſecond General Theor.*
	Then we ſhall find $x =$	$x =$
$x^2 = A$	$\frac{A - N^2}{2N}$	$\frac{A + N^2}{2N}$
$x^3 = A.$	$\frac{A - N^3}{3N^2}$	$\frac{A + 2N^3}{3N^2}$
$x4 = A.$	$\frac{A - N^4}{4N^3}$	$\frac{A + 3N^4}{4N^3}$
$x^2 \pm px = A$	$\frac{A - N^2 \mp pN}{2N \pm p}$	$\frac{A + N^2}{2N \pm p}$
$-x^2 \pm px = A$	$\frac{A + N^2 - pN}{-2N + p}$	$\frac{A - N^2}{-2N + p}$
$x^4 \pm px^3 = A$	$\frac{A - N^4 \mp pN^3}{4N^3 \pm 3pN^2}$	$\frac{A + 3N^4 \pm 2pN^3}{4N^3 \pm 3pN^2}$
$x^3 \pm px^2 \pm qx = A$, &c.	$\frac{A - N^3 \mp pN^2 \mp qN}{3N^2 \pm 2pN \pm q}$	$\frac{A + 2N^3 \pm pN^2}{3N^2 \pm 2pN \pm q}$

And after the ſame manner for any *Equation* whatſoever.

Thus having the particular *Theorem*, the *Application* in either Caſe is as follows:

Let N be any *Number* taken at Pleaſure, as before.

T be $=$ *Theorem*, in which N muſt always be of its laſt Value found.

Then the Proceſs will be of the

Firſt General Theorem.

N the 1ſt. $\pm T = N$ the 2d. Then
N the 2d. $\pm T = N$ the 3d. Then
N the 3d. $\pm T = N$ the 4th. Then
N the 4th. $\pm T = N$ the 5th, &c.

Second General Theorem.

$T = N$ the 2d. Then
$T = N$ the 3d. Then
$T = N$ the 4th. Then
$T = N$ the 5th, &c.

Some of which Values of N will terminate in the true Root ſought, if it have one: But if it be a Surd; then the Value of N will proceed into an *Infinite Series*, but may be proſecuted nearer the Truth than any aſſignable: Which *Series*, each *Operation*, will proceed in *Number of Places*, in a *Geometrical Progreſſion*; whoſe firſt Term is 1, and *Ratio* $= 2$, *Viz.* Firſt 1, then 2, then 4, then 8, then 16, then 32, &c. Places.

It is likewiſe obſervable, That the *firſt* General Theorem *converges*, by finding out a *Number* to be added to, or ſubtracted from the *laſt* Value of N, (as it ſhall be affected with + or —) until N be $= x$ ſought. So the *laſt converges* by N itſelf,

ſelf, whoſe Value, at each Operation, ſhall grow nearer and nearer, until it be = to x ſought.

We may alſo take notice, that though N be aſſumed never ſo far from the true Root, yet it will converge to it by renewing the Operation. But the Work may be much ſhortned, in caſe we point the given Equation (if it will admit of it) both in the *abſolute Number* and *Coefficients*, according to their reſpective Degrees of *Adfection*: And take firſt 1, then 2, then 4, &c. of thoſe *Points*, (from the firſt) each Operation: For it is evident, the Coefficients increaſe in their Powers, as the higheſt unknown Term decreaſes; therefore the *abſolute Number* is of the ſame Power with the higheſt unknown *Quantity*.

One Inſtance may be ſufficient to explain it: Suppoſe therefore this *Cubic Equation* were to be pointed;

$$\textit{Viz.}\ xxx + 25xx + 836x = 53297$$
$$\text{Or}\ xxx + pxx \quad + qx \quad = A.$$

Then it would be $xxx + \dot{2}\dot{5}xx + \dot{8}3\dot{6}x = 5\dot{3}29\dot{7}$

For the *abſolute Numb.* is a Cube
Co-efficients q a Square
p a Lateral
and are *pointed accordingly*.

And the like Method for any other Equation, where it will admit of it.

Now to apply this laſt, we are to take
the *Firſt Operation* $xxx + 2xx + 8x = 53$
Second Operation $xxx + 25xx + 836x = 53297$

And conſequently the Value of the Coefficients as well as the abſolute Number alters, ſo long as there are *Punctations*.

But by a few *Numerical Operations*, the ſaid Notification, as well as the *Method* of the Proceſs of each *Theorem*, will be further illuſtrated: Therefore,

1. Suppoſe $xx = 2 = A$. Seek x by the firſt General Theorem.

$$\text{Then } n = \frac{A - A^2}{2N} = T, \text{ and take } N = 1;$$

Therefore $1 + T(= ,5) = 1,5 = N$ the 2d.
$\therefore 1,5 - T(= -,083) = 1,417 = N$ the 3d.
$\therefore 1,417 - T(= -,002783) = 1,414217 = N$ the 4th.
$\therefore 1,414217 - T(= -,0000034376 22) = 1,41421356 2378 = N$ the 5th $= x$.

2. Suppoſe $xx = 2 = A$. Seek x by the ſecond General Theorem.

$$\text{Then } x = \frac{A + N^2}{2N} = T, \text{ and take } N = 1, \text{ as before.}$$

Therefore $T = 1,5 = N$ the 2d.
$\therefore T = 1,416 = N$ the 3d.
$\therefore T = 1,414215 = N$ the 4th.
$\therefore T = 1,414213562373 = N$ the 5th. $= x$.

By which it is evident; *Firſt*, That both Theorems amount to the ſame thing; the Difference being only in the laſt Figure, which would be corrected the next Operation. *Secondly*, That x will proceed into an *infinite Series*, if a Surd. *Thirdly*, That each Operation gives double the Number of Figures of the laſt.

3. Suppoſe $xxxx = 2839,8241 = A$. Seek x by Theorem 1.

$$\text{Then } n = \frac{A - N^4}{3N^3} = T, \text{ and take } N = 10.$$

Therefore $10 - T(= -3) = 7 = N$ the 2d.
$\therefore 7 + T(= +,4) = 7,4 = N$ the 3d.
$\therefore 7 - T(= -,1) = 7,3 = x$, the true Biquadratick Root ſought.

4. Suppoſe $xxxx = 2839,8241 = A$, as before. Seek x by the ſecond Theorem.

$$\text{Then } x = \frac{A + 3N^4}{4N^3} = T, \text{ and take } N = 5.$$

Therefore $T = 5,6 = N$ the 2d.
$\therefore T = 8,2 = N$ the 3d.
$\therefore T = 7,4 = N$ the 4th.
$\therefore T = 7,3 = N$ the 5th $= x =$ true *Root* ſought.

From which two laſt Examples it appears; *Firſt*, That *either Theorem* will find the *true Root*, if it have one. *Secondly*, That it *matters not*, whether N be taken *above* or *below* the Root, nor how far from it.

5. Suppoſe $xx + \dot{5}\dot{8}\dot{7}x = 9\dot{8}7\dot{4}5\dot{9}$ or $xx + px = A$. Seek x by *Theor.* 1. (*i. e.*) $n = \dfrac{A - N^2 - pN}{2N + p} = T$.

Becauſe of the Punctations we are to take,

1. *Operation* $xx + 5x = 98$
2. $xx + 58x = 9874$
3. $xx + 587x = 987459$
And ſuppoſe $N = 8$.

Therefore $8 - T(= -,2) = 78 = N$ the 2d.
$\therefore 78 - T(= -3,4) = 746 = N$ the 3d.
$\therefore 746 - T(= -3,34) = 742,66 = N$ the 4th.
$\therefore 742,66 - T(= -,012689) = 742,647311 = x$ ſought.

6. Suppoſe $xx - 20x = 53482$, or $xx - px = A$. Seek x by the ſecond General Theorem.

$$\text{Then } x = \frac{A + N^2}{2N - p} = T, \text{ and take } N = 250.$$

Therefore $T = 241 = N$ the 2d.
$\therefore T = 241,4 = N$ the 3d.
$\therefore T = 241,475 = N$ the 4th.
$\therefore T = 241,477860 = N$ the 5th. $= x$ ſought.

From theſe two laſt it is plain; *Firſt*, That there is no abſolute Neceſſity for Punctation. *Secondly*, That Punctation does nevertheleſs *ſhorten* the Work, where it can be done.

But I hope I have ſaid enough to make the whole Matter, as well as the Manner, of Proceeding plain and eaſy to the meaneſt Capacity: And tho' I have given *Numerical* Examples no farther than an *affected* Quadratic, yet 'tis the ſame to any *Degree* of Power or Affection whatſoever; regard being had to its proper and particular Theorem, deduc'd from either of the general ones.

INFINITESIMALS, (as ſome Writers call them) are ſuch Quantities as are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.

INFLECTION.

INFLEXION *of the Rays of Light.* Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his Excellent *Optick*ſ, Book 3. makes theſe Experiments and Obſervations on this ſurprizing *Phænomenon.*

1. That in a well darken'd Room, a Hole, whoſe Diameter was $\frac{1}{42}$ of an Inch, being made with a Pin in a Plate of Lead, to let in the Sun's Rays; he found that the Shadows of Hairs, Threads, Pins, Straws, *&c.* placed in that Beam of Light, were very conſiderably broader than they ought to be, *if the Rays of Light had paſſed on by thoſe Bodies in Right Lines:* And for Inſtance, that the Hair of a Man's Head, whoſe Breadth was about the 280th part of an Inch, did, at the diſtance of 12 Foot from the Hole, and 4 Inches from the Hair, caſt a Shadow which was a 60th part of an Inch broad, or four times its own Breadth; at 2 Foot from the Hair, the Shadow was ten times as broad as the Hair; and at the diſtance of 10 Foot, it was 35 times as broad. And he found, that it was not material, whether the Hair was encompaſſed with *Air*, or with any other pellucid Subſtance: For if the Hair were placed between poliſhed Glaſſes, with Water between them, the Shadows were all one; as were alſo the Shadows of Scratches made on the Surface of poliſhed Plates of Glaſs, and of the *Veins* of ſuch Glaſſes: And therefore the great Breadth of theſe Shadows muſt ariſe from ſome *other Cauſe* than the *Refraction* of the Air. It is plain alſo from this Experiment, that the *Rays* are *bent*, and *turned aſide*, in paſſing by the Hair, *&c.* and that the Hair acts on the Rays of Light *at a good diſtance* as they paſs by it. And he ſhews, that the Action is *ſtrongeſt* on the Rays which paſs by at the leaſt Diſtances, and grows *weaker* as the Rays are further from it.

2. He obſerved that the Shadows of all Bodies in this Light were border'd with 3 parallel Fringes of colour'd Light; whereof that next the Shadow was luminous. It was difficult to diſtinguiſh the Colours, unleſs the Light paſs'd very obliquely on a white Paper, and then they exhibited Colours in this Order from the Shadows, *viz.* Violet, Indico, Pale-blue; Green, Yellow, Red; Blue, Yellow, Red; Pale-blue, Pale-yellow, Pale-red.

3. He took accurately the Meaſures of theſe Fringes, which he there gives in a Table.

And in the 4th *Obſervation* he ſhews, That the Breadth of the Fringes (when caſt obliquely on a ſmooth white Body) ſeem'd to be in the Progreſſion of the Numbers, 1' $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$; and their Intervals in the ſame Proportion with them; *i. e.* the Fringes and their Intervals together to be in the continued Progreſſion of 1. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$, or thereabouts.

5. The Sun ſhining into a darkened Room thro' a Hole $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch broad, at 2 or 3 Foot from it, he placed a Sheet of Paſtboard, black'd well all over; and which had in the middle a Hole about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch ſquare for the Light to paſs through. Behind the Hole, on the Paſtboard, he faſtned with Pitch the Blade of a ſharp Knife, to intercept ſome part of the Light which paſſed through the Hole. Both Paſtboard and Knife were placed perpendicular to the Rays of Light. Then placing the Paſtboard ſo that all the Light fell upon the Hole in it, and part of it on the Blade of the Knife there placed, while the other Part went by the Edge; he let that part which paſſed by, fall on a white Paper, 2 or 3 Foot beyond the Knife; and there ſaw 2 *Streams of faint Light ſhoot out both ways from the Beam of Light into the Shadows, like the Tails of Comets.* Their whole Length, meaſured upon the Paper at the diſtance of 3 Foot from the Knife, was about 6 or 8 Inches; ſo that they ſubtended an Angle at the Edge of a Knife of about 12 Degrees.

6. He placed another by the former; ſo that their Edges were parallel and look'd towards one another; ſo that a Beam of Light might fall on both, and ſome of it paſs through between them. And when the Diſtance between their Edges was about the 400th part of an Inch in breadth, the Stream of Light that paſſed through *parted in the Middle*, and *left a Shadow* between the two Parts: And this Shadow was ſo black and dark, that all the Light which paſſed between the Knives, ſeem'd to be *bent* and *turned aſide* to the one hand or the other. As the Knives approach'd, the Shadow between the Streams of Light grew ſtill broader; till at laſt, on their Contact, the whole Light vaniſhed. Hence I gather (ſaith he) that the Light which is *leſt bent*, and goes to the *inner Ends* of the Streams, paſſes by the Edges of the Knives at the greateſt diſtance: And *this Diſtance*, when the Shadow begins to appear between the Streams, *is about the 800th part of an Inch:* And the Light, which paſſes by the Edges *at leſs Diſtances*, is *more bent*, and goes to thoſe Streams which are further from the direct *Light.*

7. The *Fringes* above mentioned alſo appear'd in this Experiment. And he gathers from this and the former Obſervation, that the Light of the firſt Fringe paſſed by the Edge of its Knife at a Diſtance greater than the 800th part of an Inch, and the Light of the two or three Fringes at ſtill greater Diſtances; and conſequently, that the Rays, which cauſed the *Streams* of Light, paſſed nearer to the Knives Edges than any other.

8. Two Knives, whoſe Edges were ground truly ſtrait, were placed ſo (by ſticking their Points into a Board, with their Edges towards one another) as to make an Angle of above 1°. 54'. Here thro' a Hole, the 42d part of an Inch wide, the Beam of Light was let into the dark Room; which made the Fringe appear, at the diſtance of 10 or 15 Foot from the Hole, and on a Ruler held obliquely, at the diſtance of half an Inch from the Knives, parallel to the Edges of the Shadows, and without growing ſenſibly broader till they met in Angles equal to that made by the

Edges of the Knives, where they met and join'd without croſſing. But when the Ruler was plac'd at a much *greater* diſtance, the Fringes grew broader as they approached, and after meeting croſs'd one another, and then grew yet much broader.

9. From hence he concludes, That the *Diſtances* at which the Fringes paſs by the Knives are *not increaſed nor altered* by the Approach of the Knives; but that the Angles, in which the Rays are there *bent*, are much increaſed by that Approach: And alſo, that the Edge of the Knife, which is neareſt any Ray, *determines which way the Ray ſhall be bent*, and *the other Knife increaſes the Flexure.* In obſerving,

10. He found, that when the Fringes of the Shadows of the Knives fell *perpendicularly* on a Paper at a great diſtance from the Knives, they were in the form of *Hyperbola's.*

11. When he placed a Priſm at the Hole (made with a ſmall Pin) to refract the Light, he found that the Shadows of all Bodies held in the colour'd Light between the Priſm and the Wall were border'd with Fringes of the Colour of that Light only in which they were held: And alſo, that the Fringes in the *Red* Light were *largeſt*, and thoſe in the *Violet, leaſt.* Wherefore, the Rays, which made theſe Fringes in the *Red* Light, paſs'd by the Hair at a *greater diſtance*, than thoſe which made the like Fringes in the *Violet*: And conſequently the Hair, in cauſing theſe Fringes, *acts alike* on the *Red Light*, or leaſt refrangible Rays, at a greater diſtance; and on the *Violet*, or moſt refrangible Rays, at a leſs diſtance; and *by theſe Actions* diſpoſed the *Red* Light into larger, and the *Violet* into ſmaller, and the Lights of intermediate Colours into Fringes of intermediate Bigneſſes, *without changing the Colour* of any ſort of Light. When therefore the Hair, in the firſt and ſecond Obſervation, being held in the common white Light of the Sun, caſt a Shadow border'd with three Fringes of colour'd Light; thoſe *Colours* ('tis plain) did not ariſe from any *new Modifications* impreſs'd on the Rays of Light by the Hair, but only from the various *Inflections*, whereby the ſeveral ſorts of Rays were ſeparated from one another; which before Separation, by the Mixture of their Colours, compoſed the *White Beam* of the Sun's Light; but, whenever ſeparated, compoſe Lights of the ſeveral Colours which they are originally diſpoſed to exhibit. And this mightily confirms his Doctrine and Theory of Colours, as indeed all kinds of Experiments and Conſiderations do. See *Colours.*

Theſe wonderful Properties of the *Inflection of the Rays of Light* are cauſed by a Body acting at a diſtance on the Rays; and yet this Action of *Inflection* is the ſtronger, the leſs ſuch diſtance is: So that perhaps the Attraction which cauſes it don't exert its Sphere of Activity beyond ſuch a diſtance. The Rays of Light alſo themſelves, as they differ in Refrangibility, are diverſly *inflected*, and ſeparated into thoſe *three Fringes* of Colours mention'd by Sir *Iſ. Newton* in his excellent *Opticks, Lib.* 3. and before obſerved by *Grimaldus* to ariſe from any ſmall Bodies, ſuch as *Hairs, Wires*, &c. placed in the Sun's Rays, let into a well darkned Room, by a very ſmall Hole, made only by the Point of a Needle in a Plate of Metal. And theſe *Fimbriæ*, or colour'd Fringes, ſeem to be made by a kind of undulatory Motion or Inflection of the Rays, as they come near the Extremities of Bodies, the three different Colours of the Fringes ariſing from three ſuch different Inflections.

INGENUITAS *Regni*, was formerly uſed to ſignify the Freeholders, or Commonalty of the Kingdom, which were called *Ingenui, Liberi*, and *Legales Homines*: But the Word was not reſtrained only to *Plebeians*; ſince in the Reign of *Hen.* I. it was given to the *Chief Barons.*

INGENUOUS, in the Civil Law Senſe, is one that was born of a Woman that was made *Free* any time after his Conception, and before his Birth.

IN *Groſſe*, is a Term in Law for what belongs to the *Perſon* of any Lord, and not to the Manor, Lands, &c. as a *Villain in Groſſe*, an *Advowſon in Groſſe*, &c.

INHOC, the ſame antiently with what is now in the North called an *Intock*; and in *Oxfordſhire*, a *Hitchin*, or *Hitching*; being an Out-part or Corner of ſome common Field plow'd up and ſow'd (uſually with Oats or Tares) and ſometimes fenced off with a dry Foot Hedge, and within that Year in which the reſt of the Field lies fallow. It ſeems to be derived from *in*, within, and *Hoke*, a Corner.

INLAND, is an old Word found in *Doomſday* and other old Books, and ſignified that Part of any Land or Manor which lay next to the Manſion-Houſe, and which was uſed by the Lord himſelf; whence it was called *Terra Dominicalis, Demeſnes*, in oppoſition to *Utland* or *Outland*, which was in Tenancy. Theſe *Inlands* the Feudiſts call *Terras Curtas, ac intra Curtem, Court Lands*, or ſuch as were appropriated to the Court or Houſe of the Lord. So

INLANTAL, *Inland* or Demeſne, was oppoſed to *Delantal*, or *Out-land*, or *Land-Tenanted.*

INMATES, are ſuch Perſons as are admitted (for their Money) to live in the ſame Houſe with, and which go in at the ſame Door, jointly with others to whom the Houſe belongeth; and which are not able alſo to maintain themſelves. Theſe are inquirable in a *Court-Leet.* See *Kitchin*, Fol. 45.

INNATE IDEAS. Taking the Word *Idea* in the largeſt and moſt extenſive Senſe (ſee *Ideas* in Vol. II.) for whatſoever is the Object of our Underſtanding when we think; whether it be *Phantaſm, Notion, Species*, &c. or whatever it is, that the Mind can be employ'd about in Thinking.

The excellent Mr. *Locke*, in his moſt uſeful *Eſſay on Human Underſtanding*, hath plainly proved there are not any ſuch things as *Innate Ideas* or *Principles*: Tho' ſome Writers will needs have ſuch primary Notions, as have been called *κοιναὶ ἔννοιαι*, to be as it were Characters ſtampt on the Mind of Man, which the Soul receives in its very firſt Being, and brings into the World with it.

That which hath led Men into this Miſtake, ſeems to have been, *Firſt*, a Notion of the mighty Advantage of ſuch *Innate Ideas* for the due Direction and Regulation of the Human Mind; and therefore 'tis reaſonable to ſuppoſe our Gracious

cious Creator ſhould have furniſhed the Naſcent Mind with them: And, ſecondly, that there are many Truths to which we pay ſo early and ſpeedy an Aſſent, that they ſeem to be Innate, and interwoven as it were in our very Natures, and ſtampt and impreſs'd originally on our Minds.

To the former 'tis eaſy to anſwer; That, if the ſame Advantages will accrue to the Human Mind, from having a Power given it by God, by Study and Thought eaſily to gain ſuch Notion or Principles; there is then no need of ſuppoſing them *Innate:* And if this Power can and doth exert it ſelf early and eaſily, and enables us to aſſent to the Truth of ſuch *uſeful Notions and Principles*, as ſoon as ever the Terms expreſſing them are underſtood, 'tis much more eaſy and natural to ſuppoſe the Power of obtaining them *innate*, than the Propoſitions and Notions themſelves. Our Author might have thought it enough to Refute this Doctrine; by ſhewing (as he admirably and clearly doth) how we may attain to all the Knowledge we have, barely by the uſe of our natural Faculties, and without the help of any *innate* Impreſſions: For it ſeems as unreaſonable to attribute *Truths* to be owing to the Impreſſions of Nature and *innate* Characters, which we find we can gain by the Exerciſe of our Faculties; as to ſuppoſe thoſe *Colours* to be *innate* in our Eyes; which on opening our Eyelids will be painted there from external Objects, by the Operation and Action of Light.

But becauſe ſome prejudicate Notions have long prevail'd *per contra*, and which one can hardly oppoſe without Cenſure; he gives us the Reaſons at large, that made him doubt of the Truth of that received Opinion; which are in ſhort ſuch as theſe.

That ſhould they argue that there are certain Principles both *ſpeculative* and *practical*, which are univerſally agreed on by all Mankind: This doth not prove them *innate*, were it true in Fact, if another way can be aſſign'd how Men may come to ſuch an univerſal Agreement in the things they conſent to.

But indeed there are none ſuch, to which all Mankind give an univerſal Conſent. If you take the *Speculative Principles* into view; ſuch as, *Whatſoever is, is: 'Tis impoſſible any thing ſhould be and not be at the ſame time*, &c. Though theſe have a ſettled Reputation as *Maxims*; and deſervedly; yet are they ſo far from having an univerſal Aſſent from Mankind, that a great Part of it doth not ſo much as *know* them: As all *Children* and Idiots, and indeed every one that is not uſed to *internal Reflexion*, and *abſtracted Reaſonings*. But *theſe* have Souls; and theſe Souls have theſe Impreſſions, it ſeems, ſtampt upon them; only the Stamp cannot be ſeen; the Impreſſion is *there*, but 'tis *inviſible*; the *Notion* is there, but they don't know it; the *Propoſition* is there, but the Mind is *ignorant* of its Truth! 'Tis plain therefore, *'tis there to no purpoſe!* Wherefore, he that hath a right Notion of the Wiſdom of GOD, will conclude it is not there at all.

If it be ſaid, *Theſe innate Principles lie dormant and inviſible there, till the Soul comes to the uſe of Reaſon*; 'tis plain they were there before to no purpoſe: And if it be fully made appear, that the Exerciſe of our Reaſoning Faculty will help us to them another way; 'tis highly probable they are *never ſo impreſſed*, and *innate*, at all.

And if our reaſoning Faculties, aſſenting to the Truth of theſe Principles, as ſoon as we underſtand the Words they are expreſs'd in, be an Argument that they are *innate*; it will prove *too much*: For it will conclude *all other Propoſitions to be ſo too*; which we conſent to as ſoon as we underſtand the Terms: Such as *two and two make four*, &c. *A Square is not a Circle*; *Redneſs is not Sweetneſs*, &c. and ten thouſand ſuch others, to whoſe Truth the Mind, at firſt propoſing, aſſents.

Beſides, no Propoſition can be *innate*, unleſs their Terms are *innate*; or thoſe Ideas which thoſe Terms expreſs. And as no one ever ſaid that Words and Terms are *innate*; ſo in the whole Courſe of his Book Mr. *Lock* ſhews, how and after what manner both Simple, Compounded, and Abſtract Ideas come into the Mind: And he ſhews, that the Notion of Principles being *innate*, came probably from hence: That there being abundance of plain and obvious Truths, to which the Mind pays a ready Aſſent as ſoon as the Terms that expreſs them are underſtood, it was a much eaſier and ſhorter way for Men to ſuppoſe them *innate* there, than to trouble themſelves about the Way and Manner of their coming into the Mind from without, by Obſervation and Experience.

INORDINATE *Proportion*, is where the Order of the Terms are diſturbed.

INSCRIBED *Bodies*: On *Gunter's Sector*, are ſometimes placed two Lines anſwering one another, and called the *Lines of Inſcribed Bodies*, and are eaſily known there by the Letters *D, S, I, C, O, T*, which ſignify the *Dodecahedron*, *Sphere*, *Icoſihedron*, *Cube*, *Octahedron*, and *Tetrahedron*.

The *Uſes* of theſe Lines may be theſe.

1. *The Radius of a Sphere being given, to find the Sides of the Five Regular Bodies inſcribed in it.*

2. *The Side of any of the Five Regular Bodies given, to find the Radius of the Circumſcribing Sphere.*

If the Sphere be firſt given, apply its Radius over in the Points *S, S*, on each Leg of the Sector.

If any of the other Bodies be firſt given, apply its Side over between its proper Letters; ſo the Parallel taken between the Points of the other Bodies, ſhall be the Sides of thoſe Bodies, and may be inſcribed in the Sphere, whoſe Radius is the Diſtance between *S* and *S*.

INSCRIBED *Hyperbola*, is ſuch an one as lies entirely within the Angle of its Aſſymptotes; as the Conical Hyperbola doth.

INSECTIVOROUS *Animals*, are ſuch as feed on Inſects: See *Birds*.

INSECTS, a kind of living Creatures ſo called by *Ariſtotle* and *Pliny*; becauſe of their having certain *Inciſuræ*, Cuttings or Indentings, in and about their Bodies. The *Greeks* called them Ἔντομα. The Judicious Mr. *Ray* in his *Methodus Inſectorum* thus diſtinguiſhes the ſeveral Kinds of *Inſects*.

Inſects are (1.) either Ἀμεταμόρφωτα, or ſuch as do *not* change their Form; Or, (2.) Μεταμορφούμενα; ſuch as do really change their Form.

Thoſe that do not change their Form are either (1.) Ἄποδα without Feet, or (2.) *Pedata* with Feet; and of theſe there are ſome Kinds that caſt their Skins.

Inſects without Feet are either *Terreſtrial*, or *Land Inſects*, or *Aquatick*.

Terreſtrial Inſects are either ſuch as are produced on the *Land*, or in the *Earth*; and not in the *Water*; as the *Lumbrici Terreſtres*; which are either of the *larger ſort*, and are called *Dew-Worms*; or of a *ſmaller ſize*: And of theſe there are *Red* and *Green*, with Yellow Tails: Which laſt are commonly called *Gilt-Tails*.

Or ſuch as are found in the Bowels of *Animals*: And of theſe ſome are found in the *Inteſtines* of Men; as (1.) the *Lumbrici Teretes*; (2.) *Lumbrici Lati*, which are called alſo *Tæniæ*. (3.) *Cucurbitini*, which ſome will have to be only the Fragments of the *Tæniæ*: (See *Nich. Andri M. D. De Variis Vermium Speciebus.*) (4.) The *Aſcarides*, which are chiefly found in the *Rectum*.

Thoſe Worms that are found in the Inteſtines of Beaſts are of two ſorts, the *Oblongi* and *Pellucidi*, of the thickneſs of a Horſe-Hair; and therefore called *Vermiculi Setiformes*: And the *Breves* and *Craſſiores*, which often are found in Horſes, and are called the *Botts*.

To this *Genus* of *Terreſtrial Inſects* many Natural Hiſtorians refer *Snails*, whether with or without Shells.

Water Inſects without Feet, not changing Form, are either of the

Greater ſort, which have a peculiar way of moving, by firſt fixing their Head to the Ground, and then drawing up their Tail towards it, &c. Of theſe ſome are *Teretes*, round and ſmooth; of which are three ſorts; As the *Medicinal Hirudines*, or *Leaches*; the *common Black-Horſe-Leaches*, and the *Aſh-colour'd Sea-Leaches*: But there is alſo a ſort of this kind that is *ſmaller* and *flatter*, which is found ſticking to Stones in the Bottoms of little Brooks.

Leſſer ſort, which have a different way of crawling or moving from the former. Theſe alſo are either *Round* or *Flat*: Of the *Round* ſort there is one that is *Black*, with two ſmall Horns on its Head; and is found ſticking to wet Stones in the watery Tops of Hills: And another, which is *Red*, of about a Fingers's length, with a Forceps at the Tail, found at the Bottom of Fiſh-Ponds and ſtagnant Waters.

The *Flat ſort* are very ſmall and thin, and are called *Flukes*; being ſometimes found in Waters, and ſometimes in the Branches of the *Porus Bilarius* in Sheep.

Inſects not changing Form, and having Feet, are either (1.) *Hexapoda*, with ſix Feet; (2.) *Octapoda*, with eight Feet; (3.) with fourteen Feet; (4.) *Polypoda*, with many Feet.

Thoſe that have but ſix Feet are either,

1. *Terreſtrial*; and theſe of a *Larger kind*; As (1.) The Yellowiſh *Inſect* found in rotten decaying Oaks; (2.) The Black one on the Ground, called by *Mouffet*, *Vermivorous*; (3.) The Black one living under Ground, with a Forceps at the Tail; (4.) A White ſort, with ſquare black Spots on its Back; (5.) The *Farinarium*, bred in Meal, of a whitiſh Colour.

Smaller ſort: Some of which are found about the Bodies of *Animals*; As (1.) the *Cimex*, or *Wall-Louſe*, of a ſtinking Smell; (2.) *Ricinus*, the Tick; (3.) *Pediculus*, the Common Louſe; (4.) *Pediculus ferus ſeu Inguinalis*, the Crab-Louſe; (5.) *Pulex* the *Flea*; of all which there are various kinds.

Others are not troubleſome to Animals; as (1.) One that in Bigneſs and Figure reſembles a Louſe, but is very nimble and ſwift, and is found in Books and rotten Wood; (2.) Another there is with a very long Body, and a forcipitated Tail; (3.) The *Black Inſect*, found often in the Flowers of the *Chelidonium*; (4.) A Subterraneous ſort, a little whitiſh; (5.) One that skips like a Graſhopper, but is much leſs.

2. *Aquatick*. As (1.) the *Pediculus Marinus Grandis*, which adheres to Fiſhes; (2.) The *Squilla Fluviatilis*, with a Pyramidal Tail, and two Hairs, or Briſtles at the End.

Inſects not changing Form, and having eight Feet, are either *with a Tail*, as the *Scorpion*; or *without*, as the *Spider*; of which ſome ſpin no Web, have but two Eyes, and very long Legs, as the *Opilio*, or the Shepherd.

Some do ſpin a Web; and of theſe they count three ſorts: (1.) The *Aranea Colceſtrenſis Abdomine tumido, ſubrotundo & elato*; (2.) The *Spider* with the *Thorax*, or middle Part of its Body, as big as the *Abdomen*; (3.) The *Spider* with the long *Abdomen*, found among Reeds, Ruſhes, Graſs, &c.

2. The *Ricini Octopodes*, which are ſome more flat and compreſs'd; as the rambling Ticks that run o'er the Bodies of Animals, but don't faſten; and ſome more round and thick, which do adhere to the Skin.

3. The *Syrones* or Mites.

Inſects not changing Form, and with fourteen Feet, and therefore by Mr. *Ray* called Τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάποδα, are the *Aſelli*: Of which there are three ſorts: As,

1. The *Sea-Aſellus*; the longeſt and largeſt of all; living amongſt the Rocks.

2. *Aſellus Lividus*; which rolls itſelf up into a Ball. The Common Wood-Lice, Sows or Cheſs Buggs.

3. *Aſellus Aſininus*, with a forked Tail, not rolling itſelf up. To this Species may be added the *Aſellus Marinus Figuræ brevioris*, rolling itſelf up; (2.) *Aſellus Aquarum dulcium*, with long Legs, and two Briſtles on its Tail; (3.) *Pulex Aquaticus*, both in Freſh and Salt Water; (4.) *Pediculus Aquaticus*, which faſtens upon Fiſh.

Inſects not changing Form, with twenty-four Feet. Theſe have the eight Fore-Feet leſſer, and the ſixteen Hinder ones larger. There are two kinds of them obſerv'd, both with long Bodies, one larger, and of an obſcure Colour, among the Rocks by the Sea-ſides; the other of a Silver Colour, found in Houſes.

There is a Kind with thirty Feet, of an oblong Shape, Cheſnut Colour, and full flattiſh Body, uſually lying under Logs and Trunks of Trees. 'Tis very agile and ſwift.

Inſects not changing Form, with many Feet (called πολύποδα) are ſome *on Land*; and either *roundiſh in Body*, with all their Legs riſing out of the middle of the Belly (nearly) as the *Julus*; or more flat and compreſs'd, with their Legs not riſing as before from a Point in the middle of their Body, but growing along on the Sides; as the *Scolopendra*. And ſome of this Kind are

Aquatick; of which Mr. *Ray* makes three Differences: (1.) the *Corniſh Luggs*, uſed for Baits in catching Fiſh, with 38 Legs, and a ſmooth roundiſh Body; (2.) The *Scolopendra Marina, Corpore plano*; (3.) *Animalculum Bicorpor*, or rather *Bicaudatum*, lying in the Clefts of Stones under the Salt Water.

Inſects which do really undergo a Change of their Form are called Μεταμορφούμενα; of which *Swammerdam* hath given the beſt Account: Tho' he ſhews that this Word is improperly uſed, ſince there is by no means any real Transformation, but only an Explication of the Parts of the Animal, latent before in Miniature (as it were in the *Ovum* or *Nympha*, like the Plant in the Seed) and an Encreaſe of all the Parts by proper Degrees.

The *firſt Species* of Tranſmutation or Change (which *Swammerdam* makes the *ſecond*) is Inſtantaneous; there being no ſenſible *Reſt* or *Stop* between the Old and the New Form. And the Inſects of this *Order* don't loſe their Motion at the Time that they ſhift the *Pellicula*, at leaſt not to Appearance. And *Swammerdam* deſcribes the ſecond Order of Change to be, when the *Vermiculus* (leaving the former Shape of the *Nympha*, with which it appeared in the Egg, and ſubſiſted without Food) now beginning to feed, hath its Members or Parts viſibly increaſed, and ſtretched out, and takes the Form of a new *Nympha*, which is not without Motion; and from thence becomes a Flying *Inſect*. Of this ſort are,

1. The *Libellæ*, or *Perlæ*, which are produced from an *Inſect* of ſix Feet, (*vid. Mouffet*, p. 322.) who takes it for the *Pulex Marinus*, as in the preceding Page he calls it the *Locuſta Aquatica*. Out of the Cruſtaceous Skin, or Husk, of this *Inſect*, the *Libella* breaks by a Fiſſure, which begins between the Eyes, and is continued to the Roots of the Wings, and is there join'd to the Lateral Fiſſures.

2. The *Cimices Silveſtres*; whoſe Characteriſtick Marks (according to *Willoughby*) are (1.) A long *Proboſcis*, not ſpiral, but ſtrait; (2.) Their upper Wings to the middle are thick, and like Leather; thence to the Ends thin and membranous; (3.) There is the Figure of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs on their Backs.

3. The *Locuſtæ*; which *Willoughby* refers to the *Inſecta* Ἀμεταμόρφωτα.

4. The *Grylli Campeſtres*.

5. The *Grylli Domeſtici*, or *Crickets*.

6. The *Gryllo Talpa*, *Mole Cricket*.

7. The *Cicada*, or *Graſhopper*.

8. The *Blatta*, according to *Swammerdam*.

9. The *Tipulæ Aquaticæ*, which run very ſwiftly on the Surface of the Water, and have a Sting in their Mouths like the *Cimices* or *Ticks*.

10. The *Scorpius Aquaticus*, with a Sting alſo in its Mouth.

11. The *Muſcæ Aquaticæ*; called by *Androvandus*, *Apes Amphibiæ*.

12. The *Hemerobius*, or *Ephemera*, or *Diaria*, of *Swammerdam*.

13. The *Forficula*, or *Auricularia*. *Vid. Mouffet*, p. 175.

The *Second Species* of Tranſmutation includes ſuch *Inſects* as undergo a double Metamorphoſis, or Change of Shape.

1. Into a *Chryſalis*, or ſomething analogous to it.

2. Into a Flying *Inſect*.

Theſe Kinds of *Inſects*, a while before their Change, lie quite ſtill without Food or changing Place; and in reſpect of their Wings are

1. Κολεόπτερα, or *Vaginipennia*, as the *Scarabæi*, *Beetles*.

2. Ἀνέλυτρα, whoſe Wings are open and expanded: And the Wings of theſe are either *Farinaceous*, as the *Papiliones*, *&c.* or *Membranous*, as the *Apes*, *Muſcæ*, *&c.* and theſe are either Δίπτερα, with two Wings, or Τετράπτερα, with four Wings.

The *Scarabæi* may be divided (1.) In reſpect of their Horns, into the *Naſicornis*, *Bucerota* and *Cervus Volans*, or *Taurus*. (2.) In reſpect of their *Antennæ*, they are of many kinds; of which the moſt eminent are thoſe called *Capricorni*. (3.) With regard to their Motion, as the *Saltatrices*. (4.) With regard to their Colour, as *Cantharides*.

To the Beetle Kind may be referred the

Cicindela, or Glow-Worm: The

Staphylinus, called by *Willoughby* ἡμικολεόπτερος: The

Proſcarabæus, or *Oyl-Beetle*; ſo called from its emitting from its Joints a kind of Oyl, on its being preſſed or ſqueezed.

The *Anelytra*, with farinaceous or mealy Wings, are called *Papiliones*, *Butter-flies*; and theſe are either *Diurnal*, or *Nocturnal*, or the *Phalæna*.

The Specifick Diſtinction of the *Diurnal* is, that they always ſettle with their Wings erect, are produced from an angulous *Aurelia*, and have their *Antennæ Studded* (*Clavatæ*.) Of theſe there are about 50 kinds obſerved in *England*.

The *Nocturnal* Butterflies, or the *Phalænæ*, are vaſtly numerous; and cannot very clearly be methodized. But for Memory and Diſtinction's ſake they may be divided into,

1. The *Geometrigenæ*, which come from the *Eruca*, (called *Geometra*, from the manner of its Walk, which is *Anſatim*, by curling up its Back like the Handle of a Cup, *&c.*) with 8 or 10 Feet.

2. Such as come from *Erucæ*, with 14 Feet. Of this Kind, which is very numerous, there hath been diſtinguiſhed the *Phalæna Faſciata*; whoſe Wings are in *Patches* or *Area's* of different Colours. *Phalæna Lineata*, whoſe Wings are marked with tranſverſe Lines. *Phalæna Punctata*, whoſe Wings are mark'd with one or more Points. And theſe excepted, all the others are diſtinguiſhed into *greater* and *leſſer*, and of a middle ſize between both. One of the larger Kinds may be diſtinguiſh'd alſo by their inner Wings running out beyond the upper, when they ſit or

reſt: And another by the Appearance of the Figure of Eyes upon the Wings: And a third, by their long Tails and narrow ſharp Wings; which by ſome are called *Phalænæ Prædatrices*, or *Accipitrinæ*.

The *Anelytra*, with membranous Wings, are *Bees, Flies, Waſps, Bombylii, Crabrones, &c.* And to this Kind the *Culex Vulgaris* (*vid. Swammerdam*, p. 95. *Hiſt. Inſects*) or *Gnat* is referr'd; as alſo the *Formica*, or *Ant*.

And hither muſt be referr'd ſuch *Water Inſects* as are cover'd by a *Theca*; according to the Obſervations of *Willoughby*. And theſe have either

1. An *immoveable Theca*, or Caſe, which is fixed to the Stones; and this Caſe is either of a round Figure, or of one more compreſſed and flat.

2. A *moveable portable Theca*; and theſe are commonly called *Phryganea*.

And this *Theca* is either,

1. *Strait*; and that either compoſed of Straws and little *Feſtucæ*, lying parallel one to another; of which there are two kinds; a Greater, where the *Feſtucæ* are two Inches long; and a Leſſer, which is very common, and are called *Straw-Worms*: Or elſe the *Feſtucæ* lie tranſverſely, and are ſhorter; having ſometimes pieces of Shells and Stones intermix'd with them. Others, whoſe Caſes are *ſtrait* alſo, have no *Feſtucæ*; but always either Sand or Gravel. And of theſe, ſome have the *Thecæ round*, and are called *Cod-Baits*: Others are *flat* and *compreſſed*.

2. *Crooked or Horned*; which run tapering. Of theſe Mr. *Ray* reckons four kinds; a greater and leſſer Black ſort, and a greater and leſſer Aſh-colour'd one.

Theſe all produce Flies with large Wings, like Butter-flies.

The Third Species of *Tranſmutation* is a ſimple Change from a *Vermiculus* to a flying *Inſect*; but yet with a ſenſible *ἀτρεμία*, *Reſt* or *Stop*, between one Form and the other.

This Change *Swammerdam* thus deſcribes:

" The *Vermicle*, excluded from the Egg, gets
" Nouriſhment, by little and little, from with-
" out; and under that *firſt Skin* or Covering hath
" its Members increaſed by degrees; not ſlipping
" it, or putting it off, as other *Vermiculi* do when
" they change into *Nymphæ*, but aſſuming the
" Figure of a *Nympha* in it: For a time 'tis quite
" motionleſs, till the ſuperfluous Moiſture is eva-
" porated, and then in a few Days recovers its
" Motion again; and then caſting off this Skin,
" which is as it were double, it becomes a Flie."

Of this Kind are our *Fleſh-Flies*; and all the *Nymphæ Vermiformes*; the *Veſpæ Ichneumones, &c.*

As to the *Generation* of *Inſects*, Dr. *George Gorden*, in *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N°. 237. from the Obſervations he had made about the true Origin of Caterpillars, concludes very well; (1.) That we ought not to believe that any *Inſects* are bred of Corruption, and not *ex Ovo*, only becauſe we cannot diſcern the particular Manner of their Propagation; becauſe there are and may be more full Diſcoveries made of that Kind accidentally, where the Proceſs is not viſible to the naked Eye. (2.) The Female *Inſects* of all Kinds of Flies and Butter-flies do put their Spawn near thoſe Places where the *Eruca's*, which are hatched out of them, are to have their Food. (3.) There is a kind of Gluten, by which the Female faſtens her Eggs to the bearing Buds of Trees, &c. ſo that the Rains cannot waſh them off. (4.) Theſe Eggs will not be hurt by the greateſt Froſt.

Mr. *Andry*, in his Book *De la Generation de Vers dans le Corps de l'Homme*, *Paris* 8vo. 1700. takes notice, that the Ancients were miſtaken in denying that *Inſects* did breath, on the Account of their wanting Lungs: For modern Obſervations do convince us, that *Inſects* have a greater Number of Lungs than other Animals. The Ancients thought alſo that *Inſects* had no Blood, becauſe many of them had no red Liquor like our Blood: But 'tis not the *Colour*, but the *Uſe* of the Liquor that is to be regarded. They believed alſo that *Inſects* had no *Hearts*; whereas our Microſcopes do now diſcover, that when *Inſects* have ſeveral Lungs, they have alſo ſeveral Hearts; and in particular 'tis found that Silk-Worms have a continued Chain of Hearts, from the Head almoſt to the very Extremity of the Tail. And 'tis this Number of Hearts and Lungs that occaſion thoſe *Inſects* to give Signs of Life a long while after they are divided into ſeveral Parts. He obſerves alſo that 'tis wrong to call *Inſects imperfect Animals*, ſince they want no Parts either neceſſary or convenient for their uſe, and to render them compleat in their Kind.

Mr. *Poupart* affirms that the Earth-Worms and Round-tail'd Worms, which are found in the Inteſtines of Men and Horſes, &c. alſo Snails and Horſe-Leaches, are *Hermophradites*; but that ſuch Worms as become Flies, and Silk-Worms, are not ſo, being of *no Sex*, but are Neſts full of real Animals, which we ſee in time come out with Wings. *Hiſtoire de l'Acadam. Royale des Sciences Anneé* 1699.

Writers about Inſects.

Hiſtoria Generalis Inſectorum, Pars prima. By *J. Swammerdam. Ultraject.* 1669. 4to.

Joh. Goedartius de Inſectis cum Appendice. By Dr. *Liſter.* 1682. 4to.

Malpighius de Bombyce.

Experienze intorno alla Generatione de gl' Inſetti. By *Fr. Redi.* 1668. 4to.

Mouffeti Theatr. Inſectorum Lond. 1634. *cum Fig.*

Mart. Liſter Hiſtoriæ Animalium Angliæ Tres Tractatus: Unus de Uraneis; Alter de Cochleis, tum Terreſtribus tum Fluviatilibus; Tertius de Cochleis Marinis. Lond. 1678. *Ejuſdem Exercitatio Anatomica de Cochleis & Limacibus. Lond.* 1694. 8vo.

INSINUATION *of a Will*, in the Civil Law, ſignifies the firſt Production of it, or the leaving it *Penes Regiſtrum*, in order to his Probate.

INSTALLMENT, is a Settlement or ſure Placing of any Perſon in his proper Place: See 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. 'Tis ſometimes confounded in the Law with Abatement: The Word is chiefly uſed for the Induction of a Dean, Prebendary, or other Eccleſiaſtical Dignitary, into the Poſſeſſion of his *Stall*, or Proper Seat, in the Cathedral

Church to which he belongs. 'Tis ſometimes called *Inſtallation.*

INSTAURUM, is uſed in old Deeds for a Stock of Cattle; and was commonly taken for the whole Stock upon a Farm; as Cattle, Waggons, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Huſbandry. So *Inſtaurum Eccleſiæ* was uſed for the Books, Veſtments, and Utenſils belonging to a Church. And *Inſtaurata Terra* was Land ready ſtock'd with all things neceſſary for the Uſe of the Farmer. *Inſtauratio* is often uſed in this Senſe by our old Hiſtorians and M.S.

INSTITUTION, is the Act of the Biſhop, or one Commiſſioned to Act for him; whereby any Clerk is inveſted with the Spiritualities of a Rectory or Vicarage.

The Clerk kneels down before the Biſhop while he pronounces the Words of *Inſtitution*, (*Inſtituo te Rectorem Eccleſiæ de* A. B. *cum Cura Animarum, & accipe Curam tuam & meam*) and the Clerk holds the written Inſtrument, with the Epiſcopal Seal annexed, in his Hand during the Ceremony. But the Clerk muſt have *Induction* after this, without which he hath no Right to his *Temporalities*, if the Benefice be not a Donative.

Before the Clerk is Inſtituted, he muſt ſubſcribe the 39 *Articles of Religion*, in the Preſence of the Ordinary (or his Subſtitute:) And the Ordinary is not bound to Offer them, but the Clerk is to offer to Subſcribe them; and he muſt Subſcribe them without Reſerve, Exception or Qualification, or elſe his *Inſtitution* is *ipſo facto* void and null; and the Church is ſtill vacant.

At the ſame time the Ordinary requires the Clerk to ſubſcribe the other 2 *Articles* mention'd in *Can.* 26. about the King's Supremacy, and the Lawfulneſs and Uſe of the Liturgy.

The Clerk muſt alſo, before *Inſtitution*, ſubſcribe to that Part of the Declaration enjoin'd by the Act of Uniformity, 14 *Car.* 2. c. 4. *Viz. I will conform to the Liturgy of* England *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

Before *Inſtitution* he muſt alſo take the Oaths mention'd in the firſt *Statute* of *William* and *Mary*, c. 8. inſtead of the former Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*, required by *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* c. 1.

And then he muſt take the Oath againſt Simony, enjoin'd by *Can.* 40. and the Oath of Canonical Obedience. All this before *Inſtitution.*

And he is to have Certificates given him of his ſubſcribing the Declaration, contain'd in the Act of Uniformity, in *Engliſh*, in a diſtinct Inſtrument, under the Hand and Seal of the Biſhop; and of his other Subſcriptions and Oaths in *Latin.*

The Clerk ought to have, by all means, Witneſſes of his *Inſtitution*, his taking the Oaths, making Subſcriptions, &c. and therefore he ſhould deſire ſome preſent to write their Names on the Back of his Inſtruments; and make *Memorandums* who they are, and where they live.

The Church, by *Inſtitution*, is full, againſt all Perſons but the King; and the Clerk by it may enter upon the Glebe, and take the Tithes; but he cannot *Lett* or *Grant* them; nor *Sue* for them, if they are refuſed to be paid.

After *Inſtitution* the Clerk is to receive a written Mandate from the Ordinary to the Arch-Deacon, or other proper Perſon, in order to his *Induction*: which ſee.

INSTRUMENTS. Beſides the ſeveral uſeful *Inſtruments*, both Mathematical and Mechanical, which are deſcribed under their proper Names in this Volume and the former; I have at the End of this Volume given you the Figures and Deſcriptions of ſome others, which are not only very Curious and Accurate, but in a great meaſure alſo New and Non-deſcript.

INSULATA *Columna*, in Architecture, is a Pillar which ſtands alone, like an Iſland, as it were, in the vaſt Ocean of the Air. *Evelyn's Parallel.*

INSULT, is a Word uſed in the Military Art, for attacking any Poſt with open Force, without uſing Trenches, Saps, or any common Approaches. 'Tis uſual to *Inſult* thus the *Counterſcarp* of any Place, that they may not give the Enemy time to fire their Mines, which they have prepared.

INSUPER, is a Word uſed by the Auditors of the *Exchequer*: In their Accounts they ſay, So much remains *Inſuper* to ſuch an Accountant: That is, So much remains due on ſuch an Account.

INTAGLIO'S, are Precious Stones engraved with Heads of Great Men, or Inſcriptions, &c. ſuch as are often ſet in Rings, or Seals.

INTER *Canem & Lupum*, was an Expreſſion formerly uſed for *Twilight*. In the North this is called in ſome places *Day-light's Gate*; and in others, *betwixt Hawk and Buzzard*. In *Herefordſhire* 'tis called corruptly the *Muck-Shade*, i. e. *Mock-Shade.*

INTERDICT, was a Cenſure formerly inflicted by Biſhops or Ordinaries in Times of Popery; forbidding all Sacraments and Divine Offices (except Baptiſm to Children, and the Sacrament of the Euchariſt, and Extream Unction at the Point of Death) to be performed within any Pariſh, Town, Country, or Nation; and ſometimes they prohibited them within ſuch Places to be preſent at Divine Service in any other Place. This Cenſure was commonly inflicted on a Pretence that the Privileges of the *Church* had been violated by the Lords, Magiſtrates, or Princes of any Place or Nation. In the Reign of our King *John* this Kingdom lay under a Papal *Interdict* for above ſix Years together: It began *A. D.* 1208. In our Common Law the Word

INTERDICTION is uſed alſo in the ſame Senſe as in the Canon Law; where 'tis deſign'd to be *Cenſura Eccleſiaſtica prohibens adminiſtrationem divinorum*: And thus 'tis uſed 24 *H.* 8. c. 12.

INTEREST. Beſides the Ways of Computing *Intereſt*, both *Simple* and *Compound*, which you will find in Vol. I. I ſhall here give you another very plain, eaſy and ready Method, of Computing all *Simple Intereſt* and *Diſcount*; as alſo the Way to find the *Amount* or preſent Value of any Sum of Money; or of any *Annuity*, or other Yearly Payment, &c. for any *Term*, not exceeding an *Hundred Years*: And this from the Accurate and Uſeful Tables of Mr. *John Smart*, of the Town-Clerk's Office in *London*. And in order to this, the following Table of Shillings, Pence and Farthings, reduc'd to the Decimal Parts of a Pound, are previouſly neceſſary.

SHILLINGS, PENCE, and FARTHINGS, reduc'd to the Decimal Parts of a POUND.

s.	d.	Decimal Parts of a Pound.	s.	d.	Decimal Parts of a Pound.	s.	d.	Decimal Parts of a Pound.	s.	d.	Decimal Parts of a Pound.
—	—¼	.001042	—	-7¼	.030208	-1	-2¼	.059375	-1	-9½	.089583
—	—½	.002083	—	-7½	.03125	-1	-2½	.060417	-1	-9¾	.090625
—	—¾	.003125	—	-7¾	.032292	-1	-2¾	.061458	-1	10	.091667
—	-1	.004167	—	-8	.033333	-1	-3	.0625	-1	10¼	.092708
—	-1¼	.005208	—	-8¼	.034375	-1	-3¼	.063542	-1	10½	.09375
—	-1½	.00625	—	-8½	.035417	-1	-3½	.064583	-1	10¾	.094792
—	-1¾	.007292	—	-8¾	.036458	-1	-3¾	.065625	-1	11	.095833
—	-2	.008333	—	-9	.0375	-1	-4	.066667	-1	11¼	.096875
—	-2¼	.009375	—	-9¼	.038542	-1	-4¼	.067708	-1	11½	.097917
—	-2½	.010417	—	-9½	.039583	-1	-4½	.06875	-1	11¾	.098958
—	-2¾	.011458	—	-9¾	.040625	-1	-4¾	.069792	-2	—	.1
—	-3	.0125	—	10	.041667	-1	-5	.070833	-3	—	.15
—	-3¼	.013542	—	10¼	.042708	-1	-5¼	.071875	-4	—	.2
—	-3½	.014583	—	10½	.04375	-1	-5½	.072917	-5	—	.25
—	-3¾	.015625	—	10¾	.044792	-1	-5¾	.073958	-6	—	.3
—	-4	.016667	—	11	.045833	-1	-6	.075	-7	—	.35
—	-4¼	.017708	—	11¼	.046875	-1	-6¼	.076042	-8	—	.4
—	-4½	.01875	—	11½	.047917	-1	-6½	.077083	-9	—	.45
—	-4¾	.019792	—	11¾	.048958	-1	-6¾	.078125	10	—	.5
—	-5	.020833	-1	—	.05	-1	-7	.079167	11	—	.55
—	-5¼	.021875	-1	—¼	.051042	-1	-7¼	.080208	12	—	.6
—	-5½	.022917	-1	—½	.052083	-1	-7½	.08125	13	—	.65
—	-5¾	.023958	-1	—¾	.053125	-1	-7¾	.082292	14	—	.7
—	-6	.025	-1	-1	.054167	-1	-8	.083333	15	—	.75
—	-6¼	.026042	-1	-1¼	.055208	-1	-8¼	.084375	16	—	.8
—	-6½	.027003	-1	-1½	.05625	-1	-8½	.085417	17	—	.85
—	-6¾	.028125	-1	-1¾	.057292	-1	-8¾	.086458	18	—	.9
—	-7	.029167	-1	-2	.058333	-1	-9	.0875	19	—	.95
						-1	-9¼	.088542			

Examples of the Uſe of the preceding Table.

What Decimal Part of a Pound is 7 *d.*?

Look in the Table for 7 *d.* and even with it you will find .029167, which is the Decimal required.

What Decimal Part of a Pound is 17 *s.* 6 *d.*?

You will find the Decimal of 17 *s.* to be .85, and the Decimal of 6 *d.* to be .025; which added, makes .875, and anſwers the Queſtion.

What is the Value of this Decimal .09375 in Shillings, Pence and Farthings?

Look in the Table, and you will find it to be 1 *s.* 10 *d.* ½.

Note, If you cannot find in the Table the exact Decimal ſought for, take that which is neareſt to it, and you can never err above half a Farthing.

Knowing thus the Uſe of theſe Decimal Tables, all the Buſineſs of *Simple Intereſt* will very eaſily be underſtood and diſpatch'd as followeth:

Simple Intereſt.

The *Yearly Intereſt* of any Sum of Money is had, by only multiplying the *Principal* Sum by the *Hundredth* part of the *Rate* of Intereſt: For the Product in Decimals is the true Anſwer.

Examples.

1. *What is the Intereſt of* 75 *Pounds for one Year, at the Rate of* 6 l. per Cent.?

75 = Principal.
.06 = the Hundredth part of 6 *l.*
———
4.50 the Product; which is 4 10 00 (*l.* *s.* *d.*)

2. *What is the Yearly Intereſt of* 157 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* *at* 5 *l.* per Cent.?

157.875 is the Decimal for 157 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*
.05 the Hundredth part of 5 Pounds.

7.89375 which is the Decimal anſwering to 7 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 ½ *d.* the Intereſt of 157 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* for one Year at 5 *l.* *per Cent.*

And ſo for any other *Rate* or Sum whatſoever.

When thus the Intereſt for one Year is found, divide it by 365; the Quotient will be the Intereſt for one Day.

Thus .01 being the Intereſt of one Pound for one Year; if you Divide that Decimal by 365 (continuing the Work as long as you pleaſe) you will have .00002739726028, *&c.* —— for a Quotient; which will be the Intereſt of *one* Pound for *one* Day; and at *one per Cent.*

Then will this Decimal .000027, *&c.* found as above; if you multiply it continually by the *Principal*, the *Number of Days*, and the *Rate of Intereſt*, become of itſelf an Intereſt Table for *any Sum* of Money, for *any Time*, and at *any Rate.*

Example.

What is the Intereſt of 150 *l. for* 365 *Days, at* 6 *l.* per Cent.?

.00002739726028
150

4109589042000
365

1500000000033000
6

9.00000000198000 Which Decimal gives the Anſwer near enough for any Uſe, to be 9 Pounds.

By the ſame Rule .02 Divided by 365, will give in the Quotient the Intereſt of one Pound for one Day, at 2 *per Cent.* and .03 Divided by 365, will do the ſame at 3 *per Cent.* And thus theſe Numbers following were found.

The Intereſt of one Pound for one Day, at all Rates, from 1, *to* 10 per Cent.

At 1 *l. per Cent.* is .000027397260 *&c.* as above.
2 —— .000054794512
3 —— .000082191781
4 —— .000109589041
5 —— .000136986301
6 —— .000164383562
7 —— .000191780822
8 —— .000219178082
9 —— .000246575342
10 —— .000273972603
&c.

And when thus the *Intereſt* of *one* Pound for *one* Day, and at any *Rate*, is found; Then that *Intereſt* multiplied by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, *&c.* gives the Intereſt of any Sum of Money, at the ſame Rate.

Take an Example at 3 l. per Cent.

Intereſt of 1 *l.* for one Day, is .00008219178
2 —— .00016438356
3 —— .00024557534
4 —— .00032876712
5 —— .00041095890
6 —— .00049315068
7 —— .00057534246
8 —— .00065753424
9 —— .00073972602

And then 'tis eaſy to find, that the Intereſt of 1 *l.* being, as before, .00082, *&c.* That of

10 will be .000822*
100 —— .008219
1000 —— .082192*
10000 —— .821918*
100000 —— 8.219178
1000000 —— 82.191781

Becauſe moving the Point of Separation ſtill one Place nearer to the Left Hand, multiplies any Decimal by 10, 100, 1000, *&c.* as is ſhewn under *Decimals.*

And thus the following Tables of *Daily Intereſt* were made.

The Reaſon of the Stars above, ſet to ſome of the Numbers, is only to ſhew that in the Contraction of a Decimal Fraction to fewer places, is is proper to add one to the laſt Figure retain'd, when the next Figure to it, which is omitted, exceeded 5.

INTEREST,

INTEREST for One Day, at 3, 4, 5, and 6 Pound *per Cent. per Annum.*

At 3 l. per Cent. per An.		*At 4 l. per Cent per An.*		*At 5 l. per Cent. per An*		*At 6 l. per Cent. per An.*	
Principal.	Intereſt.	Principal.	Intereſt.	Principal.	Intereſt.	Principal.	Intereſt.
10000000	821.9178	10000000	1095.8904	10000000	1369.8630	10000000	1643.8356
9000000	739.7260	9000000	986.3014	9000000	1232.8767	9000000	1479.4521
8000000	657.5342	8000000	876.7123	8000000	1095.8904	8000000	1315.0685
7000000	575.3425	7000000	767.1233	7000000	958.9041	7000000	1150.6849
6000000	493.1507	6000000	657.5342	6000000	821.9178	6000000	986.3014
5000000	410.9589	5000000	547.9452	5000000	684.9315	5000000	821.9178
4000000	328.7671	4000000	438.3562	4000000	547.9452	4000000	657.5342
3000000	246.5753	3000000	328.7671	3000000	410.9589	3000000	493.1507
2000000	164.3836	2000000	219.1781	2000000	273.9726	2000000	328.7671
1000000	82.1918	1000000	109.5890	1000000	136.9863	1000000	164.3835
900000	73.9726	900000	98.6301	900000	123.2877	900000	147.9452
800000	65.7534	800000	87.6712	800000	109.5890	800000	131.5068
700000	57.5342	700000	76.7123	700000	95.8904	700000	115.0685
600000	49.3151	600000	65.7534	600000	82.1918	600000	98.6301
500000	41.0959	500000	54.7945	500000	68.4932	500000	82.1918
400000	32.8767	400000	43.8356	400000	54.5945	400000	65.7534
300000	24.6575	300000	32.8767	300000	41.0959	300000	49.3151
200000	16.4384	200000	21.9178	200000	27.3973	200000	32.8767
100000	8.2192	100000	10.9589	100000	13.6986	100000	16.4384
90000	7.3973	90000	9.8630	90000	12.3288	90000	14.7945
80000	6.5753	80000	8.7671	80000	10.9589	80000	13.1507
70000	5.7534	70000	7.6712	70000	9.5890	70000	11.5068
60000	4.9315	60000	6.5753	60000	8.2192	60000	9.8630
50000	4.1096	50000	5.4795	50000	6.8493	50000	8.2192
40000	3.2877	40000	4.3836	40000	5.4795	40000	6.5753
30000	2.4658	30000	3.2877	30000	4.1096	30000	4.9315
20000	1.6438	20000	2.1918	20000	2.7397	20000	3.2877
10000	.8219	10000	1.0959	10000	1.3699	10000	1.6438
9000	.7397	9000	.9863	9000	1.2329	9000	1.4795
8000	.6575	8000	.8767	8000	1.0959	8000	1.3151
7000	.5753	7000	.7671	7000	.9589	7000	1.1507
6000	.4932	6000	.6575	6000	.8219	6000	.9863
5000	.4110	5000	.5479	5000	.6849	5000	.8219
4000	.3288	4000	.4384	4000	.5479	4000	.6575
3000	.2466	3000	.3288	3000	.4110	3000	.4932
2000	.1644	2000	.2192	2000	.2740	2000	.3288
1000	.0822	1000	.1096	1000	.1270	1000	.1644
900	.0740	900	.0986	900	.1233	900	.1479
800	.0658	800	.0877	800	.1096	800	.1315
700	.0575	700	.0767	700	.0959	700	.1151
600	.0493	600	.0658	600	.0822	600	.0986
500	.0411	500	.0548	500	.0685	500	.0822
400	.0329	400	.0438	400	.0548	400	.0658
300	.0247	300	.0329	300	.0411	300	.0493
200	.0164	200	.0219	200	.0274	200	.0329
100	.0082	100	.0110	100	.0137	100	.0164
90	.0074	90	.0099	90	.0123	90	.0148
80	.0066	80	.0088	80	.0110	80	.0132
70	.0058	70	.0077	70	.0096	70	.0115
60	.0049	60	.0066	60	.0082	60	.0099
50	.0041	50	.0055	50	.0068	50	.0082
40	.0033	40	.0044	40	.0055	40	.0066
30	.0025	30	.0033	30	.0041	30	.0049
20	.0016	20	.0022	20	.0027	20	.0033
10	.0008	10	.0011	10	.0014	10	.0016
9	.0007	9	.0010	9	.0012	9	.0015
8	.0007	8	.0009	8	.0011	8	.0013
7	.0006	7	.0008	7	.0010	7	.0012
6	.0005	6	.0007	6	.0008	6	.0010
5	.0004	5	.0005	5	.0007	5	.0008
4	.0003	4	.0004	4	.0005	4	.0007
3	.0002	3	.0003	3	.0004	3	.0005
2	.0002	2	.0002	2	.0003	2	.0003
1	.0001	1	.0001	1	.0001	1	.0002

INTEREST for One Day, at 7, 8, 9, and 10 Pound *per Cent. per Annum.*

At 7 l. per Cent. per An.		*At 8 l. per Cent per An.*		*At 9 l. per Cent. per An*		*At 10 l. per Cent. per An.*	
Principal.	Intereſt.	Principal.	Intereſt.	Principal.	Intereſt.	Principal.	Intereſt.
10000000	917.8082	10000000	2191.7808	10000000	2465.7534	10000000	2739.7260
9000000	726.0274	9000000	1972.6027	9000000	2219.1781	9000000	2465.7534
8000000	1534.2466	8000000	1753.4247	8000000	1972.6027	8000000	2191.7808
7000000	1342.4658	7000000	1534.2466	7000000	1726.0274	7000000	1917.8082
6000000	1150.6849	6000000	1315.0685	6000000	1479.4521	6000000	1643.8356
5000000	958.9041	5000000	1095.8904	5000000	1232.8767	5000000	1369.8630
4000000	767.1233	4000000	876.7123	4000000	986.3014	4000000	1095.8904
3000000	575.3425	3000000	657.5342	3000000	739.7260	3000000	821.9178
2000000	383.5616	2000000	438.3562	2000000	493.1507	2000000	547.9452
1000000	191.7808	1000000	219.1781	1000000	246.5753	1000000	273.9726
900000	172.6027	900000	197.2603	900000	221.9178	900000	246.5753
800000	153.4247	800000	175.3425	800000	197.2603	800000	219.1781
700000	134.2466	700000	153.4247	700000	172.6027	700000	191.7808
600000	115.0685	600000	131.5068	600000	147.9452	600000	164.3836
500000	95.8904	500000	109.5890	500000	123.2877	500000	136.9863
400000	76.7123	400000	87.6712	400000	98.6301	400000	109.5890
300000	57.5342	300000	65.7534	300000	73.9726	300000	82.1918
200000	38.3562	200000	43.8356	200000	49.3151	200000	54.7945
100000	19.1781	100000	21.9178	100000	24.6575	100000	27.3973
90000	17.2603	90000	19.7260	90000	22.1918	90000	24.6575
80000	15.3425	80000	17.5342	80000	19.7260	80000	21.9178
70000	13.4247	70000	15.3425	70000	17.2603	70000	19.1781
60000	11.5068	60000	13.1507	60000	14.7945	60000	16.4384
50000	9.5890	50000	10.9589	50000	12.3288	50000	13.6986
40000	7.6712	40000	8.7671	40000	9.8630	40000	10.9589
30000	5.7534	30000	6.5753	30000	7.3973	30000	8.2192
20000	3.8356	20000	4.3836	20000	4.9315	20000	5.4795
10000	1.9178	10000	2.1918	10000	2.4658	10000	2.7397
9000	1.7260	9000	1.9726	9000	2.2192	9000	2.4658
8000	1.5342	8000	1.7534	8000	1.9726	8000	2.1918
7000	1.3425	7000	1.5342	7000	1.7260	7000	1.9178
6000	1.1507	6000	1.3151	6000	1.4795	6000	1.6438
5000	.9589	5000	1.0959	5000	1.2329	5000	1.3699
4000	.7671	4000	.8767	4000	.9863	4000	1.0959
3000	.5753	3000	.6575	3000	.7397	3000	.8219
2000	.3836	2000	.4384	2000	.4932	2000	.5479
1000	.1918	1000	.2192	1000	.2466	1000	.2740
900	.1726	900	.1973	900	.2219	900	.2466
800	.1534	800	.1753	800	.1973	800	.2192
700	.1342	700	.1534	700	.1726	700	.1918
600	.1151	600	.1315	600	.1479	600	.1644
500	.0959	500	.1096	500	.1233	500	.1370
400	.0767	400	.0877	400	.0986	400	.1096
300	.0575	300	.0658	300	.0740	300	.0822
200	.0384	200	.0438	200	.0493	200	.0548
100	.0192	100	.0219	100	.0247	100	.0274
90	.0173	90	.0197	90	.0222	90	.0247
80	.0153	80	.0175	80	.0197	80	.0219
70	.0134	70	.0153	70	.0173	70	.0192
60	.0115	60	.0132	60	.0148	60	.0164
50	.0096	50	.0110	50	.0123	50	.0137
40	.0077	40	.0088	40	.0099	40	.0110
30	.0058	30	.0066	30	.0074	30	.0082
20	.0038	20	.0044	20	.0049	20	.0055
10	.0019	10	.0022	10	.0025	10	.0027
9	.0017	9	.0020	9	.0022	9	.0025
8	.0015	8	.0018	8	.0020	8	.0022
7	.0013	7	.0015	7	.0017	7	.0019
6	.0012	6	.0013	6	.0015	6	.0016
5	.0010	5	.0011	5	.0012	5	.0014
4	.0008	4	.0009	4	.0010	4	.0011
3	.0006	3	.0007	3	.0007	3	.0008
2	.0004	2	.0004	2	.0005	2	.0005
1	.0002	1	.0002	1	.0002	1	.0003

The Uſe of the preceding Tables.

When the Intereſt of any Sum of Money is required for any Number of Days, multiply the Principal Sum by the Number of Days; and the Intereſt of that Product for one Day anſwers the Queſtion.

For, the Intereſt of one Pound for one hundred Days, is equal to the Intereſt of one hundred Pounds for one Day.

Example.

What is the Intereſt of 265 l. *for* 438 *Days, at* 6 l. per Cent. per Ann.?

265*l.* Multiply'd by 438, (the Number of Days) the Product will be 116070*l.* the Intereſt of which Sum take out of the Table of 6*l. per Cent.* thus;

The Intereſt for one Day of 100000 is 16.4384
10000 is 1.6438
6000 is .9863
70 is .0115

Principal 116070 Int. 19.0800

Anſwer 19*l.* 1*s.* 7¼*d.*

And thus, by theſe Tables, the Intereſt of any Sum of Money, for any Time, and at any Rate of Intereſt, from 3*l.* to 10*l. per Cent. per Ann.* is readily found.

For the more eaſy finding the Number of Days, from any one time given, to any other, the following Table is made.

The Number of Days from any Day in any one Month, to the ſame Day in any other Month.

From	January	Febru.	March	April	May	June	July	Auguſt	Septem.	Octob.	Novem.	Decem.
	Feb. 31	Mar. 28	Apr. 31	May 30	June 31	July 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 31	Oct. 30	Nov. 31	Dec. 30	Jan. 31
	Mar. 59	Apr. 59	May 61	June 61	July 61	Aug. 61	Sept. 62	Oct. 61	Nov. 61	Dec. 61	Jan. 61	Feb. 62
	Apr. 90	May 89	June 92	July 91	Aug. 92	Sept. 92	Oct. 92	Nov. 92	Dec. 91	Jan. 92	Feb. 92	Mar. 90
	May 120	June 120	July 122	Aug. 122	Sept. 123	Oct. 122	Nov. 123	Dec. 122	Jan. 122	Feb. 123	Mar. 120	Apr. 121
	June 151	July 150	Aug. 153	Sept. 153	Oct. 153	Nov. 153	Dec. 153	Jan. 153	Feb. 153	Mar. 151	Apr. 151	May 151
	July 181	Aug. 181	Sep. 184	Oct. 183	Nov. 184	Dec. 183	Jan. 184	Feb. 184	Mar. 181	Apr. 182	May 181	June 182
To	Aug. 212	Sep. 212	Oct. 214	Nov. 214	Dec. 214	Jan. 214	Feb. 215	Mar. 212	Apr. 212	May 212	June 212	July 212
	Sep. 243	Oct. 242	Nov. 245	Dec. 244	Jan. 245	Feb. 245	Mar. 243	Apr. 243	May 242	June 243	July 242	Aug. 243
	Oct. 273	Nov. 273	Dec. 275	Jan. 275	Feb. 276	Mar. 273	Apr. 274	May 273	June 273	July 273	Aug. 273	Sept. 274
	Nov. 304	Dec. 303	Jan. 306	Feb. 306	Mar. 304	Apr. 304	May 304	June 304	July 303	Aug. 304	Sept. 304	Oct. 304
	Dec. 334	Jan. 334	Feb. 337	Mar. 334	Apr. 335	May 334	June 335	July 334	Aug. 334	Sept. 335	Oct. 334	Nov. 335
	Jan. 365	Feb. 365	Mar. 365	Apr. 365	May 365	June 365	July 365	Aug. 365	Sept. 365	Oct. 365	Nov. 365	Dec. 365

This Table ſhews the Number of Days, from any Day in any one Month, to the ſame Day in any other Month; as from the 1ſt, 5th, 10th, or 20th of *May*, to the 1ſt, 5th, 10th, or 20th of *November*, is 184 Days: Which is thus known.

I find *May* at the Head of one of the Columns; and looking down that Column, I find *November*, and even with it 184.

But if the Queſtion is from the 5th of *May*, to the 10th of *November*, I muſt add 5; and the Number of Days will be 189. On the contrary, if it be demanded from the 10th of *May*, to the 5th of *November*, 5 muſt be ſubtracted, and the Number will be 179. And thus any Number of Days, not exceeding a Year, are found by Inſpection.

If the Time exceed a Year; as from the 10th of *May* 1706, to the 10th of November 1707, add 365 to the Number found in the Table, and the Anſwer will be 549 Days.

And as you may thus very eaſily, and accurately enough, ſolve all Queſtions and Caſes of *Simple Intereſt*; ſo he next ſhews how to find *the Diſcount* of *any Sum* of Money for *any Time*, and at *any Rate* of *Intereſt*, thus.

1. To find the Annual Diſcount of one Pound, at 1*l. per Cent.* Divide .01 by 1.01. If at 2 *per Cent.* Divide .02 by 1.02. At 3 *per Cent.* Divide .03 by 1.03, *&c.* and the Quotients will be the ſeveral *Diſcounts* required.

Thus the Diſcount of one Pound for one Year at

l.
1 *per Cent.* .009900990099
2 — — .019607843137
3 — — .029126213592
4 — — .038461538462
5 — — .047619047619
6 — — .056603773585
7 — — .065420560748
8 — — .074074074074
9 — — .082568807339
10 — — .090909090909

And then the Diſcount of 1*l.* being multiply'd by any *Principal Sum*, the Product will be the *Annual Diſcount* of that Principal.

Example.

What is the Diſcount of 100 l. *at* 6 l. per Cent. per Annum?
.056603

.05660, *&c.* being the Diſcount of 1 *l.* for one Year, at the Rate of 6 *per Cent.* as above; that multiplied by 100 *l.* will produce 5.5660377, *&c.* Which Decimal being reduced, gives us 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 ½ *d.* and no more: And therefore that is to be look'd upon as the true Diſcount of 100 *l.* at 6 *l. per Cent.* for one Year.

And yet nothing is more common, than to allow 6 *l.* for the Diſcount of 100 *l.* for a Year, at 6 *l. per Cent.* But he that doth ſo, certainly wrongs himſelf: For he ought to receive ſo much Money as, at 6 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt, will amount to 100 *l.* in one Year, which leſs than 94 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 ½ *d.* will not do.

The ſeveral Diſcounts of 1 *l.* for one Year (as above) and at the aforeſaid Rates, being divided by 365, will give the Diſcounts for one Day, at the ſame Rates; *Viz.*

The Diſcount for one Day at

1 *l. per Cent.*	.000027126000
2 — ——	.000053720118
3 — ——	.000079797845
4 — ——	.000105374078
5 — ——	.000130463144
6 — ——	.000155078832
7 — ——	.000179234413
8 — ——	.000202942669
9 — ——	.000226215911
10 — ——	.000249066002

And when thus the Diſcount of *one Pound* for *one Day*, and at any *Rate*, is found; if you multiply that by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, *&c.* it will give the Diſcount of any Sum of Money whatſoever at the ſame Rate.

Examples at 3 per Cent.

The Diſcount for one Day of

1 *l.* - is –	.000079797845
2 — —	.000159595691
3 — —	.000239393536
4 — —	.000319191382
5 — —	.009398989227
6 — —	.000478787073
7 — —	.000558584918
8 — —	.000638382764
9 — —	.000718180609
10 — —	.000797978455
100 — —	.007979784546
1000 — —	.079797845458
	&c.

And after this manner the following Tables of Diſcount are framed.

DISCOUNT for One Day, at 3, 4, 5, and 6 Pound *per Cent. per Annum.*

At 3 l. per Cent. per An.		*At 4 l. per Cent. per An.*		*At 5 l. per Cent. per An*		*At 6 l. per Cent. per An.*	
Principal.	Diſcount.	Principal.	Diſcount.	Principal.	Diſcount.	Principal.	Diſcount.
10000000	797.9785	10000000	1053.7408	10000000	1304.6314	10000000	1550.7883
9000000	718.1806	9000000	948.3667	9000000	1174.1683	9000000	1395.7095
8000000	638.3828	8000000	842.9926	8000000	1043.7052	8000000	1240.6307
7000000	558.5849	7000000	737.6185	7000000	913.2420	7000000	1085.5518
6000000	478.7871	6000000	632.2445	6000000	782.7789	6000000	930.4730
5000000	398.9892	5000000	526.8704	5000000	652.3157	5000000	775.3942
4000000	319.1914	4000000	421.4963	4000000	521.8526	4000000	620.3153
3000000	239.3935	3000000	316.1222	3000000	391.3894	3000000	465.2365
2000000	159.5957	2000000	210.7482	2000000	260.9263	2000000	310.1577
1000000	79.7978	1000000	105.3741	1000000	130.4631	1000000	155.0788
900000	71.8181	900000	94.8367	900000	117.4168	900000	139.5709
800000	63.8383	800000	84.2993	800000	104.3705	800000	124.0631
700000	55.8585	700000	73.7619	700000	91.3242	700000	108.5552
600000	47.8787	600000	63.2244	600000	78.2779	600000	93.0473
500000	39.8989	500000	52.6870	500000	65.2316	500000	77.5394
400000	31.9191	400000	42.1496	400000	52.1853	400000	62.0315
300000	23.9394	300000	31.6122	300000	39.1389	300000	46.5236
200000	15.9596	200000	21.0748	200000	26.0926	200000	31.0158
100000	7.9798	100000	10.5374	100000	13.0463	100000	15.5079
90000	7.1818	90000	9.4837	90000	11.7417	90000	13.9571
80000	6.3838	80000	8.4299	80000	10.4371	80000	12.4063
70000	5.5858	70000	7.3762	70000	9.1324	70000	10.8555
60000	4.7879	60000	6.3224	60000	7.8278	60000	9.3047
50000	3.9899	50000	5.2687	50000	6.5232	50000	7.7539
40000	3.1919	40000	4.2150	40000	5.2185	40000	6.2032
30000	2.3939	30000	3.1612	30000	3.9139	30000	4.6524
20000	1.5960	20000	2.1075	20000	2.6093	20000	3.1016
10000	.7980	10000	1.0537	10000	1.3046	10000	1.5508
9000	.7182	9000	.9484	9000	1.1742	9000	1.3957
8000	.6384	8000	.8430	8000	1.0437	8000	1.2406
7000	.5586	7000	.7376	7000	.9132	7000	1.0856
6000	.4788	6000	.6322	6000	.7828	6000	.9305
5000	.3990	5000	.5269	5000	.6523	5000	.7754
4000	.3192	4000	.4215	4000	.5219	4000	.6203
3000	.2394	3000	.3161	3000	.3914	3000	.4652
2000	.1596	2000	.2107	2000	.2609	2000	.3102
1000	.0798	1000	.1054	1000	.1305	1000	.1551
900	.0718	900	.0948	900	.1174	900	.1396
800	.0638	800	.0843	800	.1044	800	.1241
700	.0559	700	.0738	700	.0913	700	.1085
600	.0479	600	.0632	600	.0783	600	.0930
500	.0399	500	.0527	500	.0652	500	.0775
400	.0319	400	.0421	400	.0522	400	.0620
300	.0239	300	.0316	300	.0391	300	.0465
200	.0160	200	.0211	200	.0261	200	.0310
100	.0080	100	.0105	100	.0130	100	.0155
90	.0072	90	.0095	90	.0117	90	.0140
80	.0064	80	.0084	80	.0104	80	.0124
70	.0056	70	.0074	70	.0091	70	.0109
60	.0048	60	.0063	60	.0078	60	.0093
50	.0040	50	.0053	50	.0065	50	.0078
40	.0032	40	.0042	40	.0052	40	.0062
30	.0024	30	.0032	30	.0039	30	.0047
20	.0016	20	.0021	20	.0026	20	.0031
10	.0008	10	.0011	10	.0013	10	.0016
9	.0007	9	.0009	9	.0012	9	.0014
8	.0006	8	.0008	8	.0010	8	.0012
7	.0006	7	.0007	7	.0009	7	.0011
6	.0005	6	.0006	6	.0008	6	.0009
5	.0004	5	.0005	5	.0007	5	.0008
4	.0003	4	.0004	4	.0005	4	.0006
3	.0002	3	.0003	3	.0004	3	.0005
2	.0002	2	.0002	2	.0003	2	.0003
1	.0001	1	.0001	1	.0001	1	.0002

DISCOUNT for One Day, at 7, 8, 9, and 10 *per Cent. per Annum.*

At 7 l. per Cent. per An.		*At 8 l. per Cent per An.*		*At 9 l. per Cent, per An*		*At 10 l. per Cent. per An.*	
Principal	Diſcount.	Principal.	Diſcount.	Principal.	Diſcount.	Principal.	Diſcount.
10000000	1792.3441	10000000	2029.4267	10000000	2262.1591	10000000	2490.6600
9000000	613.1097	9000000	1826.4840	9000000	2035.9432	9000000	2241.5940
8000000	433.8753	8000000	1623.5414	8000000	1809.7273	8000000	1992.5280
7000000	254.6409	7000000	1420.5987	7000000	1583.5114	7000000	1743.4620
6000000	075.4065	6000000	1217.6560	6000000	1357.2955	6000000	1494.3960
5000000	896.1721	5000000	1014.7133	5000000	1131.0796	5000000	1245.3300
4000000	716.9377	4000000	811.7707	4000000	904.8636	4000000	996.2640
3000000	537.7032	3000000	608.8280	3000000	678.6477	3000000	747.1980
2000000	358.4688	2000000	405.8853	2000000	452.4318	2000000	498.1320
1000000	179.2344	1000000	202.9427	1000000	226.2159	1000000	249.0660
900000	161.3110	900000	182.6484	900000	203.5943	900000	224.1594
800000	143.3875	800000	162.3541	800000	180.9727	800000	199.2528
700000	125.4641	700000	142.0599	700000	158.3511	700000	174.3462
600000	107.5406	600000	121.7656	600000	135.7295	600000	149.4396
500000	89.6172	500000	101.4713	500000	113.1080	500000	124.5330
400000	71.6938	400000	81.1771	400000	90.4864	400000	99.6264
300000	53.7703	300000	60.8828	300000	67.8648	300000	74.7198
200000	35.8469	200000	40.5885	200000	45.2432	200000	49.8132
100000	17.9234	100000	20.2943	100000	22.6216	100000	24.9066
90000	16.1311	90000	18.2648	90000	20.3594	90000	22.4159
80000	14.3388	80000	16.2354	80000	18.0973	80000	19.9253
70000	12.5464	70000	14.2060	70000	15.8351	70000	17.4346
60000	10.7541	60000	12.1766	60000	13.5730	60000	14.9440
50000	8.9617	50000	10.1471	50000	11.3108	50000	12.4533
40000	7.1694	40000	8.1177	40000	9.0486	40000	9.9626
30000	5.3770	30000	6.0883	30000	6.7865	30000	7.4720
20000	3.5847	20000	4.0589	20000	4.5243	20000	4.9813
10000	1.7923	10000	2.0294	10000	2.2622	10000	2.4907
9000	1.6131	9000	1.8265	9000	2.0359	9000	2.2416
8000	1.4339	8000	1.6235	8000	1.8097	8000	1.9925
7000	1.2546	7000	1.4206	7000	1.5835	7000	1.7435
6000	1.0754	6000	1.2177	6000	1.3573	6000	1.4944
5000	.8962	5000	1.0147	5000	1.1311	5000	1.2453
4000	.7169	4000	.8118	4000	.9049	4000	.9953
3000	.5377	3000	.6088	3000	.6786	3000	.7472
2000	.3585	2000	.4059	2000	.4524	2000	.4981
1000	.1792	1000	.2029	1000	.2262	1000	.2491
900	.1613	900	.1826	900	.2036	900	.2242
800	.1434	800	.1624	800	.1810	800	.1993
700	.1255	700	.1421	700	.1584	700	.1743
600	.1075	600	.1218	600	.1357	600	.1494
500	.0896	500	.1015	500	.1431	500	.1245
400	.0717	400	.0812	400	.0905	400	.0996
300	.0538	300	.0609	300	.0679	300	.0747
200	.0358	200	.0406	200	.0452	200	.0498
100	.0179	100	.0203	100	.0226	100	.0249
90	.0161	90	.0183	90	.0204	90	.0224
80	.0143	80	.0162	80	.0181	80	.0199
70	.0125	70	.0142	70	.0158	70	.0174
60	.0108	66	.0122	60	.0136	60	.0149
50	.0090	50	.0101	50	.0113	50	.0125
40	.0072	40	.0081	40	.0090	40	.0100
30	.0054	30	.0061	30	.0068	30	.0075
20	.0036	20	.0041	20	.0045	20	.0050
10	.0018	10	.0020	10	.0023	10	.0025
9	.0016	9	.0018	9	.0020	9	.0022
8	.0014	8	.0016	8	.0018	8	.0020
7	.0013	7	.0014	7	.0016	7	.0017
6	.0011	6	.0012	6	.0014	6	.0015
5	.0009	5	.0010	5	.0011	5	.0012
4	.0007	4	.0008	4	.0009	4	.0010
3	.0005	3	.0006	3	.0007	3	.0007
2	.0004	2	.0004	2	.0005	2	.0005
1	.0002	1	.0002	1	.0002	1	.0002

The Uſe of the preceding Tables.

When the Diſcount of any Sum of Money is required for any Number of Days, multiply the principal Sum by the Number of Days, and the Diſcount of that Product for one Day anſwers the Queſtion.

Example.

What is the Diſcount of 265 l. *for* 438 *Days, at* 6 l. per Cent. per Annum?

265 *l.* Multiplied by 438, (the Number of Days) the Product will be 116070 *l.* the Diſcount of which Sum take out of the Table of 6 *l. per Cent.* thus;

The Diſcount for one Day of 100000 is 15.5079
10000 is 1.5508
6000 is .9305
70 is .0109

Principal 116070. *Diſ.* 18.0001

Anſwer 18 *l.*

And thus by theſe Tables, the Diſcount of any Sum of Money, for any Time, and at any Rate, from 3 *l.* to 10 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* is found readily.

Compound Intereſt.

The *Amount* of any Sum of Money in any Number of Years, at *Compound Intereſt*, will be always had by the continued Multiplication of the Principal by 1.03, if the Rate of Intereſt be 3 *l. per Cent.* by 1.04, if 4 *l. per Cent.* by 1.06, if the Rate be 6 *l. per Cent.* &c.

So 1.	Multiply'd by 103, the Amount (at 3 *l. per Cent.*) will be	1.03	At the End of the	1ſt Year,
1.03		1.0609		2d Year,
1.0609		1.092727		3d Year,
1.092727		1.127509		4th Year,
1.125509		1.159274		5th Year,
1.159274		1.194052		6th Year,
1.194052		1.229874		7th Year.

And thus Table the Firſt, following, of the Amount of 1 *l.* is form'd.

The *Preſent Value* of any Sum of Money, payable at the End of any Number, is found by the Reverſe of the former Method; *viz.* by the *continued Diviſion* of the Principal by 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.06, &c. according to the Rate of Intereſt, is 3, 4, 5 or 6 *l. per Cent.*

Thus 1.	Divided by 103; the preſent Value (at 3 *l. per Cent.*) will be	.970874	Payable at the End of the	1ſt Year,
.970874		.942596		2d Year,
.942596		.915142		3d Year,
.915142		.888487		4th Year,
.888487		.862509		5th Year,
.862609		.837484		6th Year,
.837484		.813092		7th Year.

And thus the Second of the following Tables may be form'd.

The Amount of any *Annuity* or other yearly Payment, in any Number of Years, at 3 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt, will be found thus:

Multiply the firſt yearly Payment by 1.03 (when as in this Caſe, the Rate of Intereſt is 3 *l. per Cent.* otherwiſe by 1.06, &c. whatever that be) and to the Product add the *ſecond Yearly Payment*; which Addition will give the Amount in two Years: Multiply that Amount again by 1.03, 1.06, &c. and to the Product add the third yearly Payment; which Addition will give the Amount in three Years, &c.

Example of 1 l. per Ann. *at* 3 *l.* per Cent.

First yearly Payment 1 *l.* the Amount in 1 Year.
Multiplied by 1.03

1.03
Second Yearly Paym. 1.

2.03 Amount in 2 Years.
Multiplied by 1.03

2.0909

Third Yearly Paym. 1.

3.0909 Amount in 3 Years.
Multiplied by -- 1.03

3.183627
Fourth Yearly Paym. 1.

4.183627 Amount in 4 Years, &c.

And thus the Third Table following is conſtructed.

The preſent Value of any Annuity, or other Yearly Payment, to *continue* any Number of Years, is thus found.

Find the preſent Value of that yearly Sum payable at the End of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, &c. Years by Diviſion; as is above directed; the firſt of which Values will be the preſent Value of that Annuity, or Yearly Payment for one Year: The firſt and ſecond of thoſe Values added together, will be the preſent Value for two Years: The firſt, ſecond, and third, ſo added, will give the Value for three Years, &c.

Example of 1 l. per Ann. *at* 3 l. per Cent.

I find the preſent Value of 1 *l.* payable at the End of ſeveral Years, to be, as here under expreſs'd.

At the End of		Year is
	1	.970874
	2	.942596
	3	.915142
	4	.888487
	5	.862609
	6	.837484
	7	.813092, *&c.*

Then the preſent Value of 1 *l. per Ann.* at 3 *l. per Cent.*

For		Year is	being the	added together.
	1	.870874	1ſt Number above,	
	2	1.913470	1, 2,	
	3	2.828612	1, 2, and 3,	
	4	3.717099	1, 2, 3, and 4,	
	5	4.579708	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,	
	6	5.417192	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6,	
	7	6.230284	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,	

And thus the Fourth Table following is Form'd and Compoſed..

TABLE

TABLE I.

The Amount of One Pound in any Number of Years not exceeding 100, at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 *l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
1	1.030000	1.040000	1.050000	1.060000	1.070000	1.080000	1.090000	1.100000
2	1.060900	1.081600	1.102500	1.123600	1.144900	1.166400	1.188100	1.210000
3	1.092727	1.124864	1.157625	1.191016	1.225043	1.259712	1.295029	1.331000
4	1.125509	1.169859	1.215506	1.262477	1.310796	1.360489	1.411582	1.464100
5	1.159274	1.216653	1.276282	1.338226	1.402552	1.469328	1.538624	1.610510
6	1.194052	1.265319	1.340096	1.418519	1.500730	1.586874	1.677100	1.771561
7	1.229874	1.315932	1.407100	1.503630	1.605781	1.713824	1.828039	1.948717
8	1.266770	1.368569	1.477455	1.593848	1.718186	1.850930	1.992563	2.143589
9	1.804773	1.423312	1.551325	1.689479	1.838459	1.999005	2.171893	2.357948
10	1.343916	1.480244	1.628895	1.790848	1.967151	2.158925	2.367364	2.593742
11	1.384234	1.539454	1.710339	1.898299	2.104852	2.331639	2.580426	2.853117
12	1.425761	1.601032	1.795856	2.012196	2.252192	2.518170	2.812665	3.138428
13	1.468534	1.665074	1.885649	2.132928	2.409845	2.719624	3.065805	3.452271
14	1.512590	1.731676	1.979932	2.260904	2.578534	2.937194	3.341727	3.797498
15	1.557967	1.800944	2.078928	2.396558	2.759032	3.172169	3.642482	4.177248
16	1.604706	1.872981	2.182875	2.540352	2.952164	3.425943	3.970306	4.594973
17	1.652848	1.947900	2.292018	2.692773	3.158815	3.700018	4.327633	5.054470
18	1.702433	2.025817	2.406619	2.854339	3.379932	3.996019	4.717120	5.559917
19	1.753506	2.106849	2.526950	3.025600	3.616528	4.315701	5.141661	6.115909
20	1.806111	2.191123	2.653298	3.207135	3.869684	4.660957	5.604411	6.727500
21	1.860295	2.278768	2.785963	3.399564	4.140562	5.033834	6.108808	7.400250
22	1.916103	2.369919	2.925261	3.603537	4.430402	5.436540	6.658600	8.140275
23	1.973587	2.464716	3.071524	3.819750	4.740530	5.871464	7.257874	8.954302
24	2.032794	2.563304	3.225100	4.048935	5.072367	6.341181	7.911083	9.849733
25	2.093778	2.665836	3.386355	4.291871	5.427433	6.848475	8.623081	10.834700
26	2.156591	2.772470	3.555673	4.549383	5.807353	7.396353	9.399158	11.918177
27	2.221289	2.883369	3.733456	4.822346	6.213868	7.988001	10.245082	13.109994
28	2.287928	2.998703	3.920129	5.111687	6.648838	8.627106	11.167139	14.420994
29	2.356566	3.118651	4.116136	5.418388	7.114257	9.317275	12.172182	15.863093
30	2.427262	3.243398	4.321942	5.743491	7.612255	10.062657	13.267678	17.449402
31	2.500080	3.373133	4.538039	6.088101	8.145113	10.867669	14.461769	19.194342
32	2.575083	3.508059	4.764941	6.453387	8.715271	11.737083	15.763329	21.113777
33	2.652335.	3.648381	5.003189	6.840590	9.325340	12.676050	17.182028	23.225155
34	2.731905	3.794316	5.253348	7.251025	9.978114	13.690134	18.728411	25.547671
35	2.813862	3.946089	5.516015	7.686087	10.676581	14.785344	20.413968	28.102438
36	2.898278	4.103933	5.791816	8.147252	11.423942	15.968172	22.251225	30.912681
37	2.985227	4.268090	6.081407	8.636087	12.223618	17.245626	24.253835	34.003949
38	3.074783	4.438813	6.385477	9.154252	13.079271	18.625276	26.436680	37.404344
39	3.167027	4.616366	6.704751	9.703507	13.994820	20.115298	28.815982	41.144779
40	3.262038	4.801021	7.039989	10.285718	14.974458	21.724521	31.409420	45.259257
41	3.359899	4.993061	7.391988	10.902861	16.022670	23.462483	34.236268	49.785182
42	3.460696	5.192784	7.761588	11.557033	17.144257	25.339482	37.317532	54.763701
43	3.564517	5.400495	8.149667	12.250455	18.344355	27.366640	40.676110	60.240071
44	3.671452	5.616515	8.557150	12.985482	19.628460	29.555972	44.336960	66.264078
45	3.781596	5.841176	8.985008	13.764611	21.002452	31.920449	48.327286	72.890486
46	3.895044	6.074823	9.434258	14.590487	22.472623	34.474085	52.676742	80.179534
47	4.011895	6.317816	9.905971	15.465917	24.045707	37.232012	57.417649	88.197488
48	4.132252	6.570528	10.401270	16.393872	25.728907	40.210573	62.585237	97.017236
49	4.256219	6.833349	10.921333	17.377504	27.529930	43.427419	68.217908	106.718960

TABLE I. continu'd.

Being the Amount of One Pound, in any Number of Years, from 50 to 100, at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10*l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
50	4.383906	7.106983	11.467400	18.420154	29.457025	46.901612	74.357520	117.300806
51	4.515423	7.390951	12.040770	19.525363	31.519017	50.653741	81.049697	129.129942
52	4.650886	7.686589	12.642808	20.696885	33.725348	54.706041	88.344170	142.042936
53	4.790412	7.994052	13.274949	21.938698	36.086122	59.082524	96.295145	156.247229
54	4.934125	8.313814	13.938696	23.255020	38.612151	63.809126	104.961708	171.871952
55	5.082149	8.646367	14.635631	24.650322	41.315001	68.913856	114.408262	189.059147
56	5.234613	8.992222	15.367412	26.129341	44.207052	74.426964	124.705005	207.965062
57	5.391651	9.351910	16.135783	27.697101	47.301545	80.381182	135.928456	228.761568
58	5.553401	9.725987	16.942572	29.358927	50.612653	86.811611	148.162017	251.637725
59	5.720003	10.115026	17.789701	31.120463	54.155539	93.756540	161.496598	276.801498
60	5.891603	10.519627	18.679186	32.987691	57.946427	101.257064	176.031292	304.481648
61	6.068351	10.940413	19.613145	34.966952	62.002677	109.357629	191.874108	334.929812
62	6.250402	11.278029	20.593802	37.064969	66.342864	118.106239	209.142778	368.422794
63	6.437914	11.833150	21.623493	39.288868	70.986865	127.554738	227.965628	405.265073
64	6.631051	12.306476	22.704667	41.646200	75.955945	137.759117	248.482535	445.791580
65	6.829982	12.798735	23.839901	44.144972	81.272861	148.779846	270.845963	490.370728
66	7.034882	13.310685	25.031896	46.793670	86.961962	160.682234	295.222099	539.407812
67	7.245929	13.843112	26.283490	49.601290	93.049299	173.536813	321.792088	593.348593
68	7.463307	14.396836	27.597665	52.577368	99.562750	187.419758	350.753376	652.683453
69	7.687206	14.972710	28.977548	55.732010	106.532142	202.413338	382.321180	717.951798
70	7.917822	15.571618	30.426426	59.075930	113.989392	218.606406	416.730086	789.746978
71	8.155357	16.194483	31.947747	62.620486	121.968650	236.094918	454.235794	868.721675
72	8.400017	16.842262	33.545134	66.377715	130.506455	254.982511	495.117016	955.593843
73	8.652018	17.515953	35.222391	70.360378	139.641907	275.381112	539.677547	1051.153227
74	8.911578	18.216591	36.983510	74.582001	149.416840	297.411601	588.248526	1156.268550
75	9.178926	18.945255	38.832686	79.056921	159.876019	321.204529	641.190894	1271.895405
76	9.454293	19.703065	40.774320	83.800336	171.067341	346.900892	698.898074	1399.084945
77	9.737922	20.491187	42.813036	88.828356	183.042054	374.652963	761.798901	1538.993440
78	10.030060	21.310835	44.953688	94.158058	195.854998	404.625200	830.360802	1692.892784
79	10.330962	22.163269	47.201372	98.807541	209.564848	436.995216	905.093274	1862.182062
80	10.640891	23.049799	49.561441	105.795993	224.234388	471.954834	986.551660	2048.400269
81	10.960117	23.971791	52.039513	112.143753	239.930795	509.711220	1075.341319	2253.240295
82	11.288921	24.930663	54.641489	118.872378	256.725950	550.488118	1172.122037	2478.564325
83	11.627588	25.927889	57.373563	126.004721	274.696767	594.527167	1277.613021	2726.420757
84	11.976416	26.965005	60.242241	133.565004	293.925540	642.089341	1392.598193	2999.062833
85	12.335709	28.043605	63.254353	141.578904	314.500328	693.456488	1517.932030	3298.969117
86	12.705780	29.165349	66.417071	150.073639	336.515351	748.933007	1654.545913	3628.866028
87	13.086953	30.331963	69.737925	159.078057	360.071426	808.847648	1803.455045	3991.752631
88	13.479562	31.545242	73.224821	168.622741	385.276426	873.555459	1965.765999	4390.927894
89	13.883949	32.807051	76.886062	178.740105	412.245776	943.439896	2142.684939	4830.020684
90	14.300467	34.119333	80.730365	189.464511	441.102980	1018.915088	2335.526583	5313.022752
91	14.729481	35.484107	84.766883	200.832382	471.980188	1100.428295	2545.723976	5844.325027
92	15.171366	36.903471	89.005227	212.882325	505.018802	1188.462558	2774.839134	6428.757530
93	15.626507	38.379610	93.455489	225.655264	540.370118	1283.539563	3024.574656	7071.633283
94	16.095302	39.914794	98.128263	239.194580	578.196026	1386.222728	3296.786375	7778.796611
95	16.578161	41.511386	103.034676	253.546255	618.669748	1497.120546	3593.497148	8556.676272
96	17.075506	43.171841	108.186410	268.759030	661.976630	1616.890190	3916.911892	9412.343899
97	17.587771	44.898715	113.595731	284.884572	708.314994	1746.241405	4269.433962	10353.578289
98	18.115404	46.694664	119.275517	301.977646	757.897044	1885.940718	4653.683018	11388.936118
99	18.658866	48.562450	125.239293	320.096305	810.949837	2036.815975	5072.514490	12527.829730
100	19.218632	50.504948	131.501258	339.302084	867.716325	2109.761253	5529.040791	13780.612703

TABLE II.

The Preſent Value of One Pound, payable at the End of any Number of Years not exceeding 100, Diſcounting at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
1	.970874	.961539	.952381	.943396	.934579	.925926	.917431	.909091
2	.942596	.924556	.907029	.889997	.873439	.857339	.841680	.826446
3	.915142	.888996	.863838	.839619	.816298	.793832	.772184	.751315
4	.888487	.854804	.822702	.792094	.762895	.735030	.708425	.683013
5	.862609	.821927	.783526	.747258	.712986	.680583	.649931	.620921
6	.837484	.790315	.746216	.704960	.666342	.630170	.596267	.564474
7	.813092	.759918	.710632	.665057	.622750	.583491	.547034	.513158
8	.789409	.730690	.676839	.627412	.582009	.540269	.501866	.466507
9	.766417	.702587	.644609	.591898	.543934	.500249	.460428	.424098
10	.744094	.675564	.613913	.558395	.508349	.463194	.422411	.385543
11	.722421	.649581	.584679	.526787	.475093	.428883	.387533	.350494
12	.701380	.624597	.556837	.496969	.444012	.397114	.355535	.318631
13	.680951	.600574	.530321	.468839	.414965	.367698	.326179	.289664
14	.661118	.577475	.505068	.442301	.387817	.340461	.299246	.263331
15	.641862	.555265	.481017	.417265	.362446	.315242	.274538	.239392
16	.623167	.533908	.458112	.393646	.338735	.291891	.251870	.217629
17	.605017	.513373	.436297	.371314	.316574	.270269	.231073	.197845
18	.587395	.493628	.415521	.350344	.295864	.250249	.211994	.179859
19	.570286	.474643	.395734	.330513	.276508	.231712	.194490	.163508
20	.553676	.456387	.376890	.311805	.258419	.214548	.178431	.148644
21	.537549	.438834	.358942	.294155	.241513	.198657	.163698	.135131
22	.521892	.421955	.341850	.277505	.225713	.183941	.150182	.122846
23	.506692	.405726	.325571	.261797	.210947	.170315	.137781	.111678
24	.491934	.390121	.310068	.246979	.197147	.157699	.126405	.101526
25	.477606	.315717	.295303	.232999	.184249	.146018	.115968	.092296
26	.463695	.360689	.281241	.219810	.172196	.135202	.106392	.083905
27	.450189	.346816	.267848	.207368	.160930	.125187	.097607	.076278
28	.437077	.333477	.255094	.195630	.150402	.115914	.089548	.069343
29	.424346	.320651	.242946	.184557	.140563	.107328	.082155	.063039
30	.411987	.308319	.231377	.174110	.131367	.099377	.075371	.057309
31	.399987	.296460	.220359	.164255	.122773	.092016	.069148	.052099
32	.388337	.285052	.209866	.154957	.114741	.085200	.063438	.047362
33	.377026	.274094	.199873	.146186	.107235	.078889	.058200	.043057
34	.366045	.263552	.190355	.137012	.100219	.073045	.054395	.039143
35	.355383	.253416	.181290	.130105	.093663	.067635	.048986	.035584
36	.345032	.243669	.172657	.122741	.087535	.062625	.044941	.032349
37	.334983	.234297	.164436	.115793	.081809	.057986	.041231	.029408
38	.325226	.225295	.156605	.109238	.076457	.053690	.037826	.026735
39	.315754	.216621	.149148	.103056	.071455	.049713	.034703	.024304
40	.306557	.208289	.142046	.097222	.066780	.046031	.031838	.022095
41	.297658	.200278	.135282	.091719	.062412	.042621	.029209	.020086
42	.288959	.192575	.128840	.086527	.058329	.039464	.026797	.018260
43	.280543	.185168	.122704	.081630	.054513	.036541	.024584	.016600
44	.272372	.178046	.116861	.077009	.050946	.033834	.022555	.015091
45	.264439	.171198	.111297	.072650	.047614	.031328	.020692	.013719
46	.256737	.164614	.105997	.068538	.044499	.029007	.018984	.012472
47	.249259	.158283	.100949	.064658	.041587	.026859	.017416	.011338
48	.241999	.152195	.096142	.060998	.038867	.024869	.015978	.010307
49	.234950	.146341	.091564	.057546	.036324	.023027	.014659	.009370
50	.228107	.140713	.087204	.054288	.033948	.021321	.013449	.008519

TABLE II. continu'd.

Being the preſent Value of One Pound, payable at the End of any Number of Years from 51 to 100, Diſcounting at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10*l.* *per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Te	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
51	.221463	.135301	.083051	.051215	.031727	.019742	.012338	.007744
52	.215013	.130097	.079096	.048316	.029651	.018280	.011319	.007040
53	.208750	.125093	.075330	.045582	.027711	.016925	.010385	.006400
54	.202670	.120282	.071743	.043001	.025899	.015672	.009527	.005818
55	.196767	.115656	.068326	.040567	.024204	.014511	.008741	.005289
56	.191036	.111207	.065073	.038271	.022621	.013436	.008019	.004808
57	.185472	.106930	.061974	.036105	.021141	.012441	.007357	.004371
58	.180070	.102817	.059023	.034061	.019758	.011519	.006749	.003974
59	.174825	.098863	.056212	.032133	.018465	.010666	.006192	.003613
60	.169733	.095060	.053536	.030314	.017257	.009876	.005681	.003284
61	.164789	.091404	.050986	.028598	.016128	.009144	.005212	.002986
62	.159990	.087889	.048558	.026980	.015073	.008467	.004781	.002714
63	.155330	.084508	.046246	.025453	.014087	.007840	.004387	.002468
64	.150806	.081258	.044044	.024012	.013166	.007259	.004024	.002243
65	.146413	.078133	.041946	.022653	.012304	.006721	.003692	.002039
66	.142149	.075128	.039949	.021370	.011497	.006223	.003387	.001854
67	.138009	.072238	.038047	.020161	.010747	.005762	.003108	.001685
68	.133989	.069460	.036235	.019020	.010044	.005336	.002851	.001532
69	.130086	.066788	.034509	.017943	.009387	.004940	.002616	.001393
70	.126297	.064219	.032866	.016927	.008773	.004574	.002400	.001266
71	.122619	.061749	.031301	.015969	.008199	.004236	.002202	.001151
72	.119047	.059374	.029811	.015065	.007662	.003922	.002020	.001046
73	.115580	.057091	.028391	.014213	.007161	.003631	.001853	.000951
74	.112214	.054895	.027039	.013408	.006693	.003362	.001700	.000865
75	.108945	.052784	.025752	.012649	.006255	.003113	.001560	.000786
76	.105772	.050754	.024525	.011933	.005846	.002883	.001431	.000715
77	.102691	.048801	.023357	.011258	.005463	.002669	.001313	.000649
78	.099700	.046924	.022245	.010620	.005106	.002471	.001204	.000591
79	.096796	.045120	.021186	.010019	.004772	.002288	.001105	.000537
80	.093977	.043384	.020177	.009452	.004460	.002119	.001014	.000488
81	.091240	.041716	.019216	.008917	.004168	.001962	.000930	.000444
82	.088582	.040111	.018301	.008412	.003895	.001817	.000853	.000403
83	.086002	.038569	.017430	.007936	.003640	.001682	.000783	.000367
84	.083497	.037085	.016600	.007487	.003402	.001557	.000718	.000333
85	.081065	.035659	.015809	.007063	.003180	.001442	.000659	.000303
86	.078704	.034287	.015056	.006663	.002972	.001335	.000604	.000276
87	.076412	.032969	.014339	.006286	.002777	.001236	.000554	.000251
88	.074186	.031701	.013657	.005930	.002596	.001145	.000509	.000228
89	.072026	.030481	.013006	.005595	.002426	.001060	.000467	.000207
90	.069928	.029309	.012387	.005278	.002267	.000981	.000428	.000188
91	.067891	.028182	.011797	.004979	.002119	.000909	.000393	.000171
92	.065914	.027098	.011235	.004697	.001980	.000841	.000360	.000156
93	.063994	.026056	.010700	.004432	.001851	.000779	.000331	.000141
94	.062130	.025053	.010191	.004181	.001730	.000721	.000303	.000129
95	.060320	.024090	.009705	.003944	.001616	.000668	.000278	.000117
96	.058563	.023163	.009243	.003721	.001511	.000618	.000255	.000106
97	.056858	.022272	.008803	.003510	.001412	.000573	.000234	.000097
98	.055202	.021416	.008384	.003312	.001319	.000530	.000215	.000088
99	.053594	.020592	.007985	.003124	.001233	.000491	.000197	.000080
100	.052033	.019800	.007604	.002947	.001152	.000455	.000181	.000073

TABLE III.

The Amount of One Pound in any Number of Years not exceeding 100, at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
1	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
2	2.030000	2.040000	2.050000	2.060000	2.070000	2.080000	2.090000	2.100000
3	3.090900	3.121600	3.152500	3.183600	3.214900	3.246400	3.278100	3.310000
4	4.183627	4.246464	4.310125	4.374616	4.439943	4.506112	4.573129	4.641000
5	5.309136	5.416323	5.525631	5.637093	5.750739	5.866601	5.984711	6.105100
6	6.468410	6.632975	6.801913	6.975319	7.153291	7.335929	7.523335	7.715610
7	7.662462	7.898294	8.142008	8.393838	8.654021	8.922803	9.200435	9.487171
8	8.892336	9.214226	9.549109	9.897468	10.259803	10.636628	11.028474	11.435888
9	10.159106	10.582795	11.026564	11.491316	11.977989	12.487558	13.021036	13.579477
10	11.463879	12.006107	12.577893	13.180795	13.816448	14.486562	15.192930	15.937425
11	12.807796	13.486351	14.206787	14.971643	15.783599	16.645487	17.560293	18,531167
12	14.192030	15.025805	15.917127	16.869941	17.888451	18.977126	20.140720	21.384284
13	15.617790	16.626838	17.712983	18.882138	20.140643	21.495297	22.953385	24.522712
14	17.086324	18.291911	19.598632	21.015066	22.550488	24.214920	26.019189	27.974983
15	18.598914	20.023588	21.578564	23.275970	25.129022	27.152114	29.360916	31.772482
16	20.156881	21.824531	23.657492	25.672528	27.888054	30.324283	33.003399	35.949730
17	21.761588	23.697512	25.840366	28.212880	30.840217	33.750226	36.973704	40.544703
18	23.414435	25.645413	28.132385	30.905653	33.999033	37.450244	41.301338	45.599173
19	25.116868	27.671229	30.539004	33.759992	37.378965	41.446263	46.018458	51.159090
20	26.870374	29.778079	33.065954	36.785591	40.995492	45.761964	51.160119	57.274999
21	28.676486	31.969202	35.719252	39.992727	44.865177	50.422921	56.764530	64.002499
22	30.536780	34.247970	38.505214	43.392290	49.005739	55.456755	62.873338	71.402749
23	32.452884	36.617889	41.430475	46.995828	53.436141	60.893296	69.531938	79.543024
24	34.426470	39.082604	44.501999	50.815577	58.176671	66.764759	76.789813	88.497327
25	36.459264	41.645908	47.727099	54.864512	63.249038	73.105940	84.700896	98.347059
26	38.553042	44.311745	51.113454	59.156383	68.676470	79.954415	98.323977	109.181765
27	40.709633	47.084214	54.669126	63.705766	74.483823	87.350768	102.723134	121.099942
28	42.930922	49.967583	58.402583	68.528112	80.697691	95.338830	112.968216	134.209936
29	45.218850	52.966286	62.322712	73.639798	87.346529	103.965936	124.135356	148.630930
30	47.575416	56.084938	66.438848	79.058186	94.460786	113.283211	136.307538	164.494023
31	50.002678	59.328335	70.760790	84.801677	102.073041	123.345868	149.575216	181.943425
32	52.502759	62.701469	75.298829	90.889778	110.218154	134.213537	164.036986	201.137773
33	55.077841	66.209527	80.063771	97.343165	118.933425	145.950620	179.800315	222.251550
34	57.730172	69.857909	85.066959	104.183755	128.258765	158.626670	196.982343	245.476705
35	60.462082	73.652225	90.320307	111.434780	138.236878	172.316804	215.710754	271.024376
36	63.275944	77.598314	95.839323	119.120867	148.913460	187.102148	236.124722	299.126813
37	66.174223	81.702246	101.628139	127.268119	160.337402	203.070320	258.375947	330.039495
38	69.159449	85.970336	107.709546	135.904206	172.561020	220.315945	282.629782	364.043444
39	72.234233	90.409150	114.095023	145.058458	185.640292	238.941221	309.066463	401.447789
40	75.401260	95.025516	120.799774	154.761966	199.635112	259.056519	337.882444	442.592568
41	78.663298	99.826536	127.839763	165.047684	214.609570	280.781040	369.291864	487.851824
42	82.023197	104.819598	135.231751	175.950545	230.632240	304.243523	403.528132	537.637007
43	85.483892	110.012382	142.993339	187.507577	247.776496	329.583005	440.845664	592.400707
44	89.048409	115.412877	151.143006	199.758032	266.120851	356.949645	481.421775	652.640778
45	92.719861	121.029392	159.700156	212.743514	285.749311	386.505617	525.858735	718.904856
46	96.501457	126.870568	168.685164	226.508125	306.751763	418.426066	574.186021	791.795342
47	100.396501	132.945390	178.119422	241.098612	329.224386	452.900152	626.862763	871.974876
48	104.408396	139.263206	188.025393	256.564529	353.270093	490.132164	684.280411	960.172363
49	108.540648	145.833734	198.426663	272.958401	378.998999	530.342737	746.865648	1057.189600
50	112.796867	152.667084	209.347996	290.335905	406.528929	573.770156	815.083557	1163.908560

TABLE

TABLE III. continu'd.

Being the Amount of One Pound, in any Number of Years, not exceeding 100, at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10*l. per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	*3 per Cent.*	*4 per Cent.*	*5 per Cent.*	*6 per Cent.*	*7 per Cent.*	*8 per Cent.*	*9 per Cent.*	*10 per Cent.*
51	117.180773	159.773767	220.815395	308.756059	435 985955	620.671768	889.441077	1281.299416
52	121.696197	167.164718	232.856165	328.281422	467.504971	671.325510	970.490774	1410.429357
53	126.347083	174.851306	245.498974	348.978308	501.230319	726.031550	1058.834943	1552.472293
54	131.137495	182.845359	258.773922	370.917006	537.316442	785.114074	1155.130088	1708.719522
55	136.071620	191.159173	272.712618	394.172027	575.928593	848.923200	1260.091796	1880.591474
56	141.153768	199.805540	287.348249	418.822348	617.253594	917.837056	1374.500058	2069.650622
57	146.388381	208.797762	302.715661	444.951689	661.450646	992.264021	1499.205063	2277.615684
58	151.780033	218.149672	318.851445	472.648790	708.752191	1072.645143	1635.133519	2506.377252
59	157.333434	227.875659	335.794017	502.007718	759.364844	1159.456754	1783.295535	2758.014978
60	163.053437	237.990685	353.583718	533.128181	813.520383	1253.213294	1944.792134	3034.816476
61	168.945040	248.510313	372.262904	566.115872	871.466810	1354.470358	2120.823426	3339.298123
62	175.013391	259.450725	391.876049	601.082824	933.469487	1463.827986	2312.697534	3674.227935
63	181.263793	270.828754	412.469851	638.147793	999.812351	1581.934225	2521.840312	4042.650729
64	187.701707	282.661904	434.093344	677.436661	1070.799215	1709.488963	2749.805940	4447.915802
65	194 332758	294.968380	456.789011	719.082861	1146.755161	1847.248080	2998.288475	4893.707382
66	201.162741	307.767116	480.637912	763.227832	1228.028022	1996.027927	3269.134438	5384.078120
67	208.197623	321.077800	505.669807	810.021502	1314.989983	2156.710161	3564.356537	5923.485932
68	215.443552	334.920912	531.953298	859.622792	1408.039282	2330.246974	3886.148625	6516.834526
69	222.906858	349.317749	559.550963	912.200160	1507.602032	2517.666731	4236.902002	7169.517978
70	230.594064	364.290459	588.528511	967.932170	1614.134173	2720.080070	4619.223182	7887.469776
71	238.511886	379.862077	618.954936	1027.008100	1728.123566	2938.686476	5035.953268	8677.216754
72	246.667242	396.056560	650.902683	1089.628586	1850.092216	3174.781394	5490.189062	9545.938429
73	255.067260	412.898823	684.447817	1156.006301	1980.598671	3429.763905	5985.306078	10501.532272
74	263.719277	430.414775	719.670208	1226.366679	2120.240578	3705.145017	6524.983625	11552.685499
75	272.630856	448.631366	756.653718	1300.948680	2269.657418	4002.556619	7113.232151	12708.954049
76	281.809781	467.576621	795.485404	1380.005601	2429.533438	4323.761148	7754.423045	13980.849454
77	291.264075	487.279686	836.260724	1463.805937	2600.600778	4670.662040	8453.321119	15379.934399
78	301.001997	507.770873	879.073761	1552.634293	2783.642833	5045.315003	9215.120019	16918.927839
79	311.032057	529.081708	924.027449	1646.792350	2979.497831	5449.940204	10045.480821	18611.820623
80	321.363019	551.244977	971.228821	1746.599891	3189.062679	5886.935420	10950.574095	20474.002586
81	332.003909	574.294776	1020.790262	1852.395885	3413.297067	6358.890253	11937.125764	22522.402954
82	342.964027	598.266567	1072.829775	1964.539638	3653.227862	6868.601474	13012.467082	24775.643250
83	354.252947	623.197229	1127.471264	2083.412016	3909.953812	7419.089592	14184.589120	27254.207575
84	365.880536	649.125119	1184.844827	2209.416737	4184.650579	8013.616759	15462.202141	29980.628332
85	377.856952	676.090123	1245.087069	2342.981741	4478.576119	8655.706100	16854.800333	32979.691165
86	390.192660	704.133728	1308.341422	2484.560646	4793.076448	9349[illegible]62587	18372.732363	36278.660282
87	402.898440	733.299078	1374.758493	2634.634285	5129.591799	10098.095594	20027.278276	39907.526310
88	415.985393	763.631041	1444.496418	2793.712342	5489.663225	10906.943242	21830.733321	43899.278941
89	429.464955	795.176282	1517.721239	2962.335082	5874.939651	11780.498701	23796.499320	48290.006835
90	443.348904	827.983334	1594.607301	3141.075187	6287.185426	12723.938597	25939.184258	53120.227519
91	457.649371	862.102667	1675.337666	3330.539698	6728.288406	13742.853685	28274.710842	58433.250271
92	472.378852	897.586774	1760.104549	3531.372080	7200.268594	14843.281980	30820.434817	64277.575298
93	487.550218	934.490244	1849.109776	3744.254405	7705.287396	16031.744538	33595.273951	70706.322827
94	503.176724	972.869854	1942.565265	3969.909669	8245.657514	17315.284101	36619.848607	77777.966110
95	519.272026	1012.784648	2040.693528	4209.104250	8823.853540	18701.506829	39916.634981	85556.762721
96	535.850187	1054.296034	2143.728205	4462.650504	9442.523288	20198.627376	43510.132130	94113.438993
97	552.925692	1097.467876	2251.914615	4731.409535	10104 499918	21815.517566	47427.044021	103525.782892
98	570.513463	1142.366591	2365.510346	5016.294107	10812.814912	23561.758971	51696.477983	113879.361182
99	588.628867	1189.061254	2484.785863	5318.271753	11570.711950	25447.699689	56350.161002	125268.297300
100	607.287733	1237.623705	2610.025156	5638.368058	12381.661793	27484.515664	61422.675492	137796.127030

TABLE IV.

The Preſent Value of One Pound *per Annum*, for any Number of Years to come, not exceeding 100, at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
1	.970874	.961539	.952381	.943396	.934579	.925926	.917431	.909091
2	1.913370	1.886095	1.859410	1.833393	1.808018	1.783265	1.759111	1.735537
3	2.828612	2.775091	2.723248	2.673012	2.624316	2.577097	2.531295	2.486852
4	3.717099	3.629896	3.545950	3.465106	3.387211	3.312127	3.239720	3.169865
5	4.579707	4.451823	4.329477	4.212364	4.100198	3.992710	3.889651	3.790787
6	5.497192	5.242137	5.075612	4.917325	4.766540	4.622880	4.485919	4.355261
7	6.230283	6.002055	5.786374	5.582382	5.389290	5.206371	5.032953	4.868419
8	7.019693	6.732745	6.463213	6.209794	5.971299	5.746640	5.534819	5.334926
9	7.786109	7.435332	7.107822	6.801692	6.515233	6.246889	5.995247	5.759024
10	8.530203	8.110896	7.721735	7.360087	7.023582	6.710082	6.417658	6.144567
11	9.252625	8.760477	8.306415	7.886875	7.498675	7.138965	6.805191	6.495061
12	9.954005	9.385074	8.863252	8.383844	7.942687	7.536079	7.160725	6.813692
13	10.634956	9.985648	9.393573	8.852683	8.357652	7.903777	7.486904	7.103356
14	11.296074	10.563124	9.898641	9.294984	8.745459	8.244238	7.786151	7.366688
15	11.937936	11.118388	10.379658	9.712249	9.107915	8.559480	8.060689	7.606080
16	12.561103	11.652297	10.837770	10.105895	9.446649	8.851370	8.312559	7.823709
17	13.166120	12.165670	11.274067	10.477260	9.763224	9.121639	8.543632	8.021553
18	13.753515	12.659298	11.689587	10.827603	10.059088	9.371888	8.755625	8.201412
19	14.323801	13.133941	12.085321	11.158116	10.335595	9.603601	8.950115	8.364920
20	14.877476	13.590328	12.462211	11.469921	10.594016	9.818149	9.128546	8.513564
21	15.415026	14.029162	12.821153	11.764077	10.835525	10.016805	9.292244	8.648694
22	15.938918	14.451117	13.163003	12.041582	11.061242	10.200745	9.442426	8.771540
23	16.443610	14.856843	13.488574	12.303379	11.272189	10.371061	9.580207	8.883218
24	16.935544	15.246965	13.798642	12.550357	11.469335	10.528760	9.706612	8.984744
25	17.413149	15.622082	14.093945	12.783356	11.653585	10.674778	9.822580	9.077040
26	17.876844	15.982771	14.375185	13.003165	11.825780	10.809980	9.928973	9.160945
27	18.327033	16.329587	14.643034	13.210534	11.986710	10.935167	10.026580	9.237223
28	18.764110	16.663065	14.898128	13.406164	12.137113	11.051081	10.116128	9.306566
29	19.188456	16.983716	15.141074	13.590721	12.277676	11.158408	10.198283	9.369606
30	19.600443	17.292035	15.372452	13.764831	12.409043	11.257785	10.273654	9.426914
31	20.000430	17.588495	15.592811	13.929086	12.531816	11.349802	10.342802	9.479013
32	20.388767	17.873553	15.802677	14.084043	12.646557	11.435002	10.406240	9.526376
33	20.765793	18.147647	16.002550	14.230229	12.753792	11.513891	10.464441	9.569432
34	21.131838	18.411199	16.192905	14.368141	12.854011	11.586936	10.517836	9.608575
35	21.487222	18.664615	16.374195	14.498246	12.947674	11.654570	10.566822	9.644159
36	21.832254	18.908284	16.546852	14.620987	13.035209	11.717195	10.611763	9.676508
37	22.167237	19.142580	16.711288	14.736780	13.117018	11.775181	10.652994	9.705917
38	22.492464	19.367866	16.867893	14.846019	13.193475	11.828871	10.690820	9.732651
39	22.808217	19.584486	17.017041	14.949074	13.264930	11.878585	10.725523	9.756956
40	23.114774	19.792775	17.159087	15.046297	13.331710	11.924615	10.757360	9.779051
41	23.412402	19.993053	17.294369	15.138016	13.394122	11.967237	10.786569	9.799137
42	23.701361	20.185628	17.423208	15.224543	13.452451	12.006701	10.813366	9.817397
43	23.981904	20.370797	17.545913	15.306173	13.506963	12.043242	10.837951	9.833998
44	24.254276	20.548843	17.662774	15.383182	13.557910	12.077076	10.860505	9.849089
45	24.518715	20.720041	17.774070	15.455832	13.605523	12.108404	10.881197	9.862808
46	24.775451	20.884655	17.880067	15.524370	13.650022	12.137411	10.900181	9.875280
47	25.024710	21.042938	17.981016	15.589028	13.691609	12.164269	10.917597	9.886618
48	25.266709	21.195133	18.077158	15.650026	13.730476	12.189139	10.933576	9.896925
49	25.501659	21.341474	18.168722	15.707572	13.766800	12.212165	10.948235	9.906295
50	25.729766	21.482186	18.255925	15.761860	13.800748	12.233487	10.961683	9.914814

TABLE IV. continu'd.

Being the Preſent Value of One Pound *per Annum*, for any Number of Years to come, not exceeding 100, at the ſeveral Rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt.

Ye.	3 *per Cent.*	4 *per Cent.*	5 *per Cent.*	6 *per Cent.*	7 *per Cent.*	8 *per Cent.*	9 *per Cent.*	10 *per Cent.*
51	25.951230	21.617487	18.338977	15.813076	13.832475	12.253229	10.974021	9.922558
52	26.166242	21.747584	18.418074	15.861392	13.862126	12.271508	10.985341	9.929599
53	26.374993	21.872677	18.493403	15.906974	13.889838	12.288434	10.995725	9.935999
54	26.577663	21.992958	18.565146	15.949975	13.915736	12.304105	11.005253	9.941817
55	26.774430	22.108614	18.633472	15.990543	13.939941	12.318616	11.013993	9.947106
56	26.965466	22.219821	18.698545	16.028814	13.962561	12.332052	11.022012	9.951915
57	27.150938	22.326751	18.760519	16.064919	13.983702	12.344493	11.029369	9.956286
58	27.331008	22.429568	18.819542	16.098980	14.003460	12.356012	11.036118	9.960260
59	27.505833	22.528431	18.875754	16.131113	14.021926	12.366678	11.042310	9.963873
60	27.675566	22.623491	18.929290	16.161428	14.039185	12.376554	11.047991	9.967157
61	27.840356	22.714896	18.980276	16.190026	14.055311	12.385698	11.053203	9.970143
62	28.000346	22.802784	19.028834	16.217006	14.070384	12.394165	11.057984	9.972857
63	28.155675	22.887293	19.075080	16.242458	14.084371	12.402005	11.062371	9.975325
64	28.306481	22.968551	19.119124	16.266470	14.097637	12.409264	11.066395	9.977568
65	28.452894	23.046683	19.161071	16.289123	14.109941	12.415989	11.070087	9.979607
66	28.595043	23.121811	19.201020	16.310493	14.121440	12.422209	11.073475	9.981461
67	28.733052	23.194049	19.239066	16.330654	14.132187	12.427971	11.076582	9.983146
68	28.867041	23.263509	19.275301	16.349673	14.142231	12.433307	11.079433	9.984679
69	28.967127	23.330297	19.309811	16.367616	14.151618	12.438247	11.082049	9.986071
70	29.123424	23.394516	19.342677	16.384544	14.160391	12.442822	11.084448	9.987338
71	29.246043	23.456266	19.373978	16.400513	14.168590	12.447057	11.086650	9.988489
72	29.365090	23.515640	19.403789	16.415578	14.176252	12.450979	11.988670	9.989535
73	29.480670	23.572731	19.432180	16.429791	14.183413	12.454610	11.090523	9.990487
74	29.592884	23.627626	19.459219	16.443199	14.190106	12.457973	11.092223	9.991351
75	29.701829	23.680410	19.484970	16.455848	14.196361	12.461086	11.093782	9.992138
76	29.807601	23.731163	19.509495	16.467781	14.202207	12.463969	11.095213	9.992852
77	29.910293	23.779965	19.532853	16.479039	14.207670	12.466638	11.096526	9.993502
78	30.009993	23.826889	19.555098	16.489659	14.212776	12.469109	11.097730	9.994093
79	30.106789	23.872009	19.576284	16.499678	14.217547	12.471397	11.098835	9.994630
80	30.200766	23.915393	19.596461	16.509131	14.222007	12.473516	11.099849	9.995118
81	30.292006	23.957109	19.615677	16.518048	14.226175	12.475478	11.100778	9.995562
82	30.380589	23.997220	19.633978	16.526460	14.230070	12.477295	11.101632	9.995965
83	30.466591	24.035789	19.651408	16.534396	14.233710	12.478977	11.102414	9.996332
84	30.550088	24.072874	19.668007	16.541883	14.237113	12.480534	11.103132	9.996665
85	30.631154	24.108533	19.683816	16.548947	14.240292	12.481076	11.103791	9.996969
86	30.709858	24.142820	19.698873	16.555610	14.243264	12.483311	11.104396	9.997244
87	30.786270	24.175788	19.713212	16.561896	14.246041	12.484548	11.104950	9.997495
88	30.860457	24.207489	19.729869	16.567827	14.248637	12.485692	11.105459	9.997723
89	30.932482	24.237970	19.739875	16.573421	14.251062	12.486751	11.105925	9.997930
90	31.002410	24.267279	19.752262	16.578699	14.253229	12.487734	11.106354	9.998118
91	31.070301	24.295461	19.764059	16.583679	14.255448	12.488642	11.106746	9.998289
92	31.136215	24.322558	19.775294	16.588376	14.257428	12.489484	11.107107	9.998444
93	31.200209	24.348614	19.785994	16.592808	14.259279	12.490263	11.107437	9.998586
94	31.262338	24.373667	19.796185	16.596988	14.261008	12.490984	11.107741	9.968714
95	31.322659	24.397757	19.805891	16.600932	14.262625	12.491652	11.108019	9.998831
96	31.381222	24.420900	19.815134	16.604653	14.264135	12.492271	11.108274	9.998937
97	31.438080	24.443193	19.823937	16.608163	14.265547	12.492843	11.108509	9.999034
98	31.493281	24.464608	19.832321	16.611475	14.266866	12.493373	11.108723	9.999122
99	31.546875	24.485200	19.840306	16.614599	14.268099	12.493864	11.108921	9.999202
100	31.598908	24.505100	19.847910	16.617546	14.269252	12.494319	11.109101	9.999274
.S.	33.333333	25.000000	20.000000	16.666667	14.285714	12.500000	11.111111	10.000000

The Uſe of the preceding Tables.

The Amount or preſent Value of any Sum of Money, for any Number of Years, not exceeding 100, at any of the aforeſaid Rates of Intereſt, is thus found:

Look in the firſt or ſecond Table for the Number of Years, and even with that Number, under the Rate of Intereſt, is the Amount or preſent Value of 1 *l.* which Amount or preſent Value ſo found, being multiply'd by the principal Sum, the Product is the Amount or preſent Value requir'd.

After the ſame manner, the Amount or preſent Value of any Annuity, or other yearly Payment, is found by the third or fourth Table.

Examples.

Queſt. 1. *What will* 125 l. *amount unto in* 15 *Years*, at 5 *l.* per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

In *Table* I. even with 15 Years, and under 5 *l. per Cent.* I find the Amount of 1 *l.* to be	2.078928
Which multiply'd by the Principal - -	125
The Product will be - - -	259.866, &c.

Anſw. 259 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

Queſt. 2. *What is the preſent Value of* 259 l. 17 s. 4 d. *to be paid at the End of* 15 *Years, diſcounting at the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per. Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

In *Table* II. even with 15 Years, and under 5 *l. per Cent.* I find the preſent Value of 1 *l.* to be	.481017
Which multiply'd by the Principal	259.8667
The Product will be - - -	125.000, &c.

Anſw. 125 *l.*

Queſt. 3. *What will* 15 l. per Ann. *amount unto in* 21 *Years, at* 8 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

In *Table* III. even with 21 Years, and under 8 *l. per Cent.* I find the Amount of 1 *l. per Ann.* to be	50.422921
Which multiply'd by - - - - - - - -	15
The Product will be - - -	756.343815

Anſw. 756 *l.* 6 *s.* 10½ *d.*

Queſt. 4. *What is the preſent Value of* 15 l. per Ann. *for* 21 *Years to come, at* 8 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

In *Table* IV. even with 21 Years, and under 8 *l. per Cent.* I find the preſent Value of 1 *l. per Ann.* to be	10.016805
Which multiply'd by - - - - - - -	15
The Product will be - - -	150.252075

Anſw. 150 *l.* 5 *s.* 0½ *d.*

Queſt. 5. *What will* 150 *l.* 5 *s.* 0½ *d. amount unto in* 21 *Years, at* 8 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

In *Table* I. even with 21 Years, and under 8 *l. per Cent.* I find the Amount of 1 *l.* to be	5.033834
Which multiply'd by - - - -	150.252
The Product will be - - -	756.343, &c.

Anſw. 756 *l.* 6 *s.* 10½ *d.*

Which Anſwer is the ſame with that given to the third Queſtion, and ſhews the Agreement of the Tables one with the other.

Queſt. 6. *One having the Leaſe of an Eſtate, Value* 60 l. per Ann. *more than the reſerv'd Rent,* 12 *Years to come, would know what Sum ought to be paid, to add* 28 *Years to the Term, and thereby make it* 40 *Years to come, computing at the Rate of* 6 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

I find in *Tab.* IV. the preſent Value of 1 *l. per Ann.* for 40 Years to come, at 6 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* to be	15.046297
I find in the ſame *Table* the Value of 1 *l. per Ann.* for 12 Years to come, at the ſame Rate, to be	8.383844
The Difference is - - - -	6.662453
Which multiply'd by - - - -	60
The Product will be - -	399.747180

Anſw. 399 *l.* 14 *s.* 11¼ *d.*

Queſt. 7. A *has the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate of* 100 l. per Ann. 15 *Years to come,* B *has the Reverſion of the ſame Eſtate for ever, after the Expiration of the ſaid* 15 *Years. It is demanded, What is the preſent Value of* A's *Term of* 15 *Years? And, What the preſent Value of* B's *Reverſion, computing at the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt?*

I find in the laſt Line of *Table* IV. under 5 *l. per Cent.* the Fee Simple of 1 *l. per Ann.* to be worth 20 *l.* which multiply'd by 100, the Product is	2000.
I find in the ſame *Table*, the Value of 1 *l. per Ann.* 15 Years to come, at the ſame Rate, to be 10.379658; which multiply'd by 100. the Product is	1037.9658
The Difference is - - -	962.0342

Anſw. 1037 *l.* 19 *s.* 3¾ *d.* the Poſſeſſ. 15 Ys. to come.
962 *l.* 0 *s.* 8¼ *d.* the Reverſ. after the ſaid (15 Years.
2000 *l.* - - the Fee Simple.

Queſt. 8. *For a Leaſe of certain Profits for ſeven Years,* A *makes two Offers, either to pay* 150 l. *as a Fine, and* 300 l. per Ann. *or* 1700 l. *Fine, without any Rent.* B *bids* 650 l. *Fine, and* 200 l. per Ann. *And* C 200 l. *Fine, and* 405 l. per Ann.

The Queſtion is, which is the beſt Offer, and what the Difference, computing at the Rate of 5 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt*?

	l.	s.	d.
The Amount of 1 *l.* in 7 Years at 5 *l. per Cent.* (in *Table* I.) multiply'd by 150 *l.* is	211	01	03½
The Amount of 1 *l. per Ann.* in 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* (in *Table* III.) multiply'd by 300 *l.* is	2442	12	00½
Therefore *A*'s firſt Offer, at the End of 7 Years, will amount unto	2653	13	04
The Amount of 1 *l.* in 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* multiply'd by 1700 *l.* is what *A*'s 2d Offer will amount to in the ſame time	2392	01	05
The Amount of 1 *l.* in 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* multiply'd by 650 *l.* is	914	12	03½
The Amount of 1 *l. per Ann* in 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* multiply'd by 200 *l.* is	1628	08	00½
Therefore *B*'s Offer, at the End of 7 Years, will amount unto	2543	00	04
The Amount of 1 *l.* in 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* multiply'd by 200 *l.* is	281	08	05
The Amount of 1 *l. per Ann.* in 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* multiply'd by 405 *l.* is	3297	10	03
Therefore *C*'s Offer, at the End of 7 Years, will amount unto	3578	18	08

The Amounts of the ſaid Offers, at the End of the ſaid Term, being thus known, look (in *Tab.* II.) for the preſent Value of 1 *l.* payable at the End of 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* which will be found to be .710682. Which ſaid Value being multiply'd by the ſaid ſeveral Amounts, the Products will be the preſent Value of the ſaid ſeveral Offers, *Viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
The preſent Value of *A*'s 1ſt will be	1885	18	03
A's 2d	1700	00	00
B's - -	1807	05	06
C's - -	2543	09	08

Therefore the preſent Value of what *C* offers is more than *A*'s 1ſt.	657	11	05
A's 2d.	843	09	08
B's - -	736	04	02

Which anſwers the Queſtion.

Or thus;

	l.	s.	d.
A's 1ſt Offer is 300 *l. per Ann.* the preſent Value of which, for 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* is	1735	03	06
And a Fine of — —	150	00	00
	1885	18	03
A's 2d Offer is a Fine of	1700	00	00
B's Offer is 200 *l. per Ann*, the preſent Value of which, for 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* is	1157	05	06
And a Fine of — —	650	00	00
	1807	05	06
C's Offer is 405 *l. per Cent.* the preſent Value of which, for 7 Years, at 5 *l. per Cent.* is	2343	09	00
And a Fine of — —	200	00	00
	2543	09	08

	l.	s.	d.
Therefore *C*'s is more than *A*'s 1ſt	657	11	05
A's 2d	843	09	08
B's —	736	04	02

Queſt. 9. A *gives* 1550 l. *for an Annuity of* 100 l. per Ann. *for 99 Years.* B *puts* 1550 l. *out at Intereſt. It is requir'd to know, which will amount to the greateſt Sum, at the End of the ſaid 99 Years, at the Rate of* 6 l. per Cent. per Ann. *Compound Intereſt*?

	l.	s.	d.
The Amount of 1 *l. per Ann.* in 99 Years, at 6 *l. per Cent.* (in *Tab.* III.) multiply'd by 100 *l.* is	531827	03	06
The Amount of 1 *l.* in 99 Years, at 6 *l. per Cent.* (in *Tab.* I.) multiply'd by 1550 *l.* is	496149	05	5¼
Therefore *A*'s 100 *l. per Ann.* will amount to more than *B*'s 1550 *l.* in that Term.	35677	18	0¾

Which anſwers the Queſtion.

If the preſent Value of that Difference is required, find the preſent Value of 1 *l.* payable at the End of 99 Years, at 6 *l. per Cent.* (in *Table* II.) which multiply'd by the Difference, the Product will be the preſent Value thereof, *viz.* 111 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.*

The preſent Value of the Difference is likewiſe thus found:

Find the preſent Value of 1 *l. per Ann.* for 99 Years to come, at 6 *l. per Cent.* (in *Tab.* IV.) which multiply'd by 100 *l.* the Product will be	1661	09	02
Which is the preſent Value of 100 *l. per Ann.* for 99 Years, at 6 *l. per Cent.*			
And from which ſubtract	1550	00	00
There will remain — —	111	09	02

Which is the preſent Value of the Difference.

Or thus:

The Intereſt of *B*'s 1550 *l.* at 6 *l. per Cent.* is 93 *l. per Ann.* Therefore *A* receives 7 *l. per Ann.* more than B.

	l.	s.	d.
The preſent Value of 7 *l. per Ann.* for 99 Years to come, at 6 *l. per Cent.* is	116	06	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The preſent Value of 1550*l.* to be paid at the End of 99 Years, is	4	16	10
Therefore the preſent Value of the Difference, is	111	09	03

After the ſame manner, moſt other uſeful Queſtions in *Compound Intereſt*, are eaſily anſwerd.

INTERTIES in a Building, are thoſe ſmall Pieces of Timber that lie horizontally between the Sommers; or between *them* and the *Sell* or *Reaſon*.

INTERVAL of the Fits of eaſy Reflexion, and of eaſy Tranſmiſſion of the Rays of Light, is the Spaces between every Return of the Fit, and the next Return.

Theſe *Intervals* Sir *Iſ. Newton* ſhews how to collect, and thence to determine whether the Rays ſhall be reflected or tranſmitted at their ſubſequent Incidence on any pellucid *Medium*. (See *Light*, &c. and *Newton's Opticks*, Book 2. Part 3.)

INTESTINES, are a long and large Pipe, which by ſeveral Turnings and Windings reaches from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*: They are knit all along the Edge of a Membrane call'd the *Meſentery*, and are uſually ſix times as long as the Body to which they belong; that ſo the Chyle, which eſcapes the Lacteals of one of the Guts, may be taken up by thoſe in the next. They have three Coats, of which the inmoſt is made up of ſhort Fibres bound together by fine Blood-Veſſels, and diſpoſed as thoſe of the Stomach: For the Length of a Fibre is the Thickneſs of the Coat. This Coat being much larger than the other, lies in Wrinkles or Plaits, which are call'd *Valvulæ Conniventes*. It hath alſo a great Number of little Glands, which in the ſmall Guts lie in Cluſters every where, but where they are knit to the *Meſentery*. Theſe Glands ſeem to ſeparate a Liquor for the diluting of the thick Chyle, that it may the more eaſily enter the ſmall Orifices of the Lacteals. The ſecond Coat is made up of two Orders of Muſcular Fibres, one running ſtraight, according to the Length of the Guts; the other goes round, deſcribing rather a ſpiral than a circular Line. By the ſucceſſive Motion of theſe two Orders of the Fibres, the Guts are in a continual Undulation; which is called the *Vermicular* or *Periſtaltick* Motion of the *Inteſtines*. The third and external Coat is common, and comes from the *Peritonæum*.

The *Inteſtines*, tho' properly but one continued Pipe, yet are divided into ſix Parts; three thin and ſmall, and three thick and great. The thin and ſmall are the *Duodenum*, the *Jejunum*, and *Ileum*. Thick and great *Guts* are the *Cæcum*, *Colon*, and *Rectum*: See thoſe Words.

INTESTINE *Motion* of the Parts of Fluids. Where the attracting Corpuſcles of any Fluid are elaſtick, they muſt neceſſarily produce an *Inteſtine Motion*; and this greater or leſſer, according to the Degrees of their Elaſticity and attractive Forces.

For two elaſtick Particles, after meeting, will fly from one another (abſtracting from the Reſiſtance of the *Medium*) with the ſame Degree of Velocity that they met together with. (See *Elaſticity*.) But when in leaping back from one another they approach other Particles, their *Velocity* will be encreaſed.

INTRENCHMENTS, are all Sorts of Works made to fortify any Poſt againſt an Enemy: There is uſually a Ditch with a Parapet, or Rows of Faſcines loaded with Earth, Gabions, Sand-Bags, or Hogſheads filled with Earth to cover the Men from the Fire.

INVADIATIONES, was a Term formerly uſed in the Law for *Mortgages and Pledges*: And ſo *Invadiare*, was to *Mortgage Land*.

INVENTION, in Painting, Sculpture, &c. is the Art of finding out proper Objects for a Picture, by the Help of Hiſtory or ancient Fables, &c.

INVENTIONES, was the Term formerly for what is now call'd *Treaſure-Trove*, viz. Money or Goods found by any Perſon, and not challeng'd by any Owner: Which therefore by Common Law was due to the King (whence that old Rhyme uſed to this Day in many Countries by the Children,

Who has loſt? I have found,
In the King's Holy Ground.)

And King *Edw.* I. we find, granted to the *Barons of the Ports*, *Inventiones ſuas per Mare & Terras*, &c.

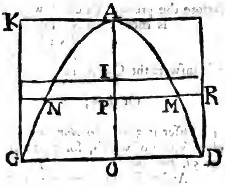
INVERSE *Method of Fluxions*, is the Method of finding the *Flowing Quantity* from the *Fluxion* given; and is the ſame with what the foreign Mathematicians call the *Calculus Integralis*: On which Subject there is a Treatiſe publiſh'd in *French* by Mr. *Carré*, *A.D.* 1700, Printed at *Paris*.

Some call it *Summatory Arithmetick*; and the Reaſon and Foundation of it Mr. *Hayes* ſhews in his Book of *Fluxions*.

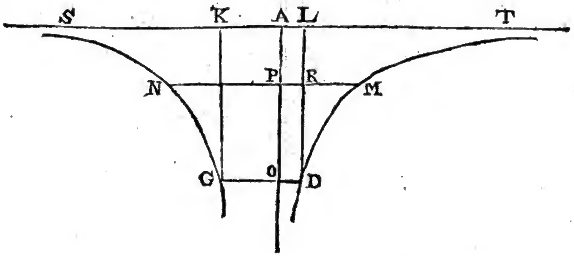
He had, in *Prop.* 2. of his fourth Section, been ſhewing how to *inveſtigate the Area's of Hyperboliform Figures*: And in *Cor.* 3. of that *Propoſition*, he ſhews that 'tis manifeſt, that any *Parabola*, or the Complement of any *Parabola*, to the circumſcribed Parallelogram; or an *Hyperbola* being given: And ſuppoſing the Ordinate (*See Fig.* 2. *annex'd*) $PM = y$; the Abſciſſa $AP = x$; $PR = OD = b$; the Axis $OA = c$: That all the PR, or b's are : to all the PM, or y's : : as $m \mp 1$: is to m.

And if it be required to find what Proportion all the b's, advanced to any Power n, has to all the y's advanced to the ſame Power n, it may be thus inveſtigated.

Suppoſe the new Curve NG to be deſcribed, ſo that PN be always equal or proportional to $\overline{PM}|^n$ or y^n, then it is manifeſt that the Sum of



all the y^n is equal to the Sum of all the PN, or to the curvilineal Space $OAGN$: And becauſe y^n is always equal or proportional to PN, and PN becomes equal to OG, at the ſame time that y^n becomes equal to $b^n = \overline{OD}|^n$; 'tis likewiſe manifeſt, that the Sum of all the b^n is equal or proportional to the Sum of all the OG, or the Parallelogram $AOGK$. Whence it appears, that to inveſtigate the Proportion of all the y^n to all the b^n is the ſame thing as to inveſtigate the Proportion of the Curvilineal Space $AOGN$ to the Parallelogram $AOGK$. Which may be done thus: In Paraboloids and Hyperboloids, the General Equation expreſſing the Nature of ſuch Curves is $y^m = x$, and conſequently $y^n = x^{\frac{n}{m}}$. Now ſuppoſe $y^n = z$, then $z = x^{\frac{n}{m}}$, and $z^m = x^n$, which is an Equation, expreſſing the Nature of a Paraboliform, or Hyperboliform Curve.



Let the ſaid Curve be ANG, and $AP = x$, $AO = c$, $PN = z$, and $OG = d$. Then (*Hayes*, Sect. 3. Art. 90.) $\frac{m}{n} \pm 1 : \frac{m}{n} :: (m \pm n : m)$ all the d: to all the z. And becauſe z was put equal to y^n; therefore when z or PN becomes OG or d, then y^n becomes b^n; and conſequently d is $= b^n$; therefore $m \pm n : m :: S : b^n : S : y^n$.

Hence we may eaſily deduce the 64th Prop. Arith. Infinit. *firſt diſcovered by the Learned Dr.* Wallis.

CONSECTARY I.

1. For we found before $z = x^{\frac{n}{m}}$, and it is alſo $m : m + n :: 1 : 1 + \frac{n}{m} :: y^n : b^n$. *in the direct Series*, and $1 : 1 - \frac{n}{m} ::$ all the y^n : all the b^n. *in the Negative Series*. Whence it is evident, that if the Exponent of the Power of the intercepted Diameter x, be taken for the Index of the *Series*, it will be as 1 is to the Power of the intercepted Diameter or Index of the *Series* (becauſe $z = y^n = x^{\frac{n}{m}}$; and conſequently, $x^{\frac{n}{m}}$ repreſents y^n in the Dimenſion requir'd) *increas'd by Unity*; ſo are all the y^n to all the b^n.

CONSECTARY II.

2. Hitherto we have found the Proportion of all the y^n, or (multiplying both by the Fluxion $\dot{x}$) $y^n \dot{x}$ to all the $b^n \dot{x}$, their abſolute Value may be found thus: It was by the preceding *Corollary*, $m : m \mp n ::$ all the $z\dot{x}$: all the $d\dot{x}$; that is, ſo is the Space $AOGN$, to the Rectangle $AOGK = dc$: Therefore $\frac{mdc}{m \mp n} =$ all the $z\dot{x} = S : y^n \dot{x}$, (becauſe $z = y^n$.) But $b^n = d$; Therefore $S : y^n \dot{x} = \frac{mdc}{m \mp n} = \frac{mcb^n}{m \mp n} = \frac{1cb^n}{1 \mp \frac{n}{m}}$.

CONSECTARY III.

3. And if we ſuppoſe the Index $\mp \frac{n}{m} = \mp \mu$, then the Value of all the $y^n \dot{x}$ is $= \frac{1cb^n}{1 \mp \mu}$; and again, If in the Place of b^n we ſubſtitute $c^{\mp\mu}$ (becauſe $y^n = x^{\mp \frac{n}{m}}$, that is, when y becomes $= b$, and

and $x = c$, $c^{\mp\frac{n}{m}} = b^n = c^{\mp\mu}$) we ſhall have all the $y^n\dot{x} = \frac{c^{1\mp\mu}}{1\mp\mu}$.

CONSECTARY IV.

4°. Hence *Mercator's Lem. Prop.* 16. *Logarithmotechn.* may be deduced, upon which the Learned Dr. *Gregory's Geometrical Exerciſe* chiefly depends. For becauſe all the $y^n\dot{x}$ are = all the $x^{\mp\mu}\dot{x}$, it is evident, that (rejecting the invariable Quantities, if there be any) all the $x^{\mp\mu}\dot{x}$ $= \frac{c^{1\mp\mu}}{1\mp\mu} =$ (by putting the greateſt $x = c$) $\frac{x^{1-\mu}}{1\mp\mu}$. Whence we have the Demonſtration of the fundamental Rule in *Summatory Arithmetick, to find the flowing Quantity of a given Fluxion.*

CONSECTARY V.

5°. For inſtance, if the Right Line $AO = c$ be divided into an infinite Number of $\dot{x}$, the Sum of all the Rectangles contain'd under any Power of the Abſciſſa x, and all the $\dot{x}$ reſpectively, that is, the Sum of all the $x^{\mp\mu}\dot{x}$, or the *Flowing Quantity*, whereof $x^{\mp\mu}\dot{x}$ is the Fluxion, is equal to $\frac{c^{1\mp\mu}}{1\mp\mu} = \frac{x^{\mp\mu+1}}{\mp\mu+1} =$ to the Power of x increaſed by Unity, and divided by the new Exponent. And ſeeing the Thread of my Diſcourſe has led me on to this Head, I ſhall inſiſt more at large on the ſame in the next.

PROP. I.

To find the flowing Quantity of any Fluxion.

The ſumming up of Infinites, or finding the Sum of all the Fluxions of an unknown Quantity, or the finding the Flowing Quantity from its Fluxion given, is not leſs difficult in many Caſes, than the Reverſe is eaſy. I ſhall begin with the eaſieſt Examples, and proceed gradually to thoſe that are more intricate and difficult.

Example I.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of this Fluxion $aa\dot{x}$, or $aax^0\dot{x}$; to the Index of the flowing Quantity add 1, and then we have $aax^{0+1}\dot{x}$; divide this by the fluxionary Letter $\dot{x}$, and by the new Index $0+1$, or 1, the Quotient aax is the flowing Quantity of the given Fluxion.

Example II.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of $ay\dot{x} + ax\dot{y}$; the flowing Quantity of the firſt Member $ay\dot{x}$ is $= axy$; and that of the ſecond Member $ax\dot{y}$ is $= axy$: Whence it is plain, that the flowing Quantity of $ay\dot{x} + ax\dot{y}$ is $= axy$.

Example III.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of $3xx\dot{x}$; increaſe the Index of the flowing Quantity x by 1, and then we have $3x^3\dot{x}$, which divide by the new Index 3, and by the fluxionary Letter $\dot{x}$, then the Quotient $= \frac{3x^3\dot{x}}{3\times\dot{x}} = x^3$ is the flowing Quantity of the given Fluxion.

And Univerſally;

If it be requir'd to find the flowing Quantity of $mx^{m-1}\dot{x}$, increaſe the *Index* of the flowing Quantity x by 1, and then we have $mx^m\dot{x}$, which divide by the new *Index* m, and by the fluxionary Letter $\dot{x}$, and there will ariſe x^m for the flowing Quantity requir'd.

Example IV.

Let it be requir'd to find the flowing Quantity of $\frac{a\dot{x}}{xx}$; the Fluxion (*Hayes, Art.* 16.) expreſs'd by the other way of Notation, is $ax^{-2}\dot{x}$, and the flowing Quantity thereof is $-ax^{-1} = \frac{-a}{x}$. Thus the Flowing Quantity of $\frac{ax\dot{x}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{a\dot{x}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = ax^{-\frac{1}{2}}\dot{x}$ is $= 2ax^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Example V.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of $\frac{-3\dot{x}}{x^4} = -3x^{-4}\dot{x}$. To the *Index* of the Power of the flowing Quantity add 1, and divide by the new Exponent, and by $\dot{x}$, the Quotient is $= x^{-3} = \frac{1}{x^3} =$ the flowing Quantity required.

Example VI.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of $\frac{x^2\dot{x}}{\sqrt{rx}}$; this Fluxion may be expreſs'd thus, $r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times x^{\frac{3}{2}}\dot{x}$, and then the flowing Quantity thereof is $\frac{2}{5}r^{-\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x^5}}{5\sqrt{r}}$

Example VII.

The flowing Quantity of $\dot{x}\sqrt{2rx}$, or $\dot{x} \times \overline{2r}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is $\frac{2}{3} \times \overline{2r}|^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2rxxx}$, and the flowing Quantity of $\dot{x}\sqrt{2rx - xx}$ is found by reducing $\overline{2rx - xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to an infinite Series, and multiplying the ſame by $\dot{x}$, and then finding the flowing Quantity of every Term.

Example VIII.

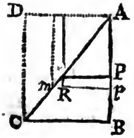
To find the Fluent of $a\dot{x}\sqrt{ax - aa}$. In ſuch Caſes where the Fluxion is affected with a *Vinculum*, we muſt conſider whether the fluxional Quantity, ſtanding before the Radical Sign, be the Fluxion of the ſimple or compound Quantity under the ——— *Vinculum*, for in ſuch Caſes the Fluent may be found by the General Rule.

Thus in this Example I obſerve, that $a\dot{x}$ is the Fluxion of $\overline{ax - aa}$, and therefore the Fluent of $a\dot{x}\sqrt{\overline{ax - aa}|}$ or $a\dot{x} \times \overline{ax - aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is $\frac{2}{3} \times \overline{ax - aa}|^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $= \frac{2ax - 2aa}{3}\sqrt{ax - aa}$.

In like manner the Fluent of $\frac{r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\overline{2rx - xx}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, or $\overline{r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}} \times \overline{2rx - xx}|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\overline{2r\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $\overline{2rx - xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ will be found (if to the Exponent $-\frac{1}{2}$ we add 1, and divide by the new Exponent $\frac{1}{2}$, and by the fluxionary Quantity $\overline{2r\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x}}$) to be $\sqrt{2rx - xx}$.

Theſe Rules may be demonſtrated by Induction alſo; and becauſe that Method, by particular Inſtances, may ſerve to give the Reader a clearer Notion of Summatory Arithmetick, *I ſhall explain the ſame in the following Examples.*

1. In the Rectangular Triangle *ABC*: Suppoſe $AB = a$, $BC = b$, $AP = x$, $Pp = \dot{x}$, $PM = y$; then the Equation of the Triangle is



$y = \frac{bx}{a}$, and the infinitely little Parallelogram $Mp =$ to the Fluxion of the Triangle, is $= y\dot{x}$ $=$ (by Subſtitution) $\frac{bx\dot{x}}{a}$: And the flowing Quantity is $\frac{bxx}{2a} = \left(\text{putting } y = \frac{bx}{a}\right)\frac{xy}{2}$. it remains to be proved that the Sum of all the $y\dot{x}$ is $= \frac{xy}{2}$.

Compleat the Parallelogram *ABCD*, then it is evident that the Triangle *ABC* is equal to the Sum of all the $y\dot{x}$, and the Triangle *ADC* is equal to the Sum of all the $x\dot{y}$. But both theſe Triangles are equal to the Parallelogram, and each is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the Parallelogram, and the Parallelogram is equal to xy; therefore all the $y\dot{x} = \frac{xy}{2} =$ Triangle *ABC*.

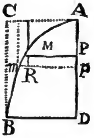
2. Let *AMB* be a Parabola, $AP = x$, $PM = y$, the Parameter $= 1$, then the Equation of the Curve is $x^{\frac{1}{m}} = y$, and the Fluxion of the Parabolick Space, *viz.* $Mp = y\dot{x} = x^{\frac{1}{m}}\dot{x}$. Now it is evident, that the Sum of all thoſe Parallelograms is equal to the Parabolick Space *AMBD*. And the flowing Quantity of $x^{\frac{1}{m}}\dot{x}$ is $\frac{m}{m+1}x^{\frac{1}{m}+1} = \left(\text{putting } y \text{ for } x^{\frac{1}{m}}\right)\frac{m}{m+1}$ xy, which we muſt prove to be equal to the Sum of all the $y\dot{x}$.

Compleat the Parallelogram *ADBC*, then it is manifeſt that the Space *AMBD* is equal to all the $y\dot{x}$, and the Space *AMBC* is equal to all the $x\dot{y}$. But by the Method of Tangents it is $\dot{y} : \dot{x} :: y : t$; and $t\dot{y} = y\dot{x}$, and in the Parabola $t = mx$; *ergo* $y\dot{x} = mx\dot{y}$.

$$\text{Whence } 1 = \frac{mx\dot{y}}{y\dot{x}},$$

$$\text{And } \frac{1}{m} = \frac{x\dot{y}}{y\dot{x}},$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Adding 1 to each Side}\\ \text{of the Equation}\end{array}\right\} \frac{1}{m} + 1 = \frac{x\dot{y}}{y\dot{x}} + 1;$$



$$\text{That is } \frac{m+1}{m} = \frac{x\dot{y} + y\dot{x}}{y\dot{x}};$$

Whence

$$m : m+1 :: y\dot{x} : x\dot{y} + y\dot{x};$$

And conſequently,

$$m : m+1 :: S:y\dot{x} : S:x\dot{y} + S:y\dot{x};$$

But

$$S:x\dot{y} + S:y\dot{x} = xy.$$

Therefore

$$m : m+1 :: S:y\dot{x} : xy;$$

And conſequently

$$\frac{m}{m+1} \times xy = S:y\dot{x}.\quad \text{Q. E. D.}$$

And beſides the Examples I have produced, there are others which occur, to which theſe Rules cannot be immediately applied; and that the Reader may not be at too great a Loſs in ſuch Caſes, I ſhall endeavour to aſſiſt him in that Particular. But firſt, It will be neceſſary to premiſe this.

LEMMA.

If a Binomial be to be rais'd to any Power, g. v. m, (which repreſents any Number, whole or broken, poſitive or negative) then the *Unciæ* or Numbers prefix'd to the ſeveral Terms are,

$$1 \times \frac{m-0}{1}.\ 1 \times \frac{m-0}{1} \times \frac{m-1}{2}.\ 1 \times \frac{m-0}{1} \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times,\ \&c.$$ reſpectively.

And if $P + PQ$ repreſent the Quantity to be raiſed to the given Power; P the firſt Term, and Q the reſt, divided by that firſt Term, and $\frac{m}{n}$ the Exponent of that Root or Dimenſion,

Then

$$\overline{P+PQ}|^{\frac{m}{n}} = \overset{A}{P^{\frac{m}{n}}} + \overset{B}{\frac{m}{n}AQ} + \overset{C}{\frac{m-n}{2n}BQ} + \overset{D}{\frac{m-2n}{3n}CQ},\ \&c.$$

For Inſtance, if it be required to extract the ſquare Root of $rr - xx$; that is, to raiſe (the Word *raiſe* being uſed indifferently for involving or evolving any *Binomial*) the Binomial $rr - xx$ to the Power or Dimenſion, whoſe Exponent is $\frac{1}{2}$, then $P = rr$, $Q = \frac{-xx}{rr}$, $m = 1$, and $n = 2$; and conſequently, $\overline{rr - xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = r - \frac{xx}{2r} - \frac{x^4}{8r^3} - \frac{x^6}{16r^5} - \frac{5x^8}{128r^7} -$, &c.

Let it be required to raiſe the Binomial $a + x$ to the Power whoſe Exponent is m, or let m be the Index of the Root of the Binomial, which is to be extracted. Then, $P = a$, $Q = \frac{x}{a}$, and $\frac{m}{n} =$ (n in this Caſe being $= 1$) m; therefore $\overline{a+x}|^{m}$ is $= a^m + ma^{m-1}x + m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times a^{m-2}x^2 + m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3}\, a^{m-3}x^3 + m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times \frac{m-3}{4}\, a^{m-4}x^4$, &c.

By the ſame Method any *Trinomial*, *Quadrinomial*, &c. or *Infinito-nomial* may be raiſed to any given Power, v. g. To raiſe the *Infinito-nomial* $a + bz + cz^2 + dz^3 +$, &c. to the Power, whoſe Exponent is m: In the preceding *Binomial* Theorem,

Inſtead of x put $\overline{bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^1$, and inſtead of x^2 ſubſtitute $\overline{bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^2$ Then it is manifeſt that $\overline{a + bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^m$ is $= a^m + ma^{m-1} \times \overline{bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^1 + m \times \frac{m-1}{2}a^{m-2} \times \overline{bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^2 + m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times a^{m-3} \times \overline{bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^3 + m \times \frac{m-1}{2} \times \frac{m-2}{3} \times \frac{m-3}{4} \times a^{m-4} \times \overline{bz + cz^2 + dz^3,\ \&c.}|^4 +$, &c.

Example I.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of this Fluxion $\dot{x}\sqrt{rr - xx}$. Reduce $\sqrt{rr - xx}$ to an (*Hayes*'s *Art.* 93.) Infinite Series, and then $\overline{rr - xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is $= r - \frac{xx}{2r} - \frac{x^4}{8r^3} - \frac{x^6}{16r^5} - \frac{5x^8}{128r^7} -$, &c. And conſequently, $\dot{x}\sqrt{rr - xx}$ is $= r\dot{x} - \frac{x^2\dot{x}}{2r} - \frac{x^4\dot{x}}{8r^3} - \frac{x^6\dot{x}}{16r^5} - \frac{5x^8\dot{x}}{128r^7} -$, &c. And finding the flowing Quantity of every Term of this Series, then the Sum of all the $\dot{x}\sqrt{rr - xx}$ is $= rx - \frac{x^3}{6r} - \frac{x^5}{40r^3} - \frac{x^7}{112r^5} - \frac{5x^9}{1152r^7} -$, &c. Q. E. I.

Example II.

It is required to find the flowing Quantity of $\frac{rr\dot{x}}{r + x}$. It is evident from the (*Hayes*'s *Art.* 16.) Notation of Powers, that $\frac{rr}{r + x}$ is $= rr \times \overline{r + x}|^{-1}$. But $\overline{r + x}|^{-1}$ is $=$ (*Hayes*'s *Art.* 93.) $r^{-1} - \frac{x}{rr} + \frac{xx}{r^3} - \frac{x^3}{r^4} +$, &c. And conſequently $\frac{rr}{r+x}$ or $rr \times \overline{r+x}|^{-1}$ is $= r - x + \frac{xx}{r} - \frac{x^3}{r^2} +$, &c. and $\frac{rr\dot{x}}{r+x}$ is $= r\dot{x} - x\dot{x} + \frac{x^2\dot{x}}{r} - \frac{x^3\dot{x}}{r^2} +$, &c. and the flowing Quantity of $\frac{rr\dot{x}}{r+x}$ is $= rx - \frac{xx}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3r} - \frac{x^4}{4r^2} +$, &c. *Q. E. I.*

SCHOLIUM.

And if we divide the Series (*Examp.* 1.) by $\overline{rr-xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ reduced to an infinite Series, and multiply the Diviſor by the Quotient, we ſhall have $rx - \frac{x^3}{6r} - \frac{x^5}{40r^3} - \frac{x^7}{112r^5} - \frac{5x^9}{1152r^7} -$ &c. $= x + \frac{2x^3}{6r^2} + \frac{32x^5}{123r^4}$, &c. $: \overline{rr-xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$

And in general, If the given Fluxion conſiſts of Univerſal Exponents and Coefficients, reduce the Part under the *Vinculum* to an infinite Series, which multiply by the Part before the *Vinculum*, and find the flowing Quantity of every Term; Laſtly, divide this laſt Series or the Fluent by the Part under the radical Sign affected, with any the moſt convenient Exponent, and multiply the ſaid Part under the ſaid Exponent by the ſaid Quotient; ſo ſhall you have a Series expreſſing the Fluent of the given Fluxion, and readily ſhewing when and whether the Series conſiſts of a finite Number of Terms or not.

The Fluent of a Fluxion involving ſurd Quantities, may be inveſtigated after another manner, which is ſometimes preferable by much to the former: The Principles of this Method are,

1. Reduce the given Fluxion to its ſimpleſt Terms.

2. Aſſume a new Equation adfected with indetermined Coefficients; ſo that reducing the ſame to Fluxions, the Terms of this may be compared with thoſe of the given Fluxion, in order to determine the unknown Coefficients.

3. Having determined the aſſumed Coefficients, ſubſtitute their reſpective Values in the aſſumed Equation, and you have the Fluent of the given Fluxion.

Since this Method deſerves the Reader's Conſideration, I ſhall endeavour fully to explain the ſame; and that I may not be miſunderſtood, I ſhall begin with ſome eaſy Examples.

Example I.

Let it be required to find the Fluent of $a\dot{x}\sqrt{ax-aa}$, the Fluxion reduced to its ſimpleſt Terms is $a\dot{x} \times \overline{ax-aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Now ſuppoſe the Fluent of this Fluxion to be $A \times \overline{xa-aa}|^{\frac{3}{2}}$, then it is evident, that the Fluxion of this Fluent muſt be equal to the given Fluxion, *i. e.* $\frac{3}{2}A \times a\dot{x} \times \overline{ax-aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is $= a\dot{x} \times \overline{ax-aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Therefore (dividing by $\overline{ax-aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$) $\frac{3}{2}A \times a\dot{x} = a\dot{x}$, and $A = \frac{2}{3}$. Having thus found the true Value of the indeterminate Coefficient A (*viz.* $\frac{2}{3}$) in the aſſum'd Equation, ſubſtitute the ſame in place of A, and then we have $\frac{2}{3} \times \overline{ax-aa}|^{\frac{3}{2}}$ or $\frac{2ax-2aa}{3}\sqrt{ax-aa}$ equal to the Fluent of the given Fluxion.

Example II.

To find the Fluent of $\frac{r\dot{x}-x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx-xx}}$, this Fluxion is expreſſed thus, $\overline{r\dot{x}-x\dot{x}} \times \overline{2rx-xx}|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ Suppoſe the Fluent thereof to be $A \times \overline{2rx-xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Then the Fluxion of this Quantity is $\frac{1}{2}A \times \overline{2r\dot{x}-2x\dot{x}} \times \overline{2rx-xx}|^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \overline{r\dot{x}-x\dot{x}} \times \overline{2rx-xx}|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; Therefore $\frac{1}{2}A \times 2r\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x} = r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}$, and $A = 1$; and conſequently, the Fluent of the given Fluxion is equal to $\overline{2rx-xx}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Example III.

To find the Fluent of $dx^r\dot{x} \times \overline{e+fx^n}|^m$. Aſſume an Equation with indeterminate Coefficients, ſo that reducing the ſame to Fluxions, the Terms thereof may be compared with thoſe of the given Fluxion. Let the ſaid Equation be $Adx^{r-n+1} + Bdx^{r-2n+1} + Cdx^{r-3n+1}$, &c. $\times \overline{e+fx^n}|^{m+1} = S : dx^r\dot{x} \times \overline{e+fx^n}|^m$

Then,

$$\overline{\overline{r-n+1} \times Adx^{r-n}\dot{x} + \overline{r-2n+1} \times Bdx^{r-2n}\dot{x} + \overline{r-3n+1} \times Cdx^{r-3n}\dot{x}, \text{\&c.}} \times \overline{e+fx^n}|^{m+1} + \overline{m+1} \times \overline{e+fx^n}|^m \times nfx^{n-1}\dot{x} \times \overline{Adx^{r-n+1} + Bdx^{r-2n+1} + Cdx^{r-3n+1}, \text{\&c.}} = dx^r\dot{x} \times \overline{e+fx^n}|^m.$$

Whence, ſuppoſing $\frac{1}{p}=m+1$, and putting $\dot{x}=1$.

$$\overline{\overline{r-n+1}\times Adx^{r-n}+\overline{r-2n+1}\times Bdx^{r-2n}+\overline{r-3n+1}\times Cdx^{r-3n},\ \&c.}$$

$$\times\,\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{1}{p}}+\overline{\frac{1}{p}\times n\times Adf\times x^r+\frac{1}{p}\times n\times Bdfx^{r-n}+\frac{1}{p}\times n\times Cdfx^{r-2n},\ \&c.}$$

$$\times\,\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{1-p}{p}}=dx^r\times\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{1-p}{p}}.$$

And multiplying each Side of the Equation by $p\times\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{p-1}{p}}$ we have $p\times\overline{\overline{r-n+1}\times Adx^{r-n}+p\times\overline{r-2n+1}\times Bdx^{r-2n}+p\times\overline{r-3n+1}\times Cdx^{r-3n},\ \&c.}\times\overline{e+fx^n}|$ $+n\times Adf\times x^r+n\times Bdfx^{r-n}+n\times Cdfx^{r-2n},\ \&c.=dx^r\times\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{1-p}{p}}\times p\times$ $\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{p-1}{p}}.$

Which being order'd, we have

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} p\times\overline{r-n+1}\times Adf \\ n\times Adf \\ \end{array}\right\}x^r\ \left.\begin{array}{l} +p\times\overline{r-n+1}\times Ade \\ +p\times\overline{r-2n+1}\times Bdf \\ +\qquad\qquad n\times Bdf \end{array}\right\}x^{r-n}\ \left.\begin{array}{l} +p\times\overline{r-2n+1}\times Bde \\ +p\times\overline{r-3n+1}\times Cdf \\ +\qquad\qquad n\times Cdf \end{array}\right\}x^{r-2n},\ \&c.$$

$$=dx^r\times\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{1-p}{p}}\times p\times\overline{e+fx^n}|^{\frac{p-1}{p}}=p\times dx^r.$$

From which Equation the unknown Coefficient A, B, C, &c. may be determined in this manner;

$$p\times\overline{r-n+1}\times Adf+n\times Adf=pd$$

And dividing by pd,

$$\overline{r-n+1}\times Af+\frac{1}{p}\times n\times Af=1,$$

Subſtituting $m+1$ for $\frac{1}{p}$,

$$\overline{r-n+1}\times Af+\overline{m+1}\times n\times Af=1.$$

Whence $A=\dfrac{1}{\overline{\overline{r-n+1}\times f+\overline{mn+n}\times f}}=\dfrac{1}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}$

Secondly,

$$p\times\overline{r-n+1}\times Ade+p\times\overline{r-2n+1}\times Bdf+n\times Bdf=0.$$

And by Tranſpoſition, Diviſion and Reſtitution.

$$\overline{r-2n+1}\times Bf+\overline{mn+n}\times Bf=\overline{n-r-1}\times Ae.$$

Whence B $=\dfrac{\overline{n-r-1}\times Ae}{\overline{\overline{r-2n+1}\times f+\overline{mn+n}\times f}}=\dfrac{\overline{n-r-1}\times Ae}{\overline{mn+r-n+1}\times f}.$

In like manner,

$$C=\frac{\overline{2n-r-1}\times Be}{\overline{mn+r-2n\,1}\times f},$$

Whence it is evident that $Adx^{r-n+1}+Bdx^{r-2n+1}+Cdx^{r-3n+1}$, &c. $\times\,\overline{e+fx^n}|^{m+1}$ is $=\dfrac{d}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}\times x^{r-n+1}+\dfrac{d}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}\times\dfrac{\overline{n-r-1}\times e}{\overline{mn+r-n+1}\times f}$

$$\times x^{r-2n+1}+\frac{d}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}\times x^{r-n+1}\times\frac{\overline{n-r-1}\times de}{\overline{mn+r-n+1}\times f}\times$$

$$\frac{\overline{2n-r-1}\times de}{\overline{mn+r-2n+1}\times f}\times x^{r-3n+1},\ \&c.\ \times\overline{e+fx^{n}}\big|^{m+1}=S:d\,r\,\dot{x}\times\overline{e+fx^{n}}\big|^{m},\ \text{Q. E. I.}$$

In which it may be obſerved, That the Exponents of the Terms of the Indeterminate Series before the Radical Sign may be taken different from thoſe above, provided that the Exponent of the firſt Term be not leſs than $r-n+1$, and that the following Exponents proceed regularly: That the Exponents of the Terms before the Radical Sign may be continually increaſed or decreaſed by n; for in either Caſe the Terms of the Fluxion of this aſſumed Equation will become homologous to thoſe of the given Fluxion: That when the Exponents increaſe regularly by n, the Fluent will conſiſt of a finite Number of Terms, when $\frac{r+1+mn}{-n}$ is equal to a poſitive whole Number: And that when the Exponents decreaſe regularly by n, the Fluent will conſiſt of a finite Number of Terms, when $\frac{r+1}{n}$ is equal to a poſitive whole Number.

This General *Theorem* may eaſily be applied to find the Fluent of any given Fluxion included in the General one $dx^{r}\dot{x}\times\overline{e+fx^{n}}\big|^{m}$. *V. G.* To find the Fluent of $a\dot{x}\times\overline{ax-aa}\big|^{\frac{1}{2}}$. I put the ſame equal to the General Fluxion, *viz.*

$$dx^{r}\dot{x}\times\overline{e+fx^{n}}\big|^{m}=a\dot{x}\times\overline{ax-aa}\big|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Then $d=a$, $f=0$, $f=a$, $n=1$, $m=\frac{1}{2}$, $e=-aa$; and if we ſubſtitute the ſaid particular Values of d, r, f, n, m, e in the General Fluent, we ſhall have

$$\frac{d}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}\times x^{r-n+1}+\frac{d}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}\times\frac{\overline{n-r-1}\times de}{\overline{mn+r-n+1}\times f}\times x^{r-2n+1}+$$

$$\frac{d}{\overline{mn+r+1}\times f}\times\frac{\overline{n-r-1}\times de}{\overline{mn+r-n+1}\times f}\times\frac{\overline{2n-r-1}\times de}{\overline{mn+r-2n+1}\times f}\times x^{r-3n+1}+,\ \&c.\ \times$$

$$\overline{e+fx^{n}}\big|^{m+1}=\frac{a}{\overline{\frac{1}{2}+1}\times a}\times x^{0-1+1}\times\overline{ax-aa}\big|^{\frac{1}{2}+1}=\tfrac{2}{3}\times\overline{ax-aa}\big|^{\frac{3}{2}}=S:a\dot{x}\sqrt{ax-aa}.$$

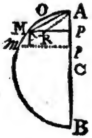
Q. E. I.

I have hitherto explained the General Methods of finding the Fluent of any Fluxion by help of Series's, and therefore ſhall not farther inſiſt on theſe or other Methods invented for the ſame Purpoſe, but refer the Reader (who deſires to have a fuller Account of them) to a late Learned Treatiſe, writ by that excellent Analyſt G. Cheyne, *M. D. and entitled* Fluxionum Methodus Inverſa.

Since the Buſineſs of Infinite Series is ſometimes tedious and too perplex'd, ſeveral other particular Methods have been invented to find the flowing Quantity of a Fluxion. It ſhall ſuffice, in this Place, to give the Reader an Idea of them, which will become more plain and familiar by ſeveral other Examples, to be ſeen in their proper Places.

Example I.

Let it be required to find the Flowing Quantity of $\dot{x}\sqrt{2rx-xx}$. On the Center C, with



the Radius $CB=r$, deſcribe the Semi-circle AMB, and ſuppoſe $AP=x$; then is $PB=2r-x$, and $MP=\sqrt{2rx-xx}$, and $Pp=\dot{x}$; therefore the Fluxion of the *Area*, *viz.* the Parallelogram Mp is $=\dot{x}\sqrt{2rx-xx}$, and conſequently the Sum of all the $\dot{x}\sqrt{2rx-xx}$, that is, the Flowing Quantity of the given Fluxion is equal to the Semi-ſegment AMP.

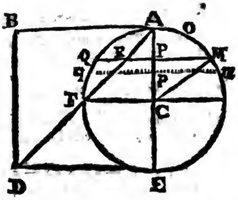
Example II.

Let it be required to find the Flowing Quantity of, $\frac{rx\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{2rx-xx}}$. Draw the Lines AM, Am, infinitely near each other, MP, mp, perpendicular to the Diameter AB, and MR perpendicular to Am; then by the Property of the Circle $AM=\sqrt{2rx}$, and Rm the Fluxion thereof is $\frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx}}$. Now becauſe the Triangles APM, MRm, are (the Angles AMP and MmR ſtanding on equal Arches of the Circle) ſimilar, it is $PM\,(\sqrt{2rx-xx}):AP\,(x)::Rm$ $\left(\frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx}}\right):MR=\frac{rx\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx}\times\sqrt{2rx-xx}}$; and conſequently the infinitely little Sector MAR $=\frac{1}{2}AR\times MR$ is $=\frac{rx\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{2rx-xx}}=$ to the given Fluxion: Whence it is evident that the

Segment *AOMA* is the flowing Quantity of the given Fluxion.

Example III.

Let it be required to find the flowing Quantity of this Fluxion $x\dot{x} \times 2\sqrt{2rx - xx}$. On



the Center *C*, with the Radius $CA = r$, deſcribe the Circle *AFEM*; and ſuppoſe $= x$, $Pp = \dot{x}$, $PE = 2r - x$, the Circumference $AFEM = c$; then, I ſay, that the Sum of all the $x\dot{x} \times 2\sqrt{2rx - xx}$ is $= \frac{crr}{2}$.

Demonſtration.

Let the Circle *AFEM* be the Baſe of an upright Cylinder, and the Parallelogram *ABDE* the Section of the Cylinder thro' its Axis, *AB* the Height of the Cylinder is equal to *AE* the Diameter of the Baſe. Draw the Diagonal *AD*, then a Plane paſſing thro' *AD*, and perpendicular to the Plane *BE*, will divide the Cylinder in two equal Parts, and cut off the Semi-quadrantal *Ungula ADE*. Now the Fluxion of this *Ungula* is equal to the Parallelogram *Qm*, multiplied into its Height *PR* or *AP* (becauſe the Angle *RAP* is equal to 45°.) $= x\dot{x} \times 2\sqrt{2rx - xx}$; and conſequently the Sum of all the $x\dot{x} \times 2\sqrt{2rx - xx}$ is (when *AP* becomes equal to *AE*, or $x = 2r$) equal to the Semi-quadrantal *Ungula* $ADE = \frac{rrc}{2}$. *Q. E. I.*

And thus innumerable Inſtances might be aſſign'd, to aſſiſt us in finding the flowing Quantity of any Fluxion, without having immediate Recourſe to an Infinite Series.

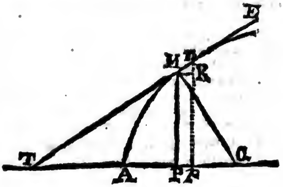
INVERSE *Method of Tangents*, is the Method of finding an Equation to expreſs the Nature of a Curve in an Equation, expreſs'd in the *neareſt Terms*. This depends on the Problem of finding the *fluent* or *flowing Quantity*, by having the Fluxion given (of which ſee the *Inverſe Method of Fluxions* above given.) And the Art of doing it Mr. *Hayes* (in *Fluxions*, p. 48.) ſhews after this manner.

At Page 33. he had ſhewn how to deduce Univerſal Rules for *drawing Tangents to all ſorts of Geometrical Curves, when the given Equation expreſſes the Relation between the Ordinate and the intercepted Diameter*. And therefore he ſtates his 16th *Propoſition* thus:

An Equation expreſſing the Value of the Subtangent of any Curve, in the neareſt Terms being given: 'Tis requir'd to find the Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve.

1. What I mean by the neareſt Terms will be beſt explain'd by an *Example*.

Suppoſe $PT = t$, $AP = x$, $PM = y$, $MT = s$; and let the Equation expreſſing the Nature of



the Curve be $y^3 + ayy = x^3 + bxx$; Then the Sub-tangent *TP* will be $t =$ (*Hayes*, Sect. 10. Art. 61.) $\frac{3y^3 + 2ayy}{3xx + 2bx}$. Now I call theſe *Terms*, expreſſing the Value of the Sub-tangent, the *neareſt*, becauſe they immediately flow from the Equation of the Curve: But if this Value of the Sub-tangent be changed, by applying the Equation of the Curve; *v.g.* If we put $3y^3 = 3x^3 + 3bxx - 3ayy$; and conſequently $t = \frac{3x^3 + 3bxx - ayy}{3xx + 2bx}$, ſuch I call *Remote Terms*.

Now if the Value of the Sub-tangent be expreſs'd in the neareſt Terms, the Equation of the Curve may be inveſtigated in this manner.

Let the Curve (*Hayes*, Fig. Art. 77.) *AMm* be deſcribed, and draw *MT* to touch the Curve in *M*; then ſuppoſe the *Abſciſſa* $AP = x$; the Ordinate $PM = y$, $Pp = \dot{x}$, $Rm = \dot{y}$; then becauſe the Triangles *mRM*, *MPT* are ſimilar; therefore $mR\ (\dot{y}) : RM\ (\dot{x}) :: PM\ (y) : PT = \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$. Put this Value of the Sub-tangent equal to its Value given in the neareſt Terms; clear the Equation of the Fractions, and find the flowing Quantity of each Term; ſo have you the Equation of the Curve.

Example I.

Let it be required to find the Equation of the Curve *AMm*, the Value of the Sub-tangent *PT* being $= \frac{2y^3}{3rr}$. The Sub-tangent *PT* is $= \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} =$ (*ex Hyp.*) $\frac{2y^3}{3rr}$; therefore $3rry\dot{x} = 2y^3\dot{y}$, and $3rr\dot{x} = 2y^2\dot{y}$: And ſubſtituting x for $\dot{x}$, and y for $\dot{y}$: $3rrx \square 2y^3$, and (dividing $3rrx$ by 1 the Exponent of x, and dividing $2y^3$ by 3 the Exponent of y) $3rrx = \frac{2}{3}y^3$, and $9rrx = 2y^3$, which divided by 2, we have $\frac{9}{2}rrx = y^3$, the Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve *AMm*.

Example II.

Let it be required to find the Property of the Curve *AMm*, the Sub-tangent *PT* being $= \frac{2yy}{r}$.

The Sub tangent *PT* is $= \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} =$ (by Supposition) $\frac{2yy}{r}$; and therefore $ry\dot{x} = 2yy\dot{y}$, and $r\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$, and (ſubſtituting x for $\dot{x}$, and y for $\dot{y}$) $rx \square 2yy$, and conſequently (dividing rx by the Exponent of x, and $2yy$ by 2 the Exponent of y) $rx = yy$, which ſhews that the Curve *AMm* is a Parabola.

Example III.

Let it be required to find the Property of the Curve *AMm*, the Value of the Sub-tangent *PT* being $= \frac{3y^3+2byy}{3xx+2ax}$.

The Sub-tangent *PT* is $= \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} = \frac{3y^3+2byy}{3xx+2ax}$.

Therefore $3xx\dot{x} + 2ax\dot{x} = 3y^2\dot{y} + 2by\dot{y}$ and (putting x for $\dot{x}$, and y for $\dot{y}$) $3x^3 + 2ax^2 \square 3y^3 + 2by^2$, and (dividing every Term by the Exponent of the Flowing Quantity therein) $x^3 + axx = y^3 + byy$; which Equation expreſſes the Nature of the Curve *AMm*.

But becauſe this Method depends on that *Problem*, to find the Flowing Quantity of any Fluxions, with which the Reader is yet ſuppoſed to be unacquainted, I ſhall deſiſt from proſecuting the ſame any further at preſent, and content my ſelf to deduce the Solution of the preſent *Propoſition* from the (*Hayes*, Art. 61.) ſixth preceding; this being nothing elſe but the *Reverſe* of that.

That we may be able to proceed with the greater Certainty in this Enquiry, it will be neceſſary to obſerve from the forecited Place:

1°. The Sub-tangent t is always of one Dimenſion, and is expreſs'd by a Fraction.

2°. When the Value of the Sub-tangent is expreſſed in the neareſt Terms, then the Numerator of the Fraction conſiſts only of thoſe Terms wherein the Ordinate y, (or the Tangent s) is found.

3°. And if all the Terms of the Equation of the Curve be ſimple Terms, then the intercepted Diameter x never occurs in the Numerator; nor the Ordinate y, Tangent s, or Curve z, in the Denominator.

4°. But if the Equation of the Curve contain mix'd Terms, then both x, z, s and y may be found in both parts of the Fraction; but with this Condition, That the Fraction being reduced to an Equation, and all the Terms of the Equation being brought over to one ſide, and every t changed into x, and every s into z, every mix'd Term will be found as often as there are variable Quantities in the ſame. And the Coefficients, or prefixed Numbers, will be equal or proportional to the reſpective Exponents of the Powers of the variable Quantities.

5°. Whence it follows, that the Signs of the Terms, wherein the ſame variable Quantities occur, are the ſame, after a due Diviſion by the prefix'd Numbers (or rather by the Exponents of the variable Quantities.)

Hence to reſolve the *Problem* concerning the

Inverſe Method of Tangents.

1°. Change every t into x, and every s into z (denoting the Curve) and tranſpoſe all the Terms to one ſide of the Equation, and diligently obſerve whether all the Terms are Simple, or ſome Simple and others Mixt.

2°. If all the Terms be Simple, divide every Term by the Exponent of the Intermediate or Flowing Quantity in the ſame; ſo have you the Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve.

3°. And if there be any mixt Terms, then obſerve (*Hayes*, Sect. 4, 5. Art. 78.) and let every Term containing the ſame variable Quantities be divided by the Exponent of the Power to which the reſpective Flowing Quantities are advanced, ſo that the ſame Term reſult from every ſuch Diviſion, and be as often found in the Equation as it has Flowing Quantities.

4°. Retain only one of thoſe mixt Terms which occur more than once in the Equation, and manage the other ſimple Terms according to *Hayes*, Sect. 2. and there will ariſe an Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve.

Example I.

Suppoſe $t = \frac{y^3+ayy-bby}{xx+ax+bb}$; then (by *Rule* 1.) changing t into x, and tranſpoſing all the Terms to one ſide of the Equation, we have $x^3 + axx + bbx - y^3 - ayy + bby$; and becauſe all the Terms are ſimple Terms, therefore (2.) $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}axx + bbx - \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}ayy + bby = 0$, which is an Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve, as was required.

Example II.

Let the Value of the Sub-tangent be $t = \frac{3y^3+2ayy-2xyy-xxy}{3xx+2xy+yy}$, then we have (by 1.) $3x^3 + 2yxx + yyx - 3y^3 - 2ayy + 2xyy + xxy$, and becauſe we have the mixt Terms $2y\dot{x}x$ and $y\dot{x}x$, alſo $y\dot{y}x$, and $2y\dot{y}x$, each repeated twice, according to the Number of the flowing Quantities; therefore if one of them be divided by the Exponent of x, and the other by the Exponent of y, (3.) there will ariſe $yxx + yyx$ (by 4.) and dividing the ſimple Terms by the Exponents of the flowing Quantities in each reſpectively, the Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve will be $x^3 + yxx + yyx - y^3 - ayy = 0$.

Example III.

And the Method is the ſame if the Curve z enter into the Value of the Sub-tangent, *v.g.* ſuppoſe

$$t = \frac{6ay^2zz + 4ay^2zs + aay^4 - yxxz^2 - 2yxxzzs}{2yxz^2}$$

change every t into x, and every s into z; and tranſpoſe all the Terms over to the ſame Side of the Equation, and then we have $2yz^3xx + yxxz^2 + 3yxxz^2 - 6ay^2zz - 4ay^2zz - aay^4$.

Wherein the Term $yxxz^2$, containing three flowing Quantities, is found thrice, and the Term ay^2zz, containing two, is found twice: And becauſe thoſe mixt Terms being divided by the reſpective Exponents of the Powers of the flowing Quantities, the ſame Quotient always reſults; it is plain, that the Value of the Sub-tangent is given in the neareſt Terms; and therefore the Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve will be $yz^2x^2 - 2ay^2zz - \frac{1}{4}aay^4 = 0$: Or adding any determinate Quantity bb; $yz^2x^2 - 2ay^2zz - \frac{1}{4}aay^4 + bb = 0$.

Hence it appears that a determinate Quantity may be added to the Equation of the Curve; which is plain from the direct Method of Tangents; becauſe then when we inveſtigate the Value of the Sub-tangent, all the Terms conſiſting of invariable Quantities are rejected and vaniſh: And this is ſometimes abſolutely neceſſary, *v.g.* Suppoſe $t = \frac{-xy}{2x + y}$: then we have $2xx + yx + xy$; and conſequently $xx + xy = 0$: And becauſe this Equation has no true Root, therefore we muſt add a determinate Quantity, and then the Equation of the Curve may be $xx + xy = bb$.

COROLLARY.

Hence, if the Value of the Subnormal (Fig. *Hayes*, Art. 82.) PQ be given, the Property of the Curve may be found. For the Triangles QMP, MTP are ſimilar; therefore $QP : PM :: PM : PT$; and if PQ be $= q$, then $t = \frac{yy}{q}$. Whence the Equation of the Curve may eaſily be (*Hayes*, Art. 78, 79.) found.

The Property of the Curve may be inveſtigated otherwiſe, thus: The Triangles mRM, QPM, are ſimilar; therefore $MR\ (\dot{x}) : Rm\ (\dot{y}) :: PM\ (y) : PQ = \frac{y\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$, and putting this equal to the Value of the Subnormal given, the Property of the Curve may be (*Hayes*, Art. 77.) found.

Example.

Suppoſe $PQ = \frac{aax}{2yy}$; then is $\frac{y\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{aax}{2yy}$, and $aax\dot{x} = 2y^3\dot{y}$; and (ſubſtituting x for $\dot{x}$, and y for $\dot{y}$) $aaxx \square 2y^4$; therefore (dividing the Terms by the Exponents of x and y reſpectively) $\frac{1}{2}aaxx = \frac{1}{2}y^4$. Whence $ax = y^2$, which ſhews that the Curve AMm is a *Parabola*.

INVEST. To *Inveſt*, in the Law, ſignifies to give Poſſeſſion: And the Action of doing this, which is attended in different Places with different Ceremonies, Forms and Cuſtoms, is called INVESTITURE.

INVOYCE, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 34. is a Particular of the Value, Cuſtom and Charges of any Goods ſent by a Merchant in another Man's Ship, and conſign'd to a Factor or Correſpondent in another Country.

JOBENT *Nails*, are a ſmaller ſort, commonly uſed to nail thin Plates of Iron to Wood.

JOINT-*Tenants*, are ſuch as come to, and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title *pro Indiviſo*, or without Partition.

Theſe are diſtinguiſh'd from *Sole*, or *Several Tenants*; from *Parceners*, and from *Tenants* in *Common*: And anciently they were called *Participes*, and not *Heredes*: And theſe muſt *jointly implead*, and *jointly be impleaded*; which Property is common to them and to *Coparceners*. But *Joint-Tenants* have a *ſole Property* of Survivorſhip, which *Coparceners* have not: For if there be two or three *Joint-Tenants*, and one hath Iſſue and dies, then he, or thoſe *Joint-Tenants* that ſurvive, ſhall have the whole by Survivorſhip.

JOISTS, in Architecture, are ſuch Pieces of Timber as are framed into the Girders and Summers, and on which the Boards of the Floor are laid.

JOYNDER, in Law, is the coupling or joining of two Perſons in one Action or Suit againſt another.

JOYSTS. See JOISTS.

IRON. In the Foreſt of *Dean* in *Glouceſterſhire*, the beſt *Iron* Ore is of a bluiſh Colour, and is called *Bruſh Ore*: But this being melted alone produces a Metal very ſhort and brittle: To remedy which Inconvenience they make uſe of *Cynder*, which is found in great Quantity where any old Works have been in that County: For in former Times, their Bellows being moved only by Hand, their Furnaces produced a Fire much leſs intenſe, than thoſe they now employ: So that formerly they melted down only the principal Part of the Ore, rejecting the reſt as uſeleſs. This Refuſe is the *Cynder*; which being mingled with the Ore in a due Quantity, gives it that excellent Temper of Toughneſs, for which this Iron is preferred before any brought from abroad.

The Ore is firſt calcined in Kilns, like ordinary Lime-Kilns, which they fill up to the Top with Coal and Ore, *S.S.S.* Then putting Fire to the Bottom, they let it burn till the Coal be waſted. This is done without *Fuſion* of the Metal, and ſerves to conſume the more droſſy Part of the Ore, and to make it friable. From hence they carry it to the Furnaces, which are built of Brick or Stone, about 24 Foot ſquare on the

Outſide, and near 30 Foot in Height. Within they are not above 8 or 10 Foot over in the middle, and the Top and Bottom have a yet narrower Compaſs; ſo they are almoſt of the Shape of an Egg. Behind the Furnace are placed two very large Pair of Bellows, whoſe Noſes meet at a little Hole near the Bottom. Theſe are compreſſed together by certain *Buttons* placed on the Axis of a very large *Overſhot Wheel.*

The Furnaces are at firſt filled with Ore and Cynder, intermix'd with Fuel, which in theſe Works is always of Charcoal, laying them hollow at the Bottom, that they may the more eaſily take Fire. But after they are once kindled, the Materials run together into a hard Cake or Lump, which is ſuſtain'd by the Faſhion of the Furnace; and through this the Metal, as it melts, trickles down into the *Receivers*, where there is a Paſſage open, by which they clear away the Scum and Droſs. Before this lies a great Bed of Sand, wherein they make Furrows of what Faſhion they pleaſe, into which they let their Metal; which is made ſo very fluent by the Violence of the Fire, that it continues boiling for a good while. The Furnaces are kept at work Day and Night for many Months, ſtill ſupplying the Waſte of the *Fuel* and other Materials with freſh, pour'd in at the Top.

From theſe Furnaces they bring their *Sows* and *Pigs* of *Irons* (as they call them) to their *Forges*. Theſe *Forges* are of two ſorts, tho' ſtanding together under the ſame Roof: And one they call *Finery*, the other their *Chafery*. Both of them are on Hearths, on which they place great Heaps of *Sea-Coal*, and behind them Bellows, like the former, but not near ſo large. Into their *Finery* they firſt put the *Pigs* of *Iron*, placing three or four of them together behind the Fire, with a little of one End thruſt into it; where ſoftning by Degrees, they ſtir and work them with long Bars of *Iron*, till the Metal runs together into a round Maſs or Lump, which they call an *Half Bloom*: This they take out, and giving it a few Strokes with their *Sledges*, they carry it to a great weighty *Hammer*, raiſed by the Motion of a Water-Wheel; where applying it dextrouſly to the Blows, they preſently beat it out into a thick ſhort Square: This they put into the *Finery* again; and heating it red hot, they work it out under the ſame Hammer, till it comes to be in the Shape of a Bar in the middle, but with two ſquare Knobs on the Ends. Laſt of all, they give it other Heats in the *Chafery*, and more Workings under the Hammer, till they have brought their *Iron* into Bars of ſeveral Shapes and Sizes. If they omit any one Proceſs, it will be ſure to want ſomething of its *Toughneſs*, which they eſteem its Perfection.

For the Backs of Chimneys, Hearths of Ovens, or the like, they take the melted Metal out of the Receivers in great Ladles, and pour it into Moulds of fine Sand. *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N° 137.

At *Milthorpe* in *Lancaſhire* they have ſeveral Sorts of *Iron-Stone*, ſome of it making *Coldſhire-Iron*; that is, ſuch as is brittle when it is cold. Another ſort makes *Redſhire*, which is ſuch as is apt to break if it be hammer'd when 'tis of a dark red Heat; and therefore they are never melted down but in Mixture, and ſo they yield an indifferent good ſort of *Iron*. They have of late made it much better than before, by melting the *Sow-Metal* over again, as likewiſe by uſing Turf and Charcoal; whereas formerly the Fuel was only Charcoal.

They firſt burn the *Iron-Stone*, and then for every ſeventeen Baskets of this burnt Stone they put in one of Lime-Stone, *unburnt*, to make it melt freely and caſt the Cynder, which they always take off from the melted *Iron*, before they let it run.

The Bottom of the Furnace is about two Yards ſquare, and ſo riſes perpendicularly for a Yard or more, which is alſo lined within with a Wall of the beſt Fire-ſtone, to keep off the Force of the Fire from the Walls of the Furnace. The Bellows, which are very large, and moved by Water, enter about the middle of the *Focus*: The reſt of the Furnace is raiſed above this ſix or ſeven Yards *ſquare-wiſe*, but *tapering*; ſo that the top Hole, where they throw in the Mine and Fuel, is but half a Yard ſquare. When they find it to have ſubſided about a Yard and Quarter, they fill the Furnace again.

Their *Forge* is much like that of a common Blackſmith's, about one Yard and half over, and of the ſame Height. The *Hearth* is all of *Sow-Iron*, much of the Shape of a Broad-brim'd Hat, with the Crown downwards. The hollow Place they fill and heap up with Charcoal, and lay the Ore (firſt broken into Pieces as big as a Pigeon's Egg) all round about the Charcoal on the flat Hearth, to bake it as it were, or neal it; thruſting it by little and little into the Hollow, and keep blowing for twelve Hours. Then they pull out a Stopple at the Bottom of the Wall, and out comes all the *Glaſſy Cynder*, being very liquid, leaving the *Iron*, which is never in a perfect Fuſion, in a Lump at the Bottom: This they take out with great Tongs, and turn it under heavy Hammers moved by Water, which at the ſame time beat off, or rather ſqueeze out the fluid *Scoriæ* or Droſs, and after ſeveral Heats form it into Bars. They uſe no Lime-Stone, or any thing elſe, to promote the Flux. They get about 100 Pound Weight of Metal at one *Melting*, out of about three times as much Ore.

The *Iron* Mine in *Suſſex* lies from four Foot deep to forty and upwards. There are ſeveral ſorts of Mine, ſome hard, ſome gentle, ſome rich, ſome poor, ſome fine, ſome coarſer. The *Iron* Maſters mix different ſorts of Mine together, otherwiſe it will not melt to ſo good an Advantage.

When the Mine is brought in, they take Small-coal, and lay a Row of that and a Row of Mine alternately, *S. S. S.* one above another; and ſetting the Coals on Fire, therewith burn the Ore. This is done to mollify it, that ſo it may be broken in ſmall Pieces, otherwiſe it would not melt in the Furnace, but come away whole: Nor muſt it be over-burnt; for then it will *loop*, as they call it, that is, run together in a Maſs.

After 'tis burnt, 'tis beat into ſmall Pieces with an *Iron* Sledge, and then put into the Furnace, which is before charged with Coals, on the Top of which it is caſt, where it melts and falls down into the *Hearth* in about twelve Hours more or leſs, and then 'tis run into a *Sow*.

This *Hearth* is made of Sand-Stone, as alſo its Sides round to the Height of about a Yard; and then the reſt of the Furnace is lined up to the Top with Brick.

When they begin upon a new Furnace, they put Fire for a Day or two before they begin to blow: Then they blow gently, and increaſe by Degrees, till they come to the Height in ten Weeks or more.

Every ſix Days they call a *Founday*, in which time they make 8 Ton of *Iron*; that is, if you divide the whole Sum of *Iron* they make by the *Founday*; or at firſt they make leſs in a *Founday*, at laſt more.

The Hearth, by the Force of the Fire continually blown, grows wider and wider; ſo that if at firſt it contains ſo much as will make a *Sow* of 600 or 700 Pound Weight, at laſt it will contain ſo much as will make a *Sow* of 2000 Pound. The leſſer Pieces of 1000 Pound, and under, they call *Pigs*.

Of twenty four Load of Coals, they expect eight Ton of *Sows*. To every Load of Coals, which conſiſts of eleven Quarters, they put a Load of Mine, containing eighteen Buſhels.

A *Hearth*, if made of good Stone, will ordinarily laſt forty *Foundays* or Weeks; during which time the Fire is never let go out. They never blow twice on one *Hearth*, tho' they go upon it but five or ſix *Foundays*. The Cynder, like Scum, ſwims upon the melted Metal in the *Hearth*, and is let out once or twice before a *Sow* is caſt.

The Manner of Working Iron at the Forge or Hammer.

In every Forge there are two Fires at leaſt, which, as before is obſerved, are called, one the *Finery*, and the other the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery*, by the Working of the Hammer, they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus: They roll the *Sow* at firſt into the Fire, and then melt off a Piece of about ¾ of a hundred Pound Weight; which, as ſoon as 'tis broken off, they call a *Loop*. This *Loop* they take out with their *Shingling-Tongs*, and beat it with *Iron* Sledges on an *Iron* Plate near the Fire, that ſo it may not fall in Pieces, but be in a Capacity to be carried under the Hammer; where it is beat very gently at firſt, only to draw Cynders and Droſs out of the Matter: But afterwards they let out or draw more Water, and ſo by degrees beat it thicker and ſtronger, till they bring it to a *Bloom*; which is a four-ſquare Maſs, about two Foot long. This Operation they call *Shingling the Loop*. This done, they immediately return it to the *Finery* again; and after two or three Heats, and Working, they bring it to an *Ancony*, whoſe Figure is in the middle a Bar of about three Foot long, and of the Shape they intend the whole Bar ſhall be made of; but at both Ends is a ſquare Piece left rough, to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

Note, At the *Finery* three Load of the biggeſt Coals go to the making of one Tun of *Iron*.

At the *Chafery* they only draw out the two Ends ſuitable to what was drawn out at the *Finery* in the middle, and ſo finiſh the Bar.

Note, One Load of ſmaller Coals draws out a Tun of *Iron* at the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery*, they expect that one Man and a Boy ſhould make two Tun of *Iron* in a Week; and at the *Chafery*, that two Men ſhould *take up*, that is, make or work five or ſix Tun in a Week.

One thing is remarkable here: They ſay, That if into the *Hearth* where they work the *Iron Sows* (whether the *Finery* or the *Chafery*) you caſt on the *Iron* a piece of Braſs, it will hinder the Metal from Working, cauſing it to ſpatter about ſo, that it cannot be wrought into a ſolid Piece. *Ray's Collect. of Engliſh Words*, at the End.

IRREGULARITY, in the Canon-Law, ſignifies an Impediment, which will hinder a Perſon's going into Holy Orders, as being a *Baſtard*, *Maimed*, *Conſenting to a Murder*, &c.

IRREPLEVIABLE, in the Common-Law, ſignifies what may not be *Replevied*, or ſet at large, upon *Sureties*.

ISOCHRONAL-LINE, is that in which a heavy Body is ſuppoſed to deſcend without any Acceleration. And the Excellent *G. G. Leibnitz*, in the *Act. Erud. Lipſ.* for *Febr.* 1689. hath a Diſcourſe on this Subject; in which he ſhews, That an heavy Body, with a Degree of Velocity acquired by the Deſcent from any Height, may deſcend from the ſame Point, by an infinite Number of *Iſochronal-Curves*, and which are all of the ſame *Species*, differing from one another only in the Magnitude of their *Parameters*; ſuch as are all the *Quadrato-Cubical Paraboloids*, and conſequently ſimilar to one another.

He ſhews alſo there how to find a Line, in which a heavy Body deſcending ſhall recede uniformly from a given Point, or approach uniformly to it.

ISTHMUS, in Anatomy, is a Paſſage in that part of the *Medulla Oblongata* of the Brain, which lies between the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, and which reaches from the place called the *Anus* to the fourth Ventricle. The Upper Part or Cover of this Conduit or Paſſage, which is betwixt the *Teſtes* and the foremoſt Vermicular Proceſs of the *Cerebellum*, and to which two it is tied at its two Ends, and to the Proceſſes that come from the *Cerebellum* to the *Teſtes*, at its Sides, is called *Valenta Major*: It is of a Medullary Subſtance; and its Uſe is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out above the Nerves in the *Baſis* of the Skull.

ITALIAN *Hours*, are the 24 Hours of the Natural-Day, accounted on from the Sun-ſetting of one Day, to the ſame time again the next Day, as 'tis the Cuſtom in *Italy* to do at this day, and as the *Jews* did of old.

ITINERANT *Judges* or *Juſtices*, are ſuch as were formerly ſent with Commiſſion into divers Countries, to hear chiefly ſuch Cauſes as were called *Pleas of the Crown*, the ſame with *Juſtices in Eyre*; which ſee.

JUBILEE, is a ſolemn Time of Feſtivity at *Rome*, in which the Pope pretends to give Pardons, Indulgencies, and Bleſſings, to ſuch rich credulous Perſons as have as much *Money* as *Faith*, and who have leiſure enough to go thither to fetch them. The firſt Jubilee is ſaid to have been Inſtituted by Pope *Boniface* VIII. *A. D.* 1300. to return every Hundred Years. But Pope *Clement* VI. thought ſuch a *Fair* of Indulgencies ſhould be kept oftner; and ſo he order'd that the *Jubilee* ſhould return again every Fifty Years; which was decreed *A. D.* 1350.

In Imitation of this profitable Pardon-Market at *Rome*, the Monks of *Chriſt*'s-Church in *Canterbury* ſet up a *Jubilee* of their own every Fiftieth Year alſo, to get a Concourſe of Fools to the Shrine of that inſolent Prelate *Thomas Becket*.

Our King *Edward* II. kept a kind of *Civil Jubilee* at his Court in the Fiftieth Year of his own Age, which was in 1362, granting Pardons, Privileges, and other Civil Indulgencies.

JUDICIUM *Dei.* Our Anceſtors uſed to call thoſe now prohibited Trials of guilty Perſons by *Ordeal*, *Judicium Dei*, the Judgment of God: See *Ordeal* in this Volume.

JUGUM *Terræ*, is half an Arpent or fifty Perches, mention'd in *Domeſday-Book*, and interpreted there to contain half a Plough-land.

JUPITER. The Calculation of the Eclipſes of *Jupiter's* Satellites, being a thing of great Uſe for determining the Longitude of Places on the Earth, I judg'd it neceſſary to inſert the Manner and Method of it here, from Mr. *Whiſton's Prælectiones Aſtronomicæ*, p. 219.

He takes for an Example an Eclipſe of the firſt Satellite; becauſe, both thoſe Excellent Aſtronomers, *Caſſini* and *Halley*, have ſhewn how to calculate that by proper Tables; and that the ſame Method will ſerve to find the Eclipſes of the other Satellites of this Planet.

And he obſerves that theſe *Caſſinian Tables* are formed after a new and accurate Method, and will give the Moment of the Eclipſes in as new and accurate a Way.

It is ſuppoſed there, That the Periodick Time of this firſt Satellite is preciſely *one* 2448th Part of the Periodick Time of *Jupiter* from one Aphelion to another. Whence the Equations of the Jovial Orbit being turn'd in Minutes of Time, and adapted to thoſe particular Revolutions of the Satellites, will make good the principal Parts of the Equation of theſe Eclipſes. 'Tis to be obſerved alſo, that theſe Tables ſuppoſe the Aphelion of *Jupiter* to be in the Beginning of the 9th Degree of *Libra*; and that the Orbit of the Satellite is ſo little diſtant from the Plane of the Orbit of *Jupiter*, or alſo of the Eclíptick, that the Differences thence ariſing may uſually not be taken notice of. Note alſo, That in the accurate Calculation of theſe Eclipſes, there is need of another Equation, according to the various Poſition of the Earth to *Jupiter*. Which Reſtitution of the *Poſition*, ſuppoſe the Oppoſition of the *Sun* and *Jupiter*, contains $225\frac{1}{5}$ Periods of this Satellite.

The firſt Obſerver of this Equation, Mr. *Romer*, aſſerts, That 'tis in its greateſt Quantity 22 Minutes of Time; but *Caſſini* ſaith it don't exceed 14 Minutes and 10 Seconds. The Cauſe of this Equation is the ſucceſſive Propagation or Motion of Light; which is by no means inſtantaneous. And from this Fountain the Equations of the $225\frac{1}{5}$ Revolutions of the ſecond Satellite, being reſpectively adapted, do compleat the ſecond Parts of theſe Eclipſes. But a little Table may alſo be added, ſhewing the *Half-Stay* of the Satellite in the Shadow of *Jupiter*, accommodated to the former Periods of 2448. For as *Jupiter* accedes to the Sun, the Shadow increaſes; and as he recedes from the Sun, it decreaſes. But this Equation is ſo inconſiderable, that it may moſt ſafely be omitted. There is added alſo, as there ought, a Tablet, ſhewing the *Half Duration* of the Satellite in the Shadow of *Jupiter*, according to the different Poſition of the Satellite with reſpect to the *Nodes* and *Limits*: For tho', as was ſaid above, the Angle of the Inclination of the Plane of the Satellite's Orbit be not great, 'tis yet ſomething: And therefore about the *Nodes* of the Orbit, the Immerſion will be more direct and deep in the Shadow, than about the *Limits*: And theſe Tables, together with the common one of the Equation of Time, and no other, according to Mr. *Halley's* Judgment, are to be uſed in the Calculation of the Eclipſes of this Satellite.

In order to Calculation then;

1. From the Table of the *Epochæ* of the Revolutions of the firſt Satellite to the Shadow of *Jupiter* (which you will find amongſt the Aſtronomical Tables, under thoſe Words in this Vol. 2.) find firſt the *Year* in the left Hand Column, and then write down the Numbers that ſtand againſt it, expreſſing the Days, Hours, Minutes, and Seconds of the Revolution; and alſo thoſe in the other two Columns, N° 1, N° 2. Under theſe Numbers place alſo in their proper Order (from the next Table) thoſe which belong to the Month and Day aſſign'd, with thoſe alſo in the little Columns, N° 1, N° 2. And then add them all ſeverally, as they ſtand in order, into one Sum. Then will the firſt of thoſe Sums ſhew the middle Moment of the middle of the Eclipſe: The ſecond ſerves for the firſt Equation: The third finds the ſecond Equation; that is, if you write down alſo in every *Leap-Year*, and in the Months of *January* and *February*, the Day next after the given one, inſtead of the given Day, with its Equations: For the Table accommodated, as it ſhould be, to the greater Part of the *Leap-Year*, can't ſerve without Correction for the former Part of the *Year*, before the interpoſed *Leap-Year Day*.

2. If the Number placed in the former Column, and appointed for the former Equation, be leſs than 1224 (the half of the greateſt 2448) that greateſt Number itſelf alſo, if it be needful, being, as the entire Circle, firſt omitted, go to the next following Table agreeing to that Equation, and add the Equation there placed to the middle Time of the Eclipſe before found. If the Sum exceed the half of the greateſt Number, ſubtract the Equation correſponding to it from the middle Time of the Eclipſe: Then will the *Sum* in the former Caſe, and the *Difference* in the latter, give you the Time of the middle of the Eclipſe equated the firſt Time.

3. If the Number placed in the latter Column, and either increaſed by the eleventh Part of the former Equation, where the firſt Equation was found by Subtraction; or leſſen'd by it, where it was gain'd by Addition; be leſs than 113, the half of the greateſt Number 225.4 (that greateſt alſo itſelf, where 'tis neceſſary, being quite rejected); Then take that very Number, or if it be greater than the ſame half, its Compliment to the greateſt Number, and apply it to find the ſecond Equation; and add the proper correſponding Numbers, taken out of the Table, to the *firſt Equated* Time of the middle of the Eclipſe. So ſhall the Sum of both be the true Moment of the middle of the Eclipſe. From which Moment of Time, if you ſubtract the *Half Duration* of the ſame Eclipſe (taken eaſily out of the next following Table) you will have the Moment of the *Immerſion*; if you add it to that Time, you will have the Moment of the *Emerſion*, and both duly accommodated to the mean Time of the Eclipſe.

And theſe few Rules and Operations are fully ſufficient for the Calculation of theſe Eclipſes; only I ſhall add an Example to make all plain and clear.

	D.	H.	′	″	Numb. 1.	Numb. 2.
The Year 1702.	1	14	50	36	2292	78.9
The Day *November*	23	10	11	00	0185	184.0
November	25	01	01	36	2477	262.9
Equation 1 +	00	00	03	06	2448	.3
Time firſt Equated	25	01	04	42	29	262.6
Equation (2) +	00	00	03	29		225.4
The Half Stay +	00	01	04	39		37.2
The equal Time of the Emerſion	25	02	12	50	11) 3″,1 (.3″	
The Equation of Time +	00	00	08	25	☉ in ♐ 14	
The apparent Time of the Emerſion	25	02	21	15	p. m.	

But ſince this Eclipſe happens in the Daytime, *viz. Nov.* 25. at 2 Hours, 25 Minutes, and 15 Seconds paſt Noon; a Period or two muſt be added, to find when one will happen in the Night-time.

	D.	H.	′	″	
The *Radix* is - - -	25	02	21	15	p. m.
Add one Revolution	1	18	28	36	

The Sum will be 26 20 49 51 p. m. for the Time of the next *Emerſion*.

Which Eclipſe being alſo inviſible, add to the laſt Sum another Revolution.

D.	H.	′	″
26	20	49	51
1	18	28	36
28	15	18	27

28 15 18 27 p. m. which will be the Time of the next viſible *Emerſion* of the Satellite in the Meridian of *London*.

And thus may the Times of the Eclipſes of the Satellites of *Jupiter* be calculated with great Exactneſs for the Meridian of any particular Place, and Tables made of them for any Time to come. And wherever, under any other Meridian, the exact Moment of the Eclipſe of a Satellite can, by a good Teleſcope, be obſerv'd; the Time of its happening ſooner or later than the Tables ſhew it will do, at *London* (ſuppoſe, or for any other Meridian) will ſhew how much the Meridian of the Obſerver is diſtant either Eaſt or Weſt from the Meridian of *London*: That is, the Difference of the Longitude between theſe two Places will be known.

JURIDICAL *Days*, the ſame with *Court-Days*.

JURISDICTION, is a Dignity which a Man has conferr'd on him to do Juſtice in Caſes of Complaint made before him. Of this there are two Kinds; one, which a Man hath by reaſon of his *Fee*, of doing Right in all Plaints relating to his *Fee*, by Vertue thereof. The other is collated by a Prince to a *Bailiff*; which in a large Senſe may ſignify all ſuch as have Commiſſion from the Prince to give Judgment in any Caſe.

JUS *Honorarium*, or the *Edicts of the Prætors*, was a Part of the written *Roman* Laws, and was what the *Prætors*, and ſuch kind of Magiſtrates, did propoſe by the Conſent of the People.

JUS *Retractus ſive Retrovendendi*, in the Civil Law, is an Agreement between Buyer and Seller, that the latter and his Heirs may buy back the Goods or Wares again before any other.

JUSTICE. The Virtue of *Juſtice* is either *Univerſal* or *Particular*. *General* or *Univerſal Juſtice* is a conſtant giving to every one his Due; and this hath for its Object all Laws, both Divine and Humane. *Particular Juſtice*, is a conſtant Will and Deſire of giving every one his Due, according to *particular Agreement*, or the Laws of *Civil Society*. *Particular Juſtice*, as 'tis exerciſed in *Commerce*, is uſually called *Commutative*, and ſometimes *Expletory Juſtice*, being directed without any Regard to the different Conditions of Men, but obſerves the ſimple Proportion, and is wholly bent on the Value or Price of Things, or what is really and juſtly due. But if you conſider *Particular Juſtice*, as it is exerciſed in *Governing*, or in *Beneficence*, it is called *Diſtributive* or *Attributive Juſtice*; and is concern'd in the appointing of Rewards and Puniſhments, according to the ſeveral Conditions, Stations and Qualities of Men, according as they are more or leſs good or bad, uſeful or prejudicial, worthy or unworthy. And when there are many Claimers for Rewards, it obſerves a *Comparative Proportion*.

JUSTICE *of the Hundred*, was formerly the ſame with the *Dominus Hundredi*; called alſo *Centurio*, *Centenarius*, and *Aldermannus*.

JUSTICES *of Labourers*, were *Juſtices* heretofore appointed to redreſs the *Frowardneſs* of Labourers, that would either be *Idle*, or have *unreaſonable Wages*.

JUSTICES *of the Pavillion*, are certain *Judges* of a *Pie-Powder Court*, of a moſt tranſcendent Juriſdiction; anciently authorized by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, at a Fair held on St. *Giles's Hill*, near that City, by Virtue of Letters-Patents granted from King *Edw.* IV. See the Patents at large in *Prynn's Animadv.* on 4 *Inſtit.* fol. 191.

JUSTICES *of the Peace*, are they that are appointed by the King's Commiſſion to preſerve the Peace of the Country where they dwell. Of theſe ſome are made of the *Quorum*; becauſe ſome Buſineſs of Importance cannot be diſpatch'd (ſee *Quorum*) without the Preſence or Aſſent of them, or one of them.

The Office and Power of the Juſtices of the Peace is very large and various, being founded on ſeveral Statutes; of which, ſee *Fitzherbert*, *Lambert*, *Crompton*, and in *Smith de Repub. Anlor.* lib. 2. cap. 9. They were called

Guardians of the Peace till the 36 *Edw.* 3. cap. 12. where they are ſtiled *Juſtices.* Thoſe that live in, and are Members of Towns, Corporations, *&c.* are called *Juſtices within Liberties.*

JUSTICE SEAT, is the higheſt Court that is held in a Foreſt, and before the Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt, upon Warning given forty Days before; and then the Judgments are always given, and the Fines ſet for Offences, that were preſented at the Courts of *Attachments,* and the Offenders indicted at the *Swain-Motes:* See *Manwood's Foreſt Law,* c. 24.

JUSTICES *of Traile Baſton,* were a kind of Juſtices appointed by *Edward* the firſt, on great Diſorders ariſing in the Kingdom, while he was abſent in the *Scotch* and *French* Wars. Their Office was to make Inquiſition throughout the Realm, by the Verdict of ſubſtantial Juries, upon all Officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* for their Breach or Neglect of Duty, in not puniſhing Bribery, Extortion, *&c.* 'Tis moſt likely they received their Name from *a Baſton,* or Staff, that was the Badge of their Office, as it is of a Mareſchal of *France:* And whoever was brought before them was *Traile à Baſton, traditus ad Baculum,* brought to the Staff of Juſtice.

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KALENDÆ, were formerly Rural Chapters, or Conventions of the Rural Dean and Parochial Clergy; ſo called, becauſe they were held on the Kalends, or firſt Days of every Month; as at firſt every three Weeks: At laſt theſe Conventions came to be held only once a Quarter; and by Degrees have been wholly intermitted, to the great Decay of good Diſcipline. *Parochial Antiquities,* p. 640.

KALENDAR *Month,* is mentioned in 16 *Car.* 2. cap. 7. and conſiſts of 30, or 31 Days (except *February,* which never hath more than 28 Days, excepting *Leap-Year,* and then has 29) twelve of which being thoſe mentioned in the *Kalendar,* make a *Year;* which hence is vulgarly expreſs'd in the Singular Number, and called a *Twelve Month:* But when in the Plural Number we ſay *Twelve Months,* then it ſhall be accounted a *Month of Weeks,* which is but 28 Days.

KALENDAR. There is in Uſe ſtill in *Staffordſhire,* among the common People, a very peculiar Kind of perpetual *Kalendar* or Almanack, which Dr *Plott,* in his *Natural Hiſtory* of that County, deſcribes very accurately, and proves to be of *Daniſh* Invention, and no doubt brought in when the *Danes* had the Government of this Kingdom.

It is called there the *Clogg,* I ſuppoſe from its Form and Matter, being uſually made of a Piece of Wood, ſquared into four plane Sides, and with a Ring on the upper End of it, to hang it on a Nail ſomewhere in the Houſe.

There is ſome Diverſity in the Form of them, ſome being more perfect than others. The following Figure, which I borrow from Dr. *Plott,* repreſents the Common or Family Clogg, where each Angle of the *Square Stick,* with one half of each of the flat Sides belonging to it, is expreſs'd; and this is the moſt clear and intelligible Form it can well appear in, upon a Flat.

On each of the four Sides are three Months, the Number of the Days being repreſented by the Notches; That which begins every Month having a patulous Stroke turn'd up from it: Every ſeventh Notch, being alſo of a larger Size, ſtands for *Sunday,* which ſeems to ſhew that the Cycle of the Sun or Dominical Letters, are here committed to Memory; the *Sundays* and other Days here being fix'd.

Over againſt many of the Notches, whether great or ſmall, there are placed on the left Hand ſeveral Marks or Symbols, denoting the *Golden Number,* or Cycle of the Moon; which Number, if under 5, is repreſented by ſo many Points; but if it be 5, then a Line is drawn from the *Notch,* or Day to which it belongs, with a *Hook* returned back againſt the Courſe of the Line; which ſeems to be deſign'd to repreſent V the *Roman* Letter for 5.

If the *Golden Number* be above 5 and under 10, then 'tis mark'd out by the former hooked Line for 5; and with the Addition of as many Points as make up the Number deſign'd, As if it be 8, there are three Points added to the hooked Line, *&c.*

When the *Golden Number* is 10, there is a Croſs on the Notch to repreſent X; And if it be above, and under 15, 'tis expreſs'd by Points as before; And if above 15, by the croſs Stroke, Points, and a hook Line for V: When 'tis 19, the Line iſſuing from the Notch for the Day, hath two patulous Croſſes, or Strokes, as is plain from the following Figure.

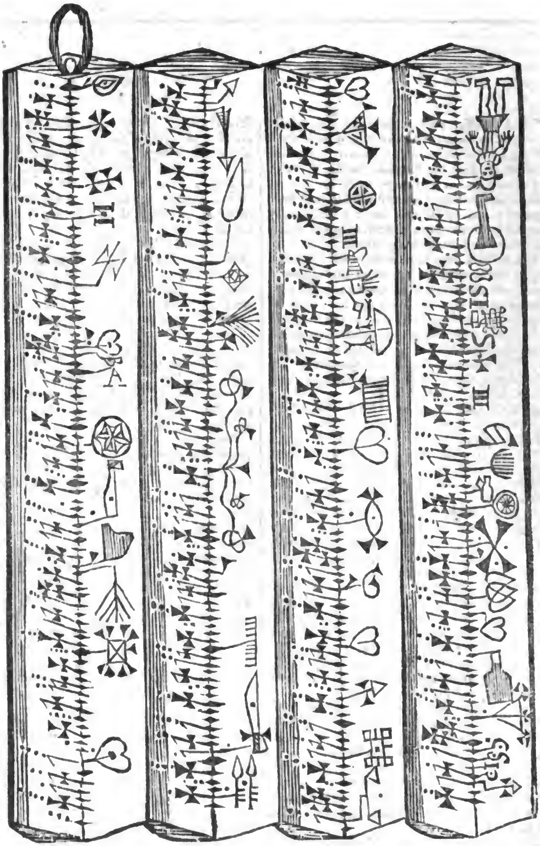
And theſe Numbers are not ſet ſo wildly and confuſedly againſt the Days of the Month, as at firſt Sight may appear, but in a Method and Order; whether you conſider them as they immediately *precede* and *follow* one another, or the *Diſtance interceding* each Figure, or the *Value,* or Denomination; for every following Number is made by adding 8 to the preceding; and every preceding one, by adding 11 to the following one; ſtill caſting away 19, the whole Cycle, when the Addition ſhall exceed it. Thus to 3, which ſtands againſt *January* 1, add 8, it makes 11; which ſtands againſt the third Day of the Month; to which add 8 again, and it makes 19; whence 8 itſelf comes to be the *following* Figure, and 16 the next: On the contrary, if to 16 you add 11, it makes 27; whence deducting 19, there remains 8, the Number above it; and ſo on, *&c.*

And for the *Diſtances* of the Numbers of the ſame Denomination, 'tis to be noted that they ſtand aſunder either 30 or 29 Days, interchangeably. Thus after 3, which ſtands over-againſt the 1ſt of *January,* at 30 Days Diſtance you will find 3 again at the 30th of the ſame Month; and from thence, at 29 Days Diſtance, you will have 3 again ſet to the 1ſt of *March;* and at the laſt of *March,* at 30 Days Diſtance, 3 again, *&c.*

Note, 3 ſtands againſt the 1ſt of *January*, becauſe 3 was the *Golden Number*, when the Fathers of the *Nicene Council* ſettled the Time for the Obſervation of *Eaſter*. See *Plot*, *in Loc. cit.*

On the Right Hand, and iſſuing from the Notches, are ſeveral *Inſcriptions* and Figures, Hieroglyphically repreſenting the *Feſtival* Days, by ſome Actions, Offices, or Endowments of the Saints; or elſe the *Work* or *Sport* in faſhion at the Time of the Year.

Thus from the Notch of *January* 13. being St. *Hillary*'s Day, iſſues a *Croſs*, the Badge of a Biſhop. From the 1ſt of *March* an *Harp* for St. *David*. Againſt *June* 29. St. *Peter*'s Day, you have his *Keys*: And againſt St. *Criſpin*'s Day a Pair of *Shoes*. Againſt *Jan.* 25. St. *Paul*'s Day there is an *Ax*: And againſt *June* 24. a *Sword* for St. *John Baptiſt*. On *Aug.* 10th a *Gridiron* for St. *Lawrence*. So a *Wheel* for St. *Katherine*, a *Star* for *Epiphany*, a *True-Lover's-Knot* for St. *Valentine*'s Day, &c. And againſt *Chriſtmas*-Day is the old *Waſſailling*, or *Carouſing-Horn*, that the Danes uſed to make merry withal at that Time.



The Uſe of this Clogg is chiefly to find by the *Prime* or *Golden Number* the *Eccleſiaſtical New Moons*, and the *Moveable Feaſts*; and the *Immoveable Feaſts* by the Symbols on the Right Hand.

KANT-*Rref*, was uſed anciently in *Wales* for the Government of an Hundred Towns; under which were ſo many *Commots*, which the *Welch* call *Cummwd*, and ſignifies *Provincia* or *Regio*, and conſiſted of twelve Manors or Circuits, and two Townſhips.

KARITE, or *Carite*, was the Word uſed formerly by the *Religious* for their beſt *Conventual Drink*, or Strong Beer; becauſe in this they drank their *Poculum Caritatis*, or Grace Cup: Which Grace-Cup itſelf was ſometimes called by the Name of *Karite* or *Carite*.

KEELS or *Keyles*, were a kind of Long-Boats, of great Antiquity, and mentioned 23 *H.* 8. 18. *Spelman* ſaith they were thoſe in which the *Saxons* invaded *England*.

KELP, what it is, and how made, ſee under *Allum Works* in this Vol.

KERF, is the Notch or Slit that is made by the Saw between two Pieces of Wood, when they are ſawing aſunder.

KERNELLATUS, anciently ſignified *Embattelled* or *Crenelled*, i. e. *Fortified*: And

KERNELLARE *Domum*, was to build a Houſe with ſuch Walls and Towers; which to be allow'd to do, was a Favour commonly granted by our Kings after the Demoliſhments of the Caſtles.

KEYSTONE in an Arch, is placed at the Top or Vertex of Elliptical or ſuch-like flat Arches, to bind the Sweeps of the Arch together.

KIDNEYS. The Kidneys in Man are always two in Number, one on each Side, being nearly of the Figure of the *French* or *Kidney*-Beans; which latter Name they take from being like the Kidneys.

The Length of the human Kidney is between four and five Fingers Breadth. They are about two Fingers Breadth in Thickneſs, and three over. The Right Kidney is ſituated under the Liver; the left under the Spleen.

In a Fœtus their external Subſtance is divided into ſeveral Lobes join'd together, which in adult Perſons become more cloſe; wherefore in ſuch their Surface is equal and ſmooth. They have two Membranes; one *Common* from the *Peritonæum*, the other *Proper*. Uſually they are cover'd with a good deal of Fat; their Colour is of a dark Red.

There are ſeveral *Lymphatic Veſſels* obſerved in the Kidneys, which diſcharge themſelves into *Pecquet*'s Repoſitory: The *Veins* go into the *Vena Cava*: The Arteries come from the *Aorta*.

Thoſe Veins and Arteries are called Emulgents: They come out from the Kidneys in their hollow Sides (which lie neareſt to the *Cava* and *Aorta*) included in one common *Capſula*, and are divided into ſeveral Branches, which ſurround the *Pelvis*. Theſe Branches are again ſub-divided into an Infinity of other leſſer ones, which go to the external Parts of the Kidneys, where they inoſculate, and form a kind of *Net*; from which their Extremities coming, terminate alſo in Infinity of Glands, which are all very ſmall.

Theſe Glands are in Figure roundiſh, and they compoſe the outer Subſtance of the Kidneys, which is half a Finger thick. From each of them there goes a long ſmall Tube; and the Collection of theſe Tubes compoſe the innermoſt Subſtance of the Kidneys.

As theſe *Tubulis* approach the *Pelvis*, they gather together in little Bundles; whoſe Extremities piercing the Membrane of the *Pelvis*, form thoſe little Protuberances on the Inſide of the *Pelvis*, or Cavity in the middle of the Kidney, which are called the *Papillæ*.

This Cavity, or *Pelvis*, is form'd by the Dilatation of the *Ureters*: It ſends out ſeveral Ramifications, which divide the Urinary Tubes into Bundles, and which make a ſort of *Capſula* to the Blood Veſſels.

The Uſe of the Kidneys is to ſeparate the Urine from the Blood; which by the Motion of the Heart and Arteries is thruſt into the Emulgent Branches, which carry it to the little Glands; by whoſe Means the Seroſity being ſeparated, is received by the Orifice of the little Tubes, which go from thoſe Glands to the *Pelvis*; from whence it runs by the Ureters into the Bladder.

The Blood which was carried into the Glands, its Particles being too groſs to enter into the ſmall excretory Tubes, is brought back from the Kidneys by the Emulgent Veins, to be mingled with the other Venal Blood in the *Cava*.

The Deſcription of the *Ureters*, *Veſica Urinaria*, *Glandulæ Renales*, &c. you will find in their proper Places.

Dr. *Keil*, in his *Animal Secretion*, pag. 33. judges that the *Kidneys* are placed ſo near the Heart as they are, becauſe Salts are Corpuſcles, which are ſtrongly attracted, and have a moſt cloſe Union with the Fluid of Water: For tho' the Lungs may divide the Particles of Salt one from another, yet ſtill they firmly adhere to the aqueous Humour in which they ſwim; and therefore they may likewiſe at firſt be drawn off: And he thinks that the *Kidneys* could not well have been placed at a greater Diſtance, to have ſeparated ſuch a Quantity of Urine as they now do; and that not only on the account of the great Quantities of Blood they receive where they are; but likewiſe, if they had a more diſtant Situation, other Particles muſt have united with the Salts and aqueous Particles (as even in their preſent Station *ſome* terreſtrial Particles do) and conſequently the Urine could not have been diſtilled ſuch as it is now, or at leaſt but in a ſmall Quantity.

KING-PIECE in any Building, is a Piece of Timber ſtanding upright in the middle between two principal Rafters, and having Strutts or Braces going from it to the middle of each Rafter.

KINGS *at Arms*: See *Heralds* in this Vol.

KING-SILVER, is properly that Money due to the King or Queen in the Court of Common-Pleas *pro Licentia concordandi*, in reſpect of a Licence then granted to any Man for paſſing a Fine.

KINTAL, is a Weight in Merchandiſe, uſually of about an hundred Pounds, but ſomething more or leſs, according to the different Cuſtoms of different Nations.

KNAVE, is an old *Saxon* Word for a Man-Servant, and is ſo uſed in 14 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 1. c. 3. and *Verſtegan* thinks it comes from the *Dutch* *Cnapa*, which ſignifies the ſame Thing. *Cnapa* in *Saxon* alſo is a Male-Child or Boy; and in this Senſe a *Knave-Child* hath been frequently uſed formerly in Contradiſtinction to a *Girl*; and in this Senſe *Wickliff* uſes the Word in his Tranſlation of *Exod.* 1.16. and other Places of the Bible.

KNEVELS, the ſame with *Kevels.*

KNIGHT, *Miles*, from the *Saxon Cnite*, ſignifies with us a Perſon that beareth Arms, and who for Valour and Martial Conduct is by the Sovereign, or his Authority, ſingled from the ordinary ſort of Gentlemen, and raiſed to a higher Step or Dignity. This among almoſt all Nations takes his Name from the *Horſe*, becauſe they uſed to ſerve in War on Horſeback. Thus the *Romans* called them *Equites*; the *Italian* Word is *Cavallieri*; the *French*, *Chevaliers*; the *Germans*, *Reyters*; the *Spaniards*, *Gavallares*, *&c.* It appears by the *Stat.* 1 *E.* 2. c. 1. That formerly a Gentleman having a full Knights-Fee, and holding his Land by Knight-Service, might be urged by Diſtreſs to procure himſelf to be made *Knight* when he came to full Age: But by 17 *Car.* 1. 20. no Man can be compelled to take that Order on him. The Manner of making *Knights*, *Cambden*, in his *Britannia*, ſhortly expreſſes in theſe Words: *Noſtris vero Temporibus qui Equeſtrem Dignitatem ſuſcipit, flexis genibus educto Gladio leviter in humero percutitur; Princeps his Verbis Gallicè effatur: Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu.*

KNIGHTS *Bannerets*: See *Bannerets* in this Vol.

KNIGHTS *of the Bath*, are an Order of *Knights* made within the Liſts of the *Bath*, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremony of their Creation. They are ſpoken of in 8 *Edw.* 4. c. 2. For their Antiquity and Manner of Creation, ſee *Dugdale*'s Deſcription of *Worceſterſhire*. They take Place of *Knights Batchelors*, and come after *Baronets.*

KNIGHTS-FEE, is ſo much Inheritance as is ſufficient yearly to maintain a *Knight* with convenient Revenue; which in *H.* IIId's Time was 15 Pounds, *Cambd. Brit.* p. 111. But Sir *Tho. Smith*, in his *Repub. Anglor.* lib. 1. c. 18. rateth it at 40 Pounds. And in 1 *E.* 2. c. 1. it appears that ſuch as had 20 Pound in Fee, or for Term of Life, might be compelled to be *Knights*; but this is now repealed by 17 *Car.* 1. *Stow* in his *Annals* ſaith, "There were in *England* at the "Time of the Conqueſt 60211 (others ſay 60215) "*Knights-Fees*; whereof the Religious Houſes, "before their Suppreſſion, were poſſeſs'd of "28015." Some ſay a *Knight's-Fee* contained 8, others 12 *Plough-lands*, or 600 Acres.

KNIGHTS *of the Garter*, are an Order firſt created by King *Edw.* III. after the Acquiſition of many great and glorious Victories. He ſought out of his own Kingdom, and all over Chriſtendom, for a Number of moſt excellent and noble Perſons, to each of which he gave a blue Garter deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold, to be worn only on the left Leg; a Kirtle, Crown, Cloak, Chaperon, a Collar, and other ſtately and magnificent Apparel. The Number was 26, of which the King and his Succeſſors were ordain'd *Sovereigns*, and the others *Companions*, or Brethren of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*.

This moſt Honourable Society is now a College or Corporation; having a Common Seal belonging to it; having, beſides the *Sovereign*, which is Guardian of the Order, and who governs it by himſelf, or Deputy; and beſides the 25 *Companions*, or *Knights of the Garter*, 14 Secular Canons, that are Prieſts, or muſt be within a Year after their Admiſſion; 13 Vicars, which muſt alſo be Prieſts; and 26 poor Knights, that have no other Subſiſtence or Means of Living but the Allowance of this Order. The Biſhop of *Winton*, for the Time being, is called *Prelate of the Garter*; the Biſhop of *Sarum*, *Chancellor of the Garter*; the Dean of *Windſor*, *Regiſter of the Garter*. The Principal King at Arms is called *Garter*, who is to manage and marſhal their Solemnities at all Inſtallations and annual Feaſts. The *Uſher of the Garter* is alſo *Uſher of the Black-Rod*. By Order of King *Charles* I. all the Companions of the *Garter* are to wear on the left Side of their upper Garment the Croſs of *England*, encircled with the *Garter* and *Motto*, and with Rays of Silver iſſuing from thence every way like a Star; whence 'tis uſually called the *Star and Garter*.

KNIGHT-*Marſhal*, is an Officer in the King's Houſe, having Juriſdiction and Cognizance of any Tranſgreſſion within the King's Houſe and Verge; as alſo of Contracts made there, whereof one of the Houſe is Party.

KNIGHTEN *Gyld*, was anciently a *Guild* in *London*, conſiſting of nineteen Knights, founded by King *Edgar*; who gave then a Portion of waſte Ground, lying without the Walls of the City, which is now called *Port-Soken-Ward*. *Stow's Annals*, p. 151.

KNOCKING-*Mill*, is the ſame with a Stamping-Mill, which ſee, and alſo the Word *Tin*.

LAB

LABEL, in the Law, is a narrow Slip of Paper or Parchment affixed to a Deed or Writing, in order to hold the appending Seal: So alſo any Paper, annex'd by way of Addition or Explication to any Will or Teſtament, is called a *Label* or *Codicil*.

LACERTA, is a Word uſed in *Doomſday-Book*, and ſignifies a *Fathom*.

LACHES, in the Law-ſenſe, ſeems to ſignify *Slackneſs* or *Negligence*, as appears from *Littleton*, *Fol.* 403 and 726, where *Laches* of Entry is nothing elſe but a Neglect of the Heir to enter; and ſo perhaps comes from our *Engliſh* Word to *Lack*; unleſs from the French *Laſcher* or *Laſche*.

LACHRYMATORIES, were ſmall Earthen Veſſels, wherein the Tears of the weeping Friends that ſurvived, were repoſited and buried with the Aſhes and Urns of the Dead.

LADA, is a *Lade* or *Lath*, from the Saxon *Lathian*, ſignifies an Aſſembly or Court of Juſtice; and from hence the annual Court at *Dym-Church*, by *Romney-Marſh* in *Kent*, for the Election of a Bailiff and other Officers, is call'd *Dym-Church-Lath* to this Day.

LADA, from the Saxon *Ladian*, alſo ſignifies a Purgation by Trial; and in the Laws of King *Ethelred* there is frequent Mention of the *Lada Simplex*, *Triplex*, and *Plena*.

LAFORDSWICK, in the old Saxon, is the betraying of, or Infidelity to a Lord and Maſter. 'Tis mentioned in the Laws of *Canutus*, c. 61. and thoſe of *Henry* I. c. 13.

LAGA, is a Word uſed for Law in *Magna Charta*: And hence comes *Dane Lage*, *Saxon Lage*, *Mercen Lage*, &c. as alſo

LAGEDAYUM or *Lagh-day*, that is, a Law-day, or Day of open Court: Hence alſo a *Lages-Man* is *Homo Legalis*; and this Word *Lage-Man* is frequently uſed in *Doomſday-Book*, and in the Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

LAGEN, *Lagena*, in ancient Times was a Meaſure containing ſix *Sextarii*. Vid. *Fleta*, l. 2. c. 8, 9. and *Charta Ed.* 3. *m.* 25. *n.* 82.

LAGON or *Lagan*, is a parcel of Goods thrown out of a Ship in a Storm, &c. and becauſe they would elſe ſink, they are faſtened to a Buoy or Cork, in order to be found again. If the Ship be wreck'd, the Goods are called *Lagan* or *Ligan*, *quaſi à Ligando*: and ſo long as they continue in the Sea they belong to the Admiral; but when caſt aſhore they become a *Wreck*, and belong to him that hath the *Wreck*, as appears in *Co. l.* 5. *fo.* 106.

LAHSLITE, *Lagſlite*, *Laghſlite*, is uſed in the Laws of *Hen.* I. c. 13. for a Tranſgreſſion of the Law; and ſometimes for the Puniſhment thereunto belonging.

LAMMAS-DAY, quaſi *Lamb-mas*, is our firſt of *Auguſt*; and on this Day the Tenants which formerly held Lands of the Cathedral Church in *York*, were bound by their Tenure to bring a *Lamb* alive into the Church at High-maſs.

LAND-BOC, was anciently a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND-CHEAP, was an old cuſtomary Fine paid either in Cattle or Money at every Alienation of Land, lying in ſome peculiar Manor, or Liberty of ſome Burgh. This Cuſtom yet remains in *Malden* in *Eſſex*.

LAND GABLE or *Gavel*, was anciently a Tax or Rent iſſuing out of Land: 'Tis called in *Doomſday Cenſus Prædialis*; and *Spelman* ſaith, it was a Penny for every Houſe, being, as we now ſpeak, a kind of Quit-Rent or Ground-Rent.

LANDIRECTA, in the *Saxons* Time, were ſuch Services and Duties as were laid on thoſe that held Land. Theſe were three Obligations, which from their Number were called *Trineda Neceſſit.u*, and were *Expedition*, *Burgh-bote*, and *Brig-bote*. Theſe were not called *Servitia*, becauſe not Feodal Services ariſing from the Condition of the Owners; but by this Name *Landirecta*, Rights that charged the *very Land*, whether poſſeſt by Churchman or Layman.

LAND-TENANT, in the Law, is he that actually poſſeſſes the Land, and who hath it in his manual Occupation. The ſame with *Terre-Tenant*.

LANO-NIGER, was a kind of baſe Coin in Uſe about the Time of *Edw.* I.

LAPSE, is the Omiſſion of a Patron to preſent to a Church within ſix Months after voidable; on which Neglect, Title is given to the Ordinary to *Collate* to the ſaid Church.

LASHITE, was a common Forfeiture in the time of the *Danes*; it was 12 *Ores*, each *Ore* was about 6 *d.* Sterling. *Vid. Selden Hiſt. Tythes.* Tho' ſome ſay, the *Ore* was in Value about 16 Pence, and that 15 of them made the *Libra* or Pound.

LAST, in general ſignifies a Burden, and particularly a certain Weight or Meaſure: As a Laſt of Pitch, Tar, or Aſhes, is 14 Barrels; a Laſt of Hides or Skins is 12 Dozen; a Laſt of Codfiſh is 12 Barrels; a Laſt of Herrings is 20 *Cades*, or ten Thouſand; a Laſt of Corn is 10 Quarters; a Laſt of Wool is 12 Sacks; a Laſt of Leather is 20 Dickers, and every Dicker is 10 Skins; a Laſt of unpack'd Herrings is 18 Barrels.

LAST, in the Marſhes of the *Eaſt* of *Kent*, alſo is a Court held by 24 Jurats, and ſummoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, &c. for the Preſervation of the Marſhes.

LASTAGE or *Leſtage*, is a Cuſtom exacted in ſome Fairs and Markets, to carry Things where one will, ſaith *Raſtall*; but ſometimes 'tis taken alſo for the Ballaſt of a Ship; and, as ſome ſay, 'tis properly a Cuſtom paid for Wares ſold by the *Laſt*.

LAST-HEYRE, is he to whom the Land comes by *Eſcheat*, for want of lawful Heirs; which is ſometimes the Lord of whom the Land is held; and ſometimes the King.

LATCHES, in a Ship, are the ſame with *Laskets*.

LATHE (*Leſtium*) is a great part of a County or Shire, containing three or four Hundreds, as in *Kent* and *Suſſex*. Whence the

LATHE REEVE, or *Leid-grede*, or *Tything-Reeve*, was an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country;

Country, or over three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; whoſe *Territory* was called a *Tithing*, or a *Leid* or *Leithen*. Perhaps the *Ridings* in *Yorkſhire* are ſo called corruptly from *Tithings* or *Tridings*, as 'tis ſometimes written. Matters that could not be determined in the Hundred Court, were brought to the *Trithing*, where the principal Men of three or more Hundreds, being aſſembled by the Authority of the *Lath Reeve* or *Trithing Reeve*, did decide and determine it; but if they did not, it went further to the County Court.

LATITUDE *of a Place*, is found at Sea by having the Sun's or any Star's Declination (by the Tables) and his Meridian Altitude; and that is found by a Quadrant or Aſtrolabe. Now from the Horizon to the Zenith being 90°; if from 90° you take the Sun's Meridian Altitude, the Remainder will be the *Sun's Diſtance from the Zenith*. When therefore by Obſervation the Sun's Meridian Altitude is found, you are to conſider whether the Sun hath any Declination or not: If he hath none, but moves in the Equinoctial that Day, then the Elevation of the Equator will be equal to his Meridian Altitude; and conſequently his Meridian Altitude is the Co-Latitude: Subduct therefore that from 90, the Remainder is the Latitude of the Place, which will be *North*, if the Sun be on the South Part of the Meridian, and South when the Sun comes to the North of the Meridian. 'Tis the ſame thing with any Star in the Equator. When the Sun or Star hath any Declination, the Zenith Diſtance with that will give the Latitude; for if the Meridian Altitude and Declination be both the ſame way, *i. e.* both North or both South, the Difference between them will be the Latitude of the Place, or the Pole's Height: Only obſerve, that if the Zenith Diſtance exceed the Declination, the contrary Pole will be elevated. *V. gr.* If the Declination be 23°. 30′. *N.* and the Zenith Diſtance 8°. 30′. *N.* the Latitude will be 15°. *N.* But if the Zenith Diſtance be 71°. 30′. *S.* and the Declination 20°. *S.* the Difference will be 51°. 30′ = to the Latitude, as before; only it will be *North*, becauſe the Zenith Diſtance exceeds the Declination. If the Declination be *North*, and the Meridian Altitude *South*, or *vice verſa*, *i. e.* one contrary to the other, then the *Sum* of the Declination and the Zenith Diſtance is the Latitude of the Place. Indeed ſometimes the Sun or Star may have two Meridian Altitudes; as when the Altitude and Declination being the ſame way, the latter exceeds the former; and then the Sum of the Co-declination and the Meridian Altitude is the Height of the Pole towards which the Declination is. And you muſt obſerve, that whether the Meridian Altitude be North or South, if *that* and the Co-declination together be leſs than 180°. the Sun or Star will have two Meridian Altitudes in 24 Hours.

LATROCINIUM, in ſome old Charters, is uſed for the Liberty of *Infang-thief*, or the Privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves.

LATTA, is a *Lathe* or *Tithing*.

LAUDIMIUM, in the Civil Law, is the 50th Part of the Value of Land or Houſes paid by the Proprietor to the new Tenant, by way of *Emphyteuſis*, as an Acknowledgment upon *Inveſtitures*, or for being put into Poſſeſſion.

LAUDUM, was formerly uſed for an Arbitration or deciſive Sentence of any choſen Judge or Arbitrator.

LAUNDER, is a Trench cut in the Floor 8 Foot long and 10 Foot over, with a Turf for a Stopper at one End, to let the Water (which comes along with the bruiſed Ore from the Coffer of a ſtamping Mill in the Tin-works) run away while the Ore ſinks to the bottom. See *Tin*.

LAURETS, were pieces of Gold coined in the Year 1619, with the King's Head laureated on them. There was a 20*s.* Piece marked with xx; one of 10*s.* marked x, and one of 5 *s.* marked v.

LAW. In *England* our Laws have been variable. (1.) We had the Laws of *Molmutius*, which were tranſlated out of *Britiſh* into *Engliſh* by *Gildas*; of which there ſome remain in our preſent Laws. *Vid. Mag. Chart.* c. 1. *and* 14.

(2.) There was the *Merchen Lage*, mentioned in *Cambden's Brit.* and *Polyd. Hiſt. Angliæ, lib.* 5.

(3.) *Weſt-Saxon-Lage.*

(4.) *Dane-Lage*; all which were reduced into one Body by *Edward the Confeſſor*.

At preſent the Law of *England* is divided into three Parts.

(1.) The *Common Law*, which is the moſt ancient and general.

(2.) *Statutes*, or *Acts of Parliament*.

(3.) Particular Cuſtoms. *C. on L.* fol. 15.

LAW hath alſo a ſpecial Signification, ſometimes implying that which is *Lawful* with us, and not elſewhere, as *Tenant by Courteſy of* England, 13 *E.* I. 3.

To *Wage Law* (*Vadiare Legem*) is to put in Security: To *make Law* (*facere Legem*) at a Day aſſigned: And to *make Law*, is to make Oath that he owes not the Debt challenged at his Hands; as alſo to bring with him ſo many Men as the Court ſhall aſſign, to avow upon their Oath, that they believe in their Conſciences he hath ſworn truly.

And this *Law* is uſed in Actions of Debt without Specialty; as alſo, where a Man coming to the Court after ſuch a Time, that his Tenements have been ſeized for Default, ſhall deny himſelf to have been ſummoned.

LAW *of Arms*, *Jus Militare*, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War; to make and obſerve Leagues and Truces, to puniſh Offenders in Camps, *&c.*

LAW *of Merchants*, *Lex Mercatoria*, is a Privilege or ſpecial Law, differing from the Common Law of *England*, proper to Merchants, and ſummary in Proceedings. *Vid.* 27 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 8, 9, 19, 20. 13 *E.* 1. *Stat* 3. *Cook on Littleton*, fol. 182.

LAW *Spiritual*, is the Eccleſiaſtical Law, allowed by the Laws of this Realm, ſo far as it is not contrary to the Common-Law, nor the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Realm. According to this the Ordinary or other Eccleſiaſtic Judges do proceed in Cauſes within their Cognizance. *Cook on Littleton*, fol. 344.

This was called the *Law Chriſtian*, and the Court the *Court Chriſtian*; and the Rural Dean, who was Judge or Preſident of the Court within his own District, was called hence *Decanus Chriſtianitatis*; and in Contradiſtinction to this, the Common-Law was by ſome called *Lex Mundana*, *Terrena*, &c.

LAW *of the Staple*, is the ſame with the *Law of Merchants*,

LAW *of Marque*, (ſee *Repriſals*.) This Word is uſed 27 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 2. c. 22. and comes from the *German* Word *March*, which is a *Bound* or *Limit*; and thoſe who are driven to Repriſals, are forced to take the Ship and Goods of the Injurer, ſince they cannot meet him at Home to have ordinary Juſtice.

LAW-*day*, is otherwiſe called the *View of Frank Pledge* or *Court-Leet*; and is uſed for the County Court, 1 *E.* 4. c. 2. and indeed the *Lage-day* or *Law Day*, formerly was any Day of open Court; and was commonly uſed for the more ſolemn Courts of a County or Hundred.

LAW-*leſs Court*. On *King's Hill* at *Rochford* in *Eſſex* on *Wedneſday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-day*, at Cock-crowing, is held a Court ſo called, becauſe 'tis held at a lawleſs or unlawful Hour: They whiſper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but only a Coal: And he that owes Suit or Service and appears not, forfeits double every Hour he is miſſing. This Court belongs to the Honor of *Raleigh*, and to the Earl of *Warwick*.

LAWES, are round Heaps of Stone, being a kind of rude Monument for the Dead. They are ſo called on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*.

LAYMAN, among the Painters, is a Statue of Wood, whoſe Joints are ſo made, that it may be put into any Poſture; and its chiefeſt Uſe is for the *caſting* and *adjuſting* of *Draperies* for the cloathing of Figures.

LEA *of Yarn*. By *Stat.* 22, 23 *Car.* 2. c.—a Lea of Yarn at *Kidderminſter* is appointed to contain 200 Threads, on a Reel which is four Yards about.

LEAD. The Lead Mines in *Somerſetſhire* are at *Mendip*, which is a Place all mountainous, but the Hills are of unequal Heights; 'tis barren and cold, and in ſome Places rocky: the Ridges of the Hills run confuſedly, but moſt *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, and not many parallel one with another. The Surface is heathy, ferny and furzy; it feeds Sheep all the Year, and young Beaſts, Horſes and Colts at Spring and Fall. The Soil is red and ſtony, but no way *Claiey*, *Marley* or *Chalkey*. The Stones are either of the Nature of Fire-ſtones or Lime-ſtones. The Trees have their Tops burnt, and their Leaves and their Outſides diſcoloured and ſcorched with the Wind; and they grow to no conſiderable Bigneſs. The Stones which are waſh'd out by the Brooks and Springs are reddiſh and ponderous. The Country is more troubled with Thunder and Lightning, Storms, nocturnal Lights and fiery Meteors, than other Parts of the County.

When they have gotten the Ore, they *beat* it ſmall, then *waſh* it clean in a running Stream, and then ſift it in Iron *Rudders*, after which they make an *Hearth* or *Furnace* either of Clay or Fire-ſtone, which they ſet in the Ground, and upon it build their Fire which is lighted with Charcoal, and continued with young oaken Gadds: Tis blown with Bellows by Men's treading upon them, and after the Fire is lighted, and the Fire-place hot, they throw their Lead Ore upon the Wood which melts down into the Furnace; and then with an Iron Ladle, they take it out, and on Sand caſt it into what Form they pleaſe. *Phsl. Tranſ.* N° 28.

In *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 39, you have this further Account.

The Veins of Lead have been found to run up into the Roots of Trees without apparently altering them. White, yellow, and mix'd Earth, are *Leaders* to the *Country* or Place where the Ore lies; and changeable Colours do always encourage their Hopes. Sometimes they dig 12 Fathom deep before they meet with any Stones; other while when a *ſtony Reak* is at top, they meet Ore juſt under the *Sward* or Surface of the Graſs; which Ore hath gone down 40 Fathom. A *black Stone* is an ill Sign, and leads to *Jam*, as they call it, that is, a thick Bed of Stone that hinders their Work; a grey, clear, and dry one they account the beſt. They ſeldom meet with any *Damps*. If in ſinking they come to wet mooriſh Earth, they expect a *Jam*, and to be cloſed up with Rocks. Their Nearneſs to the Ore they gueſs by ſhort brittle Clay; for they don't think or find a tough Clay to be *leading*, as they call it; that is, directing towards Ore.

Sometimes the Ore lies *Shole* or ſhallow, and then it is 14 or 20 Fathom, more or leſs, before they hit it. They follow a Vein inclining to ſome Depth, when it runs away in little flat *Binns*.

When the Stones part it, then they find a Vein again. Their Draughts are 14 or 16 Fathom, till they come to a Stone, where they caſt a Side-Draught, called a *Cut*. Then they ſink *plumb* again 4 or 5 *Cuts* one under another: They find Ore at 50 Fathom. Their beſt *Reaks* are North and South; Eaſt and Weſt are good, tho' not ſo deep. The *Groove* is 4 Foot long and 2½ Foot broad, till they meet with Stone, and then they carry it as they can. The *Groove* is ſupported by Timber; a Piece as big as one's Arm will ſupport 10 Tun of Earth. The Timber there laſts long; they have known it lie 200 Years, and after that it will ſerve in new Works; it is tough and black, and being expoſed a few Days to the Sun and Wind grows ſo hard that an Ax will ſcarce cut it.

For the ſupply of Air, they have Boxes of *Elm*, exactly cloſed, of about *6* Inches in the Clear, by which they carry it down 20 Fathom and more; but when they come at Ore, and need an *Air-ſhaft*, they ſink it 4 or 5 Fathom diſtant, of the ſame Faſhion with a *Groove*, to draw as well Ore as Air.

They make uſe of *leathern Bags*, holding 8 or 9 Gallons a piece, to free them from Water, which are drawn up with Ropes. If they find a *Swallet*, they drive an *Adit* upon a level till it is dry. If they cannot cut the Rock, they uſe Fire to *anneal* it, laying on Wood and Coal, and contriving the Fire ſo that they can leave the Mine before Operation begins; and they find it dangerous to enter again before it be quite cleared of the Smoak, which hath killed ſome.

Their Beetles, Axes, and Wedges, *&c.* unleſs ſo hardened as to make a deep Impreſſion on the Head of an Anvil, are not fit for their Uſe; and yet they ſometimes break them in an Hour; others laſt three or four Days, as it happens. They work in Frocks and Waſtcoats, by Candle-light (of Tallow) 14 or 15 to the Pound, each of which laſts three Hours, if they have Air enough. A Vein being loſt, they drive two or three Fathom in the *Breaſt*, as the Nature of the Earth directs them. They band out their Materials in *Elm Buckets* drawn by Ropes; the Buckets hold about a Gallon. Their Ladders are of Ropes.

The Ore ſometimes runs in a Vein, and ſometimes is diſperſed in *Banks*; it lies often between Rocks: Some of it is hard, ſome milder. Many times they have *branched Ore* in the *Spar*. About the Ore there is a Spar and Chalk, and another Subſtance which they call *Crootes*, which is a meally white Stone matted with Ore, and ſoft. The Spar is white, tranſparent and brittle like Glaſs. The Chalk white, and heavier than any

Stone. The Vein lies between the Coats and is of different Breadths; it breaks off ſometimes abruptly in the Earth, which they call a *deading Bed*; and after a Fathom or two may come again to keep the ſame Point. It terminates ſometimes in a Rock called a *Fire-ſtone*, and ſometimes in a dead Earth, Clayie without either *Croote* or *Spar*. The cleareſt and hardeſt Ore is the beſt, of which 36 hundred Weight makes about a Tun of Lead.

The Hearth for melting the Ore is about 5 Foot high, ſet on Timber, to be turned about as a Wind-mill, to avoid the Smoak on a ſhifting Wind; it holds half a Buſhel of Ore and Coal: There is a Sink on the ſide of the Hearth into which the Lead runs, and it holds about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred. They have a Bar to ſtir the Fire, a Shovel to throw it up, and a Ladle heated red hot to caſt out the melted Metal. Once melting is enough, and the beſt, which is the heavieſt, melts firſt. There is a *Flight* (as they call it) or Steam in the Smoak, which falliing on the Graſs, poiſons thoſe Cattle that eat of it. The Workmen find the Taſte of it (when the Smoak flies in their Faces) to be ſweet upon their Lips; brought home and laid in their Houſes it kills Rats and Mice. What of this *Flight* falls upon the *Sand*, they gather up to melt on a *Flag-Hearth*, and make *Shot* and *Sheet Lead* of it.

LEAD, at Sea, ſignifies a Plummet of that Metal of about a Foot long, and ſix or ſeven pound Weight, which is hung at the End of a long String to ſound the Depth of the Sea withal: Therefore their Word is, *Heave the Lead*, that is, ſound the Depth of the Water, to know whether it be ſafe for the Ship to venture in any further or not.

LEAD-NAILS, are ſuch as are commonly uſed to nail down Lead, Leather, or Canvas to hard Wood.

LEDGERS, are long Pieces of Timber faſtened horizontally to the Poles in the Scaffolds belonging to any Wall or Building, on which the outermoſt Ends of the Putlogs do reſt.

LEE-WAY, of a Ship at Sea, is the Angle made by the Line on which the Ship ſhould run, according to her Courſe or the Point of the Compaſs ſteered upon, and the real Line of the Ship's Way; for all Ships are apt to fall a little to *Leeward* or to make ſome *Lee-way*. Wherefore in caſting up the Log board, ſomething muſt always be allowed for *Lee-way*; and they give ſuch Rules as theſe, 1. If the Ship be *upon a Wind* you muſt allow one Point for *Lee-way*. 2. If the Wind blow hard, ſo that you are forced to take in one Top-ſail, allow two Points for the *Lee-way*. 3. If it blow ſo hard that both Top-ſails muſt be taken in, and the Sea runs high, then allow three Points for the *Lee-way*. 4. If her Fore-ſail being furled, ſhe *Try* under a Main-ſail and Mizzen, ſhe will make her Way four Points before the Beam. 5. If ſhe *Try* with a Main-ſail only, ſhe will make her Way near three Points before the Beam. But, 6. If under a Mizzen only, ſhe will make her Way about two Points before the Beam.

LEGACY, *Legatum*, is uſually any particular Thing given in a laſt Will and Teſtament; for if the whole Eſtate be ſo given, 'tis *Hæreditas*. But in the Eccleſiaſtical Senſe it was formerly a *Soul-Scat*, or a Legacy given to the *Church*, or accuſtomed Mortuary.

LEGION. In the time of the *Romans* firſt War in *Sicily*, *Polybius*, *lib.* 1. ſaith, that the *Roman* Legion conſiſted of 4000 Foot and 300 Horſe; afterward *L. Æmylius* and *C. Atilius Coſſ.* their Legion (in the great Preparations they made againſt the *Gauls*) conſiſted of 5200 Foot and 300 Horſe.

After this, ſome Time before the Battel at *Cannæ*, the *Roman* Legion had in it 5000 Foot and 300 Horſe, to which was added an equal Number of Latin Auxiliary Foot, and for the moſt part thrice the Number of Horſe. *Polyb. lib.* 3.

LEVANT, in Geography, is properly the Eaſtern Side of any Continent or Country, or that on which the Sun riſes. But now with our Seamen it ſignifies the Mediterranean Sea, and eſpecially the Eaſtern Part of it; and our Trade thither is called the *Levant Trade*; aud a Wind that blows from thence out of the *Streights Mouth* is called a *Levant Wind*.

LEVEL: In *Phil. Tranſact.* Nº 141. there is an Account of a new Level by Mr. *Butterfield*, which he ſaith is done by a Tube with Glaſſes, and a Thread hanging between four Points, with a Weight in a Box; ſo contrived, that as ſoon as the Inſtrument is ſet down, you have the *Point* of Horizon with a great deal of Exactneſs; and he ſaid he was then making another which plaid on the Point of a Diamond. But I have never heard any thing of this ſince, and Mr. *Butterfield*, Inſtrument-Maker to the *French* King is now dead.

In *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 74. *p.* 2217, is an Account of a Book, then publiſhing, about *the Art of Levelling* by Mr. *Mariotte*; but whether it was ever actually publiſhed, I know not. Capt. *Halley*, Geometry Profeſſor at *Oxford*, from his Obſervations of the Height of the Mercury in the Barometer, at the Top and Bottom of *Snowdon Hill* in *Wales* (where at the Top it ſunk three Inches eight Tenths lower than its Height at the Foot of the Hill) concludes, that one of our new portable Barometers, would be accurate enough to take the Levels for bringing Water from diſtant Places, and would be much leſs ſubject to Error than the common Levels, there being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch for every 30 Yards; which may be divided into many Parts evidently. See *Phil. Tranſact.* Nº 229. And Mr. *Derham*, by Obſervations of this nature made at the Foot and Top of the Monument, allows $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch to 82 Foot of perpendicular Aſcent, when the Mercury ſtandeth at 30 Inches.

There is a Book written on the Subject of Levelling by Mr. *De la Hire*, but I have not ſeen it. And there is a Deſcription of a new levelling Inſtrument, by Mr. *Couplet*, in the *French* Memoirs for 1699.

LEVELLING, is the Art of finding a true horizontal Line, or the Difference of Aſcent or Deſcent between any two Places, in order to drain Moors, Marſhes, and Moraſſes, *&c.* or to convey Water from Place to Place. The Inſtruments made Uſe of you will find under the Word *Level* in Vol. I. and *Pendulous Level* in Vol II.

The Method of proceeding in the Art of Levelling is, or may be much the ſame, let the Inſtrument be the common Water Level, that of *Spirit of Wine*, or the *new Pendulous one*. The moſt commodious and expeditious Way is to provide two Station Staves of ſquare Deal, like Rulers, about 8 or 10 Foot in Length. Let every Foot be divided into 10 Parts, and each of thoſe into 10 more; ſo each ſmall Diviſion will be the 100th part of a Foot. On each of theſe Staves there muſt be a Vane to ſlide up and down, and with a Screw in the back Part to faſten it to any Height on the

Staff. The fore-ſide of the Vane or Sight ſhould be painted white, or covered with white Paper, with a *black* Line drawn acroſs it lengthways. Having then two Aſſiſtants to hold theſe Staves upright, and to ſlide the Sights up and down, ſuppoſing you were to find the Difference of the Heights of any two Places, as of *A* and *B*: If one Station will do, place the Level in the middle between the Places, and having by the Bubble or otherwiſe ſet it truly Horizontal, look back to the firſt place, till your Aſſiſtant ſliding the Vane up and down for you there on the Staff, you can ſee the black Line thereon cut or covered by the croſs Hair in the Teleſcope; and then let him mark the Height of that black Line above the Ground on the Diviſions on the Staff. Then turn the Teleſcope about and look towards your other Aſſiſtant at *B*, till you can ſee the Black Line on the Vane or Sight on his Staff coinciding with the croſs Hair in the Teleſcope; and let him alſo note how high his Black Line is above the Ground: If his Number be the ſame with the former, the Places are on a level, or of the ſame Height; otherwiſe that where the greateſt Number is, is the higheſt; and the Difference between the Numbers ſhews how much.

But if the Places are ſo far aſunder, or have Obſtacles interpoſing, that you can't do it at one Station, as is uſually the Caſe; then you muſt do it at as few more than one as you can; and you muſt keep an Account of the Numbers on the Staves at all your Stations, putting the Back Station in one Column, and the Fore Station in another, with a Column for the Number of their Stations in the middle; in this, or ſuch like Form.

Back^d.	*St.*	*Forw^d.*
029	1	132
178	2	201
199	3	295
221	4	256
6.27		8.84
		627
		2.57

Where all the Back Stations make together 6.27. or ſix Foot and .27 of a Foot, and all the Fore Stations make 8.84. or 8 Feet and .84 of a Foot; and the Difference between thoſe two Numbers being 2.77. or 2 Feet .77 of a Foot, is the Exceſs in height of the laſt place above the firſt.

N. B. In levelling of Rivers, you muſt ſet the Black Line of the Sight in the firſt Backward, and in their laſt Fore Station, juſt to the Edge of the Water: And then you may take the Intermediate Stations, any where, a Mile off from the River, &c. in the Meadow adjoining, for it will all come right at laſt.

LEVITATION, is a Word I've met with no where but in Dr. *Hook*'s *Opera Poſthuma*; and he means by it a Property directly contrary to that of Gravitation towards the Sun: And in his Diſcourſe of Comets, *p.* 168, he ſaith he hath by many Obſervations diſcovered, that tho' there be a Deſcent of the Steams from the *Nucleus* of the Comet towards the Sun, yet they alſo quickly returned and went contrary and oppoſite to the Sun, and that ſometimes to a prodigious Extent. And perhaps where the Power or Force of Gravitation ceaſes, ſome ſuch *contrary Force* may begin: Of which there ſeem to be many Inſtances in the Gravitations or Attractions of the Particles of Matter toward one another. (See *Attraction.*) This Force in ſuch Caſes Sir *Iſ. Newton* calls *Vis Repellens*; and it appears plainly to be one of the Laws of Nature, or a Branch of the Will of our Creator in the Material World; and without it I think there can be no poſſible Account of Rarefaction, and ſome other *Phænomena* of Nature. Dr. *Hook*, *p.* 170. takes notice alſo, that there is as *vaſt an Acceleration* in the Motion of *Levitating Bodies*, as there is in *Gravitating* ones.

LIBERA, anciently ſignified a *Livery* or Delivery of ſo much Graſs or Corn to a Cuſtomary Tenant, who cuts down or prepares the ſaid Graſs or Corn, and receives ſome Part or ſmall Portion of it as a Reward or Gratuity.

LIBERTAS *Eccleſiaſtica*, was the uſual Phraſe in our old Writings to expreſs Church Liberty and Eccleſiaſtical Immunities. At firſt this was only the *Right of Inveſtiture*; but afterwards it grew very great, extending ſo far under ſome weak Governments as to a Pretence of Exemption of the Perſons and Poſſeſſions of the Clergy from the Civil Power and Juriſdiction.

LIBERTINE, in the Civil Law, is a Perſon who is manumiſed, and made free from Bondage, to which he was born.

LIBRA. See *Pound.*

LIBRA, a Mechanick Power. See *Balance* in Vol. 1.

LIBRATA *Terra*, was anciently a Quantity of Land containing 4 Ox-gangs, and every Oxgang 15 Acres.

LICENTIA *Transfretandi*, is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let ſome paſs quietly beyond Sea, who have formerly obtained the King's Licence thereunto.

LIGHT. In the *French* Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, *A. D.* 1699, there are ſome Reflections about the Nature of Light and Colours; and of the Generation of Fire, by Mr. *Malebranche*; in which he endeavours to ſupport his Notion before communicated in his *Recherches de la Verité*, and in his *Metaphyſicks*, *viz.* That Light and Colours do conſiſt only in the various *Pulſes* or Vibrations of the Ethereal or Subtile Matter.

Dr. *Hook*, in his *Op. Poſthuma*, p. 54. conſidering the exceeding Hardneſs of a Diamond, and its wonderful Property of emitting Light or ſhining in the Dark, upon being *rubbed* or *ſtruck*, thinks that there is this one Eſſential Property neceſſary only to the Exiſtence of Light, *viz. a very quick vibrative Motion*; for in this Experiment there is neither Combuſtion nor Flame, as in Fire; nor Moiſture and Putrefaction, as in Fiſh, Fleſh of Veal, rotten Wood, &c. nor a Motion of the Animal Spirits, (which ſome think to be the Cauſe of the Light in Glo-worms, the Eyes of Cats, &c.) eſſentially neceſſary to the Production of this Quality.

The ſame Author thinks that *Ariſtotle*'s Definition of Light, φῶς ἐςὶν ἡ ἐνέργεια τῦ Διαφανῦς, That it is the inworking of the Diaphanous Body, or of the *Medium*, or the Internal Action of the Pellucid or Tranſparent Body, is the Light of which we are ſenſible, or which moves our Eye: So that he makes Light in the Luminous Body to be a peculiar Motion of it, which the Lucid Body can communicate to the Tranſparent *Medium*, or to ſuch a Body as is fit to propagate it. And Light in the Eye is this Motion impreſſed on it; by which the Soul becomes ſenſible of it.

P. 114. The Doctor aſſerts, That the Power or Force of Light decreaſes in a quadruplicate Ratio of the Diſtances reciprocally taken, or as the ſquared Squares of the Diſtances reciprocally; and conſequently the Effect of Light, or the Motion it cauſes in other Bodies, will be in ſubduplicate Proportion of the Powers; and therefore only in duplicate Proportion of the Diſtances reciprocally taken.

P. 118. The Length of the Strokes of the Pulſes of Light are in duplicate Proportion of the Diſtances reciprocally. *P*. 121. Suppoſe then that the Length of the Pulſe from the Centre outwards at the Body of the Sun ſhould be one Inch, the Length of the Pulſe of Light here with us would not be the 10000000th part of the thickneſs of a Hair: and yet is that amazing Organ, the Eye, ſo wiſely contrived, as that the Strength of the Pulſe, which was deſtroyed by ſo vaſt a Diſtance, is reſtored again to a good part of its firſt Power; for as in diverging Rays, the Length of the Pulſe decreaſes in a duplicate Ratio of the Diſtance; ſo in converging Rays, it increaſes in that Ratio, and in a contrary Order.

I had before, in *Vol.* I. ſhewn from Sir *Iſ. Newton*, that Light is propagated in Time; and he then ſuppoſed about 10 Minutes were taken up in its Paſſage from the Sun to us: But in his Opticks he determines this Matter more accurately. *Romer* firſt, and after him others, had obſerved that the Eclipſes of *Jupiter*'s Satellites happen about 7 or 8 Minutes ſooner than they ought to do by the Tables, when the Earth is interpoſed between the Sun and that Planet; but as much later, when the Earth is beyond the Sun in reſpect of *Jupiter*: the Reaſon of which is, that the Light of the Satellites hath farther to go in the latter Caſe, than in the former, by the Diameter of the Earth's Orbit. Some Inequalities of Time indeed may ariſe from the Eccentricities of the Orbits of the Satellites; but theſe can't anſwer in all the Satellites, and at all times, to the Poſition and Diſtance of the Earth from the Sun. The mean Motion of *Jupiter*'s Satellites is alſo ſwifter in his Deſcent from his *Aphelium* to his *Perihelium*, than in his Aſcent in the other half of his Orb. But this Inequality hath no reſpect to the Poſition of the Earth, and in the three Interior *Satellites* is inſenſible; as he found by Computation from the Theory of their Gravity.

After this Sir *Iſaac* advances this Propoſition, which is the 12th of Part 3. of the 2d Book of his Opticks, *viz.*

Every Ray of Light in its Paſſage thro' any refracting Subſtance is put into a certain Tranſient Conſtitution or State, which in the Progreſs of the Ray returns at equal Intervals, and diſpoſes the Ray at every Return to be eaſily tranſmitted thro' the next refracting Surface, and between the Returns to be eaſily reflected by it. This is manifeſt from his 5, 9, 12 and 15th Obſervations. Whence it appears, that one and the ſame ſort of Rays, at equal Angles of Incidence on any thin tranſparent Plate, *is alternately reflected and tranſmitted* for many Succeſſions, according as the Thickneſs of the Plate increaſes in Arithmetical Progreſſion of the Numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *&c.* (See Colours.) And this alternate Reflection and Tranſmiſſion, he found by his 24th Obſervation, continues for above 100 Viciſſitudes; nay, as he proves afterwards, to many thouſands; being propagated from one Surface of a Glaſs Plate to another, tho' the Thickneſs of the Plate be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch and more. So that this Alternation ſeems to be propagated from every refracting Surface to all Diſtances without End or Limitation. He ſhews alſo, that this alternate Reflection and Refraction depends on *both* the Surfaces of every thin Plate, becauſe it depends on their Diſtance; but that it is performed at the ſecond Surface. It is alſo influenced by ſome Action or Diſpoſition propagated from the firſt to the ſecond; becauſe otherwiſe at the ſecond it would not depend on the firſt: And this Action or Diſpoſition, in its Propagation, intermits and returns by equal Intervals. What kind of Action or Diſpoſition this is; whether it conſiſt in a vibrating or a circulating Motion of the Ray, or of the *Medium*, or ſomething elſe, the Author does not inquire: But he allows thoſe, that are averſe to all new Diſcoveries which they can't explain by Hypotheſes, at preſent to ſuppoſe, That as Stones by falling upon Water put it into an undulating Motion, and all Bodies by Percuſſion excite Vibrations in the Air; ſo the Rays of Light, by impinging on any refracting or reflecting Surface, excite Vibrations in the refracting or reflecting *Medium*; and by ſo doing do agitate the ſolid Parts of the refracting or reflecting Body, and by that Agitation cauſe the Body to grow warm or hot: That the Vibrations thus excited are propagated in the refracting or reflecting *Medium* or Subſtance, much after the manner that Vibrations are propagated in the Air for cauſing Sound; and that they move faſter than the Rays, ſo as to overtake them; and that when any Ray is in that part of the Vibration which conſpires with its Motion, it eaſily breaks thro' a refracting Subſtance; but when it is in a contrary part of the Vibration, which impedes its Motion, it is eaſily reflected; and conſequently, that every Ray is ſucceſſively diſpoſed to be eaſily reflected or tranſmitted by every Vibration which overtakes it. Whether this Hypotheſis be true or falſe he doth not conſider at preſent, contenting himſelf with the Certainty of the Fact, That he hath diſcovered the Rays of Light by ſome Cauſe or other to be thus alternately diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many Viciſſitudes. The Returns of this Diſpoſition of any Ray to be reflected, he calls *Fits of eaſy Reflection*; and thoſe of its Diſpoſition to be tranſmitted, he calls *Fits of eaſy Tranſmiſſion*; and the Space it puts between every Return and the next Return, he calls the *Intervals of its Fits*. Then at *Prop.* 13. he ſhews, that the Reaſon why the Surface of all thick tranſparent Bodies reflect part of the Light incident on them, and refract the reſt, is that ſome Rays at their Incidence are in Fits of eaſy Reflection, and others in Fits of eaſy Tranſmiſſion. This appears from his 24th Obſervation; where the Light reflected by thin Plates of Glaſs and Air, which to the naked Eye appeared evenly white all over, did thro' a Priſm appear waved with many Succeſſions of Light and Darkneſs, made by alternate Fits of eaſy Reflection and eaſy Tranſmiſſion; the Priſm ſevering and diſtinguiſhing the Waves of which the white Light was compoſed.

And hence 'tis plain, Light is in its Fits of eaſy Reflection and eaſy Tranſmiſſion *before* its Incidence on any tranſparent Body: And probably it is put into ſuch Fits *at its firſt Emiſſion* from Luminous Bodies, and *continues* in them during all its Progreſs. For theſe Fits are of a laſting Nature; as appears by what he proves elſewhere.

He ſuppoſes here the Tranſparent Bodies to be thick; becauſe if the Thickneſs of the Body be much leſs than the Interval of the Fits of eaſy Reflection and eaſy Tranſmiſſion of the Rays, the Body loſeth its reflecting Power. For if the Rays, which at their entring into the Body are put into Fits of eaſy Tranſmiſſion, arrive at the fartheſt Surface of the Body, before they be out of thoſe Fits, they muſt be tranſmitted. And this is the Reaſon why Bubbles of Water loſe their reflecting Power when they grow very thin, and why all Opake Bodies, when reduced into very ſmall Parts, become Tranſparent.

He ſhews alſo, that thoſe Surfaces of Tranſparent Bodies, which, if the Rays be in a Fit of Refraction, do refract it moſt ſtrongly, if the Ray be in a Fit of Reflection, do reflect it moſt eaſily.

After this he gives ſeveral other curious Propoſitions; from whence he ſhews, that 'tis eaſy to collect the Intervals of the Fits of eaſy Reflection and eaſy Tranſmiſſion of any ſorts of Rays refracted in any Angle into any Medium, and thence to know, whether the Rays ſhall be reflected or tranſmitted at their ſubſequent Incidence on any Pellucid Medium.

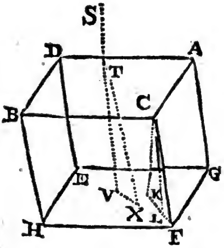
By the Experiments and Obſervation about the *Inflection* of the Rays of Light (See *Inflection*) he makes it plain, that *Bodies act on Light at a diſtance*, and by that Action *bend* the Rays of it; and that this Action is ſtrongeſt at the leaſt diſtance. He ſhews alſo, that Rays which differ in *Refrangibility* differ alſo in *Flexibility*; and by their different Inflections it is that they are *ſeparated* one from another, ſo far as after Separation to make the three Fringes of Colours mentioned in thoſe Experiments: And 'tis probable the Rays of Light, in paſſing by the Edges and Sides of Bodies, are bent ſeveral times backwards and forwards with a Motion like that of an Eel; and that the ſaid coloured Fringes of Light ariſe from three ſuch Bendings. 'Tis probable alſo that the Rays of Light which fall upon Bodies, and by that means are reflected or refracted, *begin to bend before* they arrive at the Bodies; and that Light is reflected, refracted and inflected, by one and the ſame Principle acting variouſly in various Circumſtances.

'Tis probable alſo, that Bodies and Light act mutually on one another: Bodies upon Light, in emitting, reflecting, refracting and inflecting it; and Light on Bodies, by *heating* them, and putting their Parts into a *vibrating Motion*, wherein Heat conſiſts.

All *fix'd Bodies*, when heated beyond a certain degree, do emit *Light* and *ſhine*; and this *Shining* and Emiſſion of Light is probably cauſed by the *vibrating* Motions of the Parts; and all Bodies abounding with Earthy Particles, and eſpecially when they are ſulphureous, when their Parts are ſufficiently agitated, do emit Light; whether this Agitation be cauſed by *Attrition*, by Percuſſion, by Putrefaction, or a vital Motion in an Animal Body, *&c.* or any other way. Thus the Sea-water ſhines in a Storm; *Quickſilver* when *ſhaken in Vacuo*; a Cat's Back, or a Horſe's Neck, rubb'd by the Hand in the dark; Wood, Fleſh and Fiſh, when putrified.

The ſame admirable Author, in the new Queries annexed to the *Latin* Edition of his *Opticks*, thinks it probable, that there are yet ſome other *congenite Properties* of the Rays of Light beſides thoſe above deſcribed; one of which the Refraction of that ſtrange Body *Iſland Chryſtal* acquaints us with. This was firſt taken notice of by *Eraſmus Bartholinus*, but afterwards more accurately deſcribed by *Hugens* in his Book of *Light*, written in *French*. This Chryſtal is a pellucid and fiſſil Stone, equalling Rock Chryſtal or clear Water in Tranſparence; 'twill bear being white hot in the Fire, and after that will loſe its Tranſparence: By a very violent Heat it's reduced to a *Calx*, but will not melt nor run: Being macerated for a Day or two in Water, it alſo loſes its natural Politure; on rubbing, it diſcovers an Electrick Quality, and with *Aqua fortis* makes an Ebullition. It ſeems to be a kind of Talk. If a piece of this Chryſtal be laid on the Leaf of a Book, each Letter ſeen thro' the Chryſtal, by a kind of double Reflection, appears double: And if any Ray of Light fall on any of its Surfaces, either perpendicularly or obliquely, it is always divided by a double Refraction into two Rays; each of which is of the ſame Colour with the Incident Ray, and they appear equal to one another as to the Quality of Light. One of theſe two Refractions is conformable to the known Laws of Opticks; *viz.* That the Sine of the Incidence out of Air into the Chryſtal is to the Sine of Refraction : : as 5 is to 3. But the other, which may be called the *Unuſual Refraction*, is made thus: Let A D B C be the Surface of the Refracting Chryſtal, C the greateſt ſolid Angle belonging to that Surface: Let G E H F be the oppoſite Surface, to which the Line C K is perpendicular: This Perpendicular with the Line C F repreſenting the extream Edge of the Chryſtal contain an Angle of 19°. 5'. Join K F; in which take K L ſo, that the Angle K C L may be of 6°. 40'. but the Angle L C F of 12°. 23'. This being done, let the Line S T repreſent any Incident Ray of Light in the Point T; let T V be the refracted Ray; and what that is may be found by the given Ratio of the Sines of 5 to 3, according to the common Laws of *Opticks*. Then draw V X parallel and equal to K L, and ſo poſited that it may lie the ſame way towards V, as L doth in reſpect of K. Join T X; and that Line T X ſhall be the *unuſual Refracted Ray*, being carried by the new Refraction from T to X. If then the Incident Ray S T fall alſo perpendicularly on the Refracting Surface, thoſe two Rays T V, and T X, into which by Refraction it is divided, will become parallel to the two Lines C K and C L: and the other Ray will be tranſmitted perpendicularly, according to the common Laws of Opticks; and the other (*viz.* T X) diverging by this unuſual Refraction from the Perpendicular, will make with it the Angle V T X of about 6 degr. as is found by Experience.

And hence the Plane T V X, and ſuch like ſimilar Planes, which are parallel to the Plane C F K, may be called *the Planes of Perpendicular Refraction*; and that Part, Side or Place towards which the Lines K L and V X tend, and which are drawn from the Points K. and V. may be called the *Part*, *Place*, or *Side* of *Unuſual Refraction.*



In like manner *Rock Chryſtal* hath a double Refraction; but the Difference between the two Refractions is leſs and leſs conſpicuous, than in the *Iſland Chryſtal*.

When the Ray S T, which falling on the firſt Surface of the *Iſland Chryſtal*, is divided into the two Rays T V, and T X; and thoſe two Rays come to the latter Surface of the ſaid Chryſtal; then the Ray T X, which in the firſt Superficies is refracted in the *unuſual Ratio*, will be again refracted entire with the ſame *unuſual Ratio*, ſo that theſe two Rays will emerge out of the ſecond Surface in Lines parallel to the firſt incident Ray S T. For the ſame will happen alſo as to the Ray T V, which being refracted in the firſt Surface with the *uſual Ratio*, will alſo be again refracted at the ſecond with the *uſual Ratio*.

And if of two pieces of Iſland Chryſtal, one be ſo placed after another, that all the Surfaces of the latter be reſpectively parallel to thoſe of the former: Now alſo thoſe Rays, which in the firſt Surface of the firſt Chryſtal were refracted with the *uſual Ratio*, ſhall in all the latter Surfaces be refracted with the ſame *uſual Ratio*; and thoſe Rays, which in the firſt Surface of the former Chryſtal were refracted with the *unuſual Ratio*, ſhall in all the latter Surfaces be refracted with the *unuſual Ratio*: And the ſame thing will come to paſs when the Surface of the two Chryſtals are inclined one to another, ſo their *Planes* of *Perpendicular Refraction* be but parallel.

There is therefore ſome *congenite Difference* in the Rays of Light, that occaſions, as in this Experiment, ſome of them to be refracted in the *uſual Ratio* always, and others always in the *unuſual Ratio*; for if it were not *congenite*, but did ariſe from ſome *new Modifications* impreſſed on the Rays in the firſt Refraction, then that would be changed by the ſame kind of new Modifications in the three following Refractions. But no ſuch thing happens: But the Property continues always the ſame, and hath the very ſame Effect in the Rays in all thoſe Refractions: Wherefore this *unuſual Refraction* muſt depend on ſome *congenite Property* in the Rays of Light. And 'tis very well worth while to enquire, whether there may not be *other ſuch*, as yet unobſerved and unknown.

For one would ſuſpect that there are *divers Sides* of the Rays of Light, and thoſe endued with *divers* congenite Properties: For if the *Planes of Perpendicular Refraction* of the ſecond piece of Chryſtal be placed at Right Angles with the *Planes of Perpendicular Refraction* of the firſt Chryſtal; then will the Rays, which in their Projection thro' the firſt Chryſtal were refracted with the *uſual Ratio*, in paſſing thro' the ſecond be refracted with the *unuſual Ratio*; and thoſe Rays, which in paſſing thro' the firſt Chryſtal were refracted with the *unuſual Ratio*, ſhall in paſſing thro' the ſecond be refracted with the *uſual Ratio*. Wherefore there are not two divers kinds of Rays in their own Nature different; of which one ſort are always and in all Poſitions refracted with the *uſual*, and others with the *unuſual Ratio*: But theſe two kinds of Rays, as mentioned in the laſt Experiment, did only differ in this, that the Rays, according to their different Poſition, did with their different Sides reſpect the *Place, Region or Side of unuſual Refraction* in the Chryſtal: For in the preſent Experiment, one and the ſame Ray is refracted one way with the *uſual*, the other way with the *unuſual Ratio*, according to the Poſition of its Sides to thoſe of the Chryſtal. If the ſame *Sides* of any Ray look towards the ſame Parts of each Chryſtal, then will that Ray be refracted with *one* and the *ſame Ratio* in each Chryſtal; but if that Side of the Ray, which is turned towards the *Place of unuſual Refraction* in the former Chryſtal, be diſtant 90°. from that Side of the ſame Ray which looks towards the *Place of unuſual Refraction* of the ſecond Chryſtal (which may be done, by ſo turning the ſecond Chryſtal, that it ſhall look towards the former Chryſtal, and conſequently the Rays of Light themſelves in a different Poſition) that Ray will now be refracted in different Ratio's in the different Chryſtals. So that you may determine, whether the Rays, which fall on the ſecond Chryſtal, will be refracted in the *uſual* or *unuſual Ratio*. And for this there is nothing more required, than that the ſecond Chryſtal be ſo turned about, that its *Place or Region of unuſual Refraction* be accordingly poſited on this or that Side of the Ray.

Wherefore every Ray may be conſidered as having four Sides; two of which being directly oppoſite to one another, cauſe that the Ray be always refracted in the *unuſual Ratio*, whenever either of thoſe Sides is turned towards the Side or Place of *unuſual Refraction* in the Chryſtal: But the other two Sides, as often as either of them is turned towards the Side of *unuſual Refraction* in the Chryſtal, do yet *cauſe* the Ray to be refracted with the *uſual Ratio*. The two former Sides of the Ray therefore may be called the *Sides of unuſual*, the two latter of *uſual Refraction*. And becauſe theſe *Diſpoſitions* were in the Rays before they fell on the 2d, 3d, and 4th Surface of the 2 Chryſtals, nor were they at all changed by the Refraction of the Rays in their Paſſage thro' thoſe Surfaces, but the Rays were refracted by one and the ſame Law in every one of the four Surfaces, it ſeems that theſe *Diſpoſitions* are properly *congenite* to the Rays of Light, and were not at all changed by the firſt Refraction; but that it is on the account of theſe *Diſpoſitions* in the Rays, that they were refracted in their Incidence on the *firſt* Surface of the *firſt* Chryſtal, ſome in the *uſual*, and ſome in the *unuſual Ratio*, according as their *Sides* of *uſual* or *unuſual Refraction* at that time reſpected the Sides or Place of *unuſual Refraction* in that Chryſtal.

All the Rays of Light therefore have two oppoſite Sides, in which the *Property is congenite*, on which the *unuſual Refraction* depends; and the other two Sides are *without* any ſuch *Property*. And it requires yet further to be conſidered, whether there be not even *other Properties of Light*, by which the Sides of the Rays *differ*, and are *diſtinguiſhed* from one another.

After this he ſhews, that in an *Oblique* Incidence of the Rays upon the *firſt* Chryſtal, the ſame *Difference* between them appears, as when they fall *perpendicularly* to the former Properties.

From the whole therefore may be very juſtly concluded, That all thoſe *Hypotheſes* are falſe and precarious which have been yet advanced, in order to explain the *Phænomena* of Light by *new Modifications of the Rays*; for they do not depend on any ſuch *Modifications*, but on *congenite* and *immutable* Properties, eſſentially inherent in the Rays.

And equally erroneous alſo are thoſe *Hypotheſes*, which attempt to explain the *Phænomena* of Light by any *Preſſure* or *Pulſe* impreſſed upon the *fluid Medium* by Motion; for theſe at long run depend upon the *new* and *different Modifications* of the Rays, and ſo fall in with the other.

But further, if Light conſiſted only in a *Preſſure* upon the *Medium*, it muſt be either without any *local Motion*; and then 'tis impoſſible to account for the Agitation and Heat produced in Bodies by the Refraction and Reflection of the Rays: Or if it be ſuppoſed to conſiſt in Motion propagated to all Diſtances in an Inſtant, to that muſt be required an *infinite Force* acting every Moment, and in each lucid Particle. But did Light conſiſt in a *Preſſure* or a *Motion* propagated thro' a *fluid Medium*, whether it propagated inſtantaneouſly, or in time, it could not be done in Right Lines, but muſt inflect back upon itſelf in a Shadow; for *Preſſure* or *Motion* in a fluid Medium, whenever it meets with any Obſtacle which may impede Part of its Motion, cannot be propagated in *Right Lines*, but muſt be inflected back towards itſelf, and diſuſed every way throughout the *quieſcent Medium* which lies beyond the Obſtacle.

The Force of Gravity tends downwards; and yet the Preſſure of the Parts of Water, which ariſes only from the Force of Gravity, tends with an equable Force every way, and is propagated with equal Eaſe by crooked Lines as by ſtrait. *Waves*, on the Surface of Water, where they fall on the Surface of any large Obſtacle, inflect back upon themſelves, and are dilated and diffuſed gradually in the quieſcent Water lying beyond that Obſtacle. The Waves, Vibrations, or Pulſes of Air, in which Sounds conſiſt, are manifeſtly inflected, tho' not ſo much as thoſe of Water; for the Sound of a Bell, or of a great Gun, can be heard over a Hill, interpoſed between the Ear and Eye, and ſounding Body: And we find that Sound is propagated as eaſily by crooked as ſtrait Tubes; whereas Light is never obſerved to move in curve Lines, nor to be inflected back ſo as to ſhadow itſelf. Indeed there is a kind of Inflection of the Rays of Light, as hath been before mentioned; but that is not *ad Umbram*, but a contrary way, and is only found in a Ray's paſſing by and very near the extream Edge of ſome Body; and then as ſoon as it is paſt the Body, it goes on *ſtrait* again.

The *Rays of Light* are therefore certainly *little Particles*, actually emitted from the *Lucent Body*, and *refracted* by ſome *Attraction*, by which *Light*, and the *Bodies* on which it falls, do mutually act upon one another; for ſuch Particles or Corpuſcles thro' uniform Mediums will be tranſmitted in right Lines without any Inflection *in Umbram*, as we find the Rays of Light are: They may have alſo *divers Properties*, and which they may preſerve immurable in their own Paſſages thro' divers Mediums; which agrees with the Nature of the Rays of Light. *Pellucid Bodies act* upon the Rays of Light at *ſome Diſtance*, when they refract, reflect and inflect them; and the Rays of Light reciprocally act upon them, at ſome little Diſtance alſo, by agitating and heating their Particles. And this *Action* and *Re action*, which is performed at *ſome Diſtance*, is mighty like what we call the *Force of Attraction*, or *Gravity*, in other Bodies. And if the Cauſe of *Refraction* be the *Attraction* of the Rays, he ſhews in his admirable *Principia*, that the *Sines of Incidence muſt be to the Sines of Refraction in a given Ratio*; as in Fact we find the thing to be. The Rays of Light, in paſſing out of Glaſs into a *Vacuum*, are *inflected* towards the Glaſs, and, if they fall too obliquely, will revert back again to the Glaſs, and *be totally reflected*. Now the Cauſe of this Reflection cannot be attributed to any Reſiſtance of the *Void* or *Vacuum*, but entirely to ſome *Force* or *Power* in the Glaſs, which attracts or draws back again the Rays as they are paſſing into the *Vacuum*. And this appears from hence, That if you wet the poſterior Surface of the Glaſs with Water, Oil, or liquid and clear Honey, or with a Solution of Quickſilver; then the Rays, which would otherwiſe have been *reflected*, will paſs into and thro' that Liquor. Which plainly ſhews, that the Rays are not reflected till they come to that *poſterior Surface* of the Glaſs, nor till they begin to *go out* of it too. But if at their going out they fall into any of the aforeſaid Liquors, they will then not be *reflected*, but *go on* in their *former Courſe*; the Reaſon of which is, that the *Attraction* of the Glaſs is counter-balanced by the *Attraction* of the Parts of the Liquor which adhere to its Surface. And this appears yet plainer in the Experiment of two Glaſs Priſms, or the Object Glaſſes of two long Teleſcopes, one of which ſhall be plane (on one ſide), the other a little convex, and then compreſſing them ſo that they do neither quite touch one another throughout, and yet have their Surfaces very near; for then that Light which falls on the hinder Surface of the firſt Glaſs, and in that Place where the Glaſſes are not diſtant one from another above $\frac{1}{100000}$ of an Inch, will be totally tranſmitted thro' that Surface and the interjected Air or Vacuity, and will enter into the ſecond Glaſs (as he ſhews in his 1ſt, 4th, and 8th Obſervations of the firſt Part of his 2d Book of his *Opticks*). But if the ſecond Glaſs be moved a little farther off, then the Light, coming out of the hinder Surface of the firſt Glaſs into that Air or *Vacuum*, will be turned back again towards the Glaſs, and reflected. Wherefore 'tis plain, that the Rays are drawn back by ſome *Force* that is inherent in the firſt Glaſs, ſince there is nothing elſe that can occaſion it.

To account alſo for that odd *Phænomenon* of the Rays of Light, which he calls *their Fits of eaſy Tranſmiſſion and Reflection*, he judges that there is nothing more required, than that the Rays ſhould be very ſmall Corpuſcles of Matter, which either by their *Attraction, or ſome other Force*, do excite certain *Vibrations* in the Bodies on which they act; which Vibrations, being *ſwifter* than the *Motion of the Rays*, do ſucceſſively outſtrip or get before them, and ſo agitate them as alternately to increaſe or diminiſh their Velocity; and therefore produce thoſe *Fits* in the Rays of Light.

And he thinks it very likely, that the *Unuſual Refraction*, diſcovered to be in the *Iſland Chryſtal* above-mentioned, is cauſed by ſome *Attracting Force*, which is inherent in certain *Sides* of the *Rays* and of the *Particles* of the Chryſtal. For if there were not ſome ſuch *Force* or *Virtue* in ſome Part of the Chryſtal, and not in the others, in order to diſtort and bend the Rays towards the Sides or Parts of *Unuſual Refraction*, it could not be, that the Rays, which fall perpendicularly upon the Chryſtal, ſhould both in their Ingreſs and Egreſs be ſo refracted one way rather than another, as that they ſhould alſo perpendicularly emerge by a now contrary Poſition of the *Place or Region of Unuſual Refraction* in the Surface of the ſecond Chryſtal; the Chryſtal plainly acting upon the Rays *after* they have paſſed thro' it, and are got into the Air, or into a *Vacuum*.

And becauſe the Chryſtal, by that Force, doth not act on the Rays, but when the proper correſponding Sides of the Rays of Light are turned towards the Places or Parts of *Unuſual Refraction* in the Chryſtal, it appears that there is alſo ſome Force or Virtue in the Sides of the Rays themſelves, correſponding to that Force inherent in thoſe Parts of the Chryſtal, almoſt after the ſame manner as the two Poles of the Magnet anſwer to one another. Which Virtue in the Magnet, as it is capable of being increaſed and diminiſhed, and is not any where to be found but in the Magnet and in Iron; ſo this Virtue of the refracting Rays which fall perpendicularly upon it, is greater in the *Iſland* than in the *Rock Chryſtal*, and is as yet found no where elſe.

Not that he thinks this Virtue to be *Magnetical*; for it ſeems to be of a different Nature. But let it be what it will, it can ſcarce be conceived that the Rays of Light, unleſs they be allowed to be really Corpuſcles or Particles of Matter, can have any ſuch permanent *Force* in two of their Sides, and not have any ſuch thing, at the ſame time, in their two other; and this without any regard to the *Poſition* with which they reſpect the Space or *Medium* thro' which they paſs.

And yet tho' Light be certainly a Body, it is almoſt impoſſible to conceive the Smallneſs of its Corpuſcles. But however, that they are exceeding minute, may be gathered from theſe Conſiderations: (1.) That they freely pervade all tranſparent Bodies, ſuch as Chryſtal, Glaſs, ſeveral Pebbles and Gems; and almoſt all Fluids, but Mercury; and paſs where no other Fluid, how thin ſoever, can enter; and yet no Eye hath ever been able to diſcover the conſtituent Particles of the groſſeſt Fluid. (2.) It may be propagated from innumerable different *Luminous Bodies*, without any conſiderable Oppoſition to one another, as Dr. *Cheyne* ſhews by this Experiment: Suppoſe a Plate of Metal, having at the top the ſmalleſt Hole that can be made, were erected *perpendicularly* on an *Horizontal Plane*, and that about it were ſet innumerable *Luminous Objects* of about the ſame Height with the Plate, at an ordinary Diſtance from it; then will the Light, proceeding from every one of theſe Objects, be propagated thro' this ſmall Hole, without interfering. This will appear by applying a dark Object, in a ſtrait Line, againſt the luminous Body; for the Light of this Body will thro' the Hole be received upon the dark Body. Now it is impoſſible that ſo many different *Streams* of Light could be tranſmitted thro' ſo ſmall a Hole, were not the Particles of Light extreamly little. To which may be added, (3.) That if they were not very minute Corpuſcles, their amazing Velocity is ſuch, that they would pierce thro' all Kinds of ſolid Bodies almoſt as eaſily as they do Vacuities; whereas we ſee the Rays of Light to be regularly reflected from ſome Bodies. (4.) We find alſo that innumerable different Spheres of Light may be propagated from their ſeveral luminous Centres within our Horizon, without interfering. How many Millions of Candles and Flambeaus, ſending all out their Tides of Light, is it poſſible for the Eye to ſee together, without their being confounded one with another? Which ſhews both the exceeding Smallneſs of the Particles of Light, and alſo the Largeneſs of the Vacuities between the Particles of Air and other Bodies.

How extreamly ſwift the Particles of Light move, may be gathered from the Experiment of Mr. *Romer*; wherein he finds that the Rays of Light paſs from the Sun to us in about 10 Minutes of Time: And Mr. *Hugens* hath proved in his *Coſmotheoros*, that a Bullet diſcharged from the Mouth of a Cannon, and not abating of its firſt Velocity, would be 25 Years before it reach the Sun. Now the *Via percurſa* being the ſame in both, *the Velocities will be reciprocally as the Times*; that is, the Velocity of Light to that of a Cannon-Bullet, will be to that of a Cannon-Bullet, perſiſting in its greateſt Swiftneſs, as 25 Years to 10 Minutes; or as 1314700 is to one, nearly: So that the Motion of Light is above a Million of times ſwifter than that of a Cannon Ball.

Moreover, the Diſtance between the Sun and Earth is at leaſt 12000 Diameters of the Earth; but ſuppoſe it but 10000, then will Light run 1000 Diameters in a Minute, or $16\frac{2}{3}$ Diameters in a Second; that is, at leaſt 130000 Miles in one Second; which is Motion almoſt incredibly and really amazingly ſwift. But the extraordinary Effects of Light and Heat ſeem to require all this; and we ſee how powerfully it acts (being congregated) on the moſt compact ſolid Bodies; and we never find any Abatement of its Force ariſing from a Diminution of its Velocity.

See Mr. *Hawkſbee*'s Experiments about the Production of Light *in Vacuo* by the Attrition of Bodies, in *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 304, and in N° 307; and by the Effluvia of one Glaſs falling on another in Motion, *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 309, 310.

LIGHTS. Ships of War are in the Night-time very well diſtinguiſhed by the *Lights* that they hang out; for in a Fleet the Admiral carries three Lights on the Poop, and one on the Main-Top; the Vice-Admiral hath two on his Poop, and one on his Main-Top; the Rear-Admiral hath but one on his Poop, and one on his Main-Top; the Vice-Admiral of each particular Squadron hath only two on his Poop, but none on his Main-Top; the Rear-Admiral of each Squadron hath only one on his Poop. But when the whole Fleet carry their Lights, then the Rear-Admiral is diſtinguiſhed by carrying two Lights, the one hoiſted a Yard above the other, on the Enſign-Staff; and in caſe of foul Weather and a dark Night, every Ship muſt carry a Light.

LIGULA, in our *Latin* Law ſignifies a Copy, Exemplification, or Tranſcript of any Court Roll or Deed.

LIMBERS, in *Gunnery*, are a kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March. It is compoſed of two Shafts wide enough to receive a Horſe between them (which Horſe is called the *Fillet Horſe*.) Theſe Shafts are joined by two Bars of Wood and a Bolt of Iron at the end, and have a pair of ſmall Wheels: On the Axletree riſes a ſtrong Iron Spike, on which the Train of the Carriage is put upon a March: But when a Gun is on Action, theſe *Limbers* are run out behind her.

LINE of the *True* Place / *Apparent* } of a Planet, is a right Line drawn from { *Earth's Centre,* / *Eye of the Spectator* } thro' the Planet, and continued as far as the fixed Stars.

LINE *of Meaſures*, in the Stereographick Projection of the Sphere in *Plano*, is that Line in which the Plane of a great Circle, perpendicular to the Plane of the Projection and that oblique Circle which is to be projected, interſects the Plane of the Projection. Or it is the common Section of a Plane paſſing thro' the Eye Point, and thro' the Centre of the Primitive, and at right Angles, to any oblique Circle which is to be projected, and in which the Centre and Pole of ſuch Circle will be found.

Line of *Direction*, of the Earth's Axis in the *Pythagorean* Syſtem of Aſtronomy, is the Line connecting the two Poles of the Ecliptick, and of the Equator, when they are projected on the Plane of the former.

LINE *of the Section*, in Perſpective, is the Interſection or Contact of the *Plane to be projected* with the *Glaſs or Diaphanous Plane*.

LINE *of Lines*, on the Sector, is a Scale of equal Parts on each Leg, and running from the Centre. This is divided actually into 100 equal Parts, and ſometimes into more, when the Inſtrument is large. There are only the Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, placed on the Lines; and therefore they ſometimes ſtand for themſelves alone, and ſometimes ſignify ten times, or an hundred, or a thouſand times themſelves, according as the Matter ſhall require.

The Uſes of the *Line of Lines*.

1. *To increaſe or diminiſh a Line of any given Length, according to any Ratio required.*

Suppoſe the Line were 6½ Inches in length; apply it into the Sector by way of parallel Entrance, ſo that each Foot of the Compaſſes ſtand in 6½ in *Line of Lines*, and then let the Sector be kept at that Angle. Then if you wou'd have it increaſed in the Proportion of 9¼ to 6½; or diminiſhed in the Proportion of 2¼ to 6½, &c. let the Sector lie, and take with the Compaſs the parallel Diſtances between thoſe Points of 9¼ and 9¼; or of 2¼ and 2¼, in the *Line of Lines* of each Leg, and that will give you the Length required.

2. *To divide a given Line into any Number of Parts; as ſuppoſe into 9.*

Apply the Line over from 9 to 9 in the *Line of Lines*; and keeping the Sector of that Angle, take the Diſtance between 1 and 1, and that will be ⅑ Part of the Line.

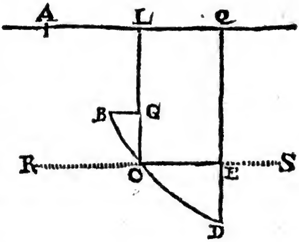
3. *To find what Proportion two or more Lines bear to one another.*

Apply the greater or greateſt over from 10 to 10 at the ends of Lines; and then taking any of the other, and applying it over parallel to the former, it will mark out ſuch Numbers as ſhall expreſs its Proportion to the greateſt Line: as ſuppoſe the Compaſſes pointed to 30 and 30; then will the greateſt Line be to it as 100 . is to 30, &c.

4. To work Proportions with the Sector, proceed juſt as you do in finding a 3d or 4th Proportional to 2 or 3 Lines given Geometrically. See *Proportion*, Vol. I.

LINEA *Celerrimi Deſcenſus*, is that Curve which a Body would deſcribe in its Deſcent, if it moved the ſwifteſt poſſible: The Inveſtigation of which was firſt, I think, propoſed as a Problem by Mr. *John Bernoulli*, and hath been ſolved by his Brother *James*, and ſeveral others; and very eaſily thus, by Mr. *John Craig*, in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 268.

Suppoſe B C, C D, two infinitely ſmall Parts of the Curve ſought: Then, ſince the Nature of the Curve is to be ſuch, that the Deſcent of the Body from B to D, after its Fall from the Horizontal Line A Q, is to be in the leaſt time poſſible; we muſt find in the Line R S (drawn parallel to A Q ſo, that the Differences between any two Ordinates to the Curve, as of G C, D E, may be equal) a Point in which this muſt happen.



Now the Velocity of the Body in the Point C is $= \sqrt{:LC}$; and its Velocity in the Point D, as $\sqrt{:QD}$. Wherefore $\left(\frac{BC}{\sqrt{:LC}}\right)$ is = to the Time of the Deſcent thro' BC, as $\frac{CD}{\sqrt{:QD}}$ = to the Time of the Deſcent thro' CD. by *Prop.* 54. *Newton. Princ.* Wherefore the Point C muſt be ſuch, as that $\frac{BC}{\sqrt{:LC}} + \frac{CD}{\sqrt{:QD}}$ muſt be a *Minimum*, or the leaſt poſſible. Suppoſe then the Points B and D to be fix'd; let GC (= DE) $= m$: LC $= b$, and QD $= p$, all invariable Quantities: and let the flowing Quantities BG $= n$: and CE $= z$.

Wherefore $\frac{\sqrt{:m^2+n^2}}{\sqrt{:b}} + \frac{\sqrt{:m^2+z^2}}{\sqrt{:p}}$ = to a *Mini-*

Minimum. And conſequently $\frac{\dot{u}u}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{m^2+u^2}}+\frac{\dot{z}z}{p^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{m^2+z^2}}=0$. But $\dot{u}=-\dot{z}$ (becauſe $u+z=$ to an invariable Quantity.) Wherefore $\frac{u}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{m^2+u^2}}=\frac{z}{p^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{m^2+z^2}}$: Wherefore 'tis plain that $\frac{u}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{m^2+u^2}}=$ to an invariable Quantity. Let then the *Abſciſſa* A L $=x$; the Ordinate L C $=y$: And therefore B G $=\dot{x}$. G C $=\dot{y}$. B C $=\sqrt{:\dot{x}\dot{x}}$. and let *a* be any invariable Line. Then will $\frac{\dot{x}}{y^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{:\dot{x}\dot{x}+\dot{y}\dot{y}}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{:a}}$. Wherefore $\dot{x}\sqrt{a}=y\times\sqrt{\dot{x}\dot{x}+\dot{y}\dot{y}}$. But in every Curve $\dot{x}$ is to $\sqrt{\dot{x}\dot{x}+\dot{y}\dot{y}}$, as the Subtangent to the Tangent: Wherefore the Nature of this Curve is ſuch, that the Subtangent is to the Tangent as $\sqrt{:a}$, is to the $\sqrt{:y}$. which is known to be the Property of the Cycloid; where the Tangent is parallel to the Chord of a Conterminous Ark in the generating Circle, whoſe Diameter is *a*, and its Vertex downward.

LINES *of Solids.* See *Solids.*

LINES *of Superficies* or *Surfaces.* See *Surfaces.*

LINES *of Chords.* See *Chords.*

LINES *of Tangents.* See *Tangents.*

LINES *of Secants.* See *Secants.*

LINSTOCK, is a ſhort Staff of Wood about 3 Foot long, having at one End a piece of Iron divided into 2 Branches, each of which hath a Notch to hold a piece of Match, and a Screw to faſten it there. The other End of the Staff is ſhod alſo with Iron, and pointed to ſtick into the Ground. 'Tis uſed by the Gunners in firing Cannon.

LIQUID, is a Word uſed by the Civilians in this Senſe, *for a Thing's being apparently proved,* as they ſay: A Creditor would be injur'd, ſhould a Debt which is clearly due be ſtop'd, on the Pretence of another Debt that is not *Liquid,* or apparently proved.

LIQUIDUM *Nervorum,* is that Juice or Fluid which Nerves carry in their Canals, and is uſually called the *Nervous Juice.*

LIVER. See *Hepar.*

LOAD, is the Miners Word, eſpecially in the Tin Mines, for a Vein of Ore.

LOCAL *Colours,* in Painting, are ſuch as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture; and they are ſo called to diſtinguiſh them from the *Claro-Obſcuro*: Which ſee.

LOCATIO-*Conductio,* in the Civil Law, is a Contract of the Law of Nations, whereby the Uſe of a Thing, or the Service and Labour of a Perſon, is gained for ſome Time for a certain Reward.

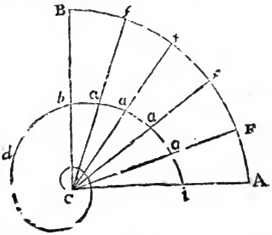
LOCUS *Reſolutus,* according to *Pappus*'s Account of it in *Libr.* 7mo *Mathem. Coll.* is, That it is a proper peculiar Matter, after the common Conſtitution of the Elements of Geometry, contrived for ſuch Perſons as would obtain a ready and eaſy Method of ſolving ſuch Problems as ſhall be propoſed to them. (See *Reſolution* in Vol. I.) On this Subject *Euclide, Apollonius Pergæus, Eratoſthenes* and *Ariſtæus Senior,* are the only Writers among the ancient Geometers. *Euclide*'s Tracts are *Datorum Liber Unus*; *Locorum ad Superficiem Duo*; *Poriſmatum Tres. Apollonius, de Sectione Rationis* (lately put out at *Oxon* by Mr. *Halley*) *Libri Duo*: *De Sectione Spatii Libri Duo*; *Tactionum Libri Duo*: *Inclinationum Duo*; *Planorum Locorum Duo*: *Conicorum Octo.* Of *Ariſtæus,* there were *Locorum Solidorum Libri Quinque.* And of *Eratoſthenes, Duo Libri de Medietatibus.*

There are two Kinds, ſaith *Pappus,* of this *Reſolution*; one, where bare Truth in Theory only is purſued; which therefore he calls the *Contemplative Method or Theoretic*: and the other, where we inveſtigate ſomething which we propoſe to have done; and this is called the *Problematic Method.* What this *Reſolution* or *Analyſis* of the Ancients was, you may ſee in the Learned Mr. *Halley*'s Edition of *Apollonius de Sectione Rationis* abovementioned; and a good Attempt towards its Reſtitution in a Modern *Spaniſh* Author, *Hugo de Omerique,* his *Analyſis Geometrica,* printed at *Cales* 1698.

LODEMANAGE, was anciently the Term for the Hire of a Pilot, when he conducted a Ship from Place to Place.

LODE-SHIP, was formerly the Name of a ſmall fiſhing Veſſel. *Vid.* 31 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 3. *c.* 2.

LOGARITHMICK-*Spiral,* is a Curve generated by the equable Motion of the Radius of a Circle thro' equal Arks of the Circumference; while at the ſame time a Point in that Radius is ſuppoſed to move from the Ark towards the Centre, with a Retardation of Motion in a Geometric Proportion. As ſuppoſe there be a Quadrant of a Circle, as *BCA,* and any equal Diviſions in the Ark, as *AF* = *Ff* = *ff,* &c. with 5 correſponding Radii, ſuppoſe as *CA, CF, Cf,* &c.



whoſe Parts or Portions *C* 1, *Ca, Ca,* &c. are Geometrically proportional; then if a Line, as 1, *a, a, b, d, C,* be drawn thro' thoſe Points, it will be the *Logarithmick-Spiral. Vid. Guido Grand. Theorem. Hugen. Cap.* 1.

LOGARITHMS. The Learned and Ingenious Mr. *Halley,* Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry in *Oxon.* and *F. R. S.* hath in *Phil. Tranſact.* N° 216. and ſince that, in *Sherwin's Mathematical Tables,* publiſhed a moſt compendious and eaſy Method of conſtructing the *Logarithms*; and this exemplified and demonſtrated from the Nature of Numbers, without any regard to the Hyperbola, or any other Curves: Together with a ſpeedy Method of finding the Number anſwering to any given Logarithm. *See the Preface to* Sherwin's Math. Tables, *p.* 14, &c.

A
TABLE
OF
LOGARITHMS

For Numbers increaſing orderly from 1 to 10000, with their Differences.

Whereby the Logarithm of any Number under 10000 *may be readily taken.*

Nu.	Log.	Nu.	Log.	Nu.	Log.	Nu.	Log.
1	0.0000000	26	1.4149733	51	1.7075702	76	1.8808136
2	0.3010300	27	1.4313637	52	1.7160033	77	1.8864907
3	0.4771212	28	1.4471580	53	1.7242759	78	1.8920946
4	0.6020600	29	1.4623980	54	1.7323937	79	1.8976271
5	0.6989700	30	1.4771212	55	1.7403627	80	1.9030900
6	0.7781512	31	1.4913617	56	1.7481880	81	1.9084850
7	0.8450980	32	1.5051500	57	1.7558748	82	1.9138138
8	0.9030900	33	1.5185139	58	1.7634280	83	1.9190781
9	0.9542425	34	1.5314789	59	1.7708520	84	1.9242793
10	1.0000000	35	1.5440680	60	1.7781512	85	1.9294189
11	1.0413927	36	1.5563025	61	1.7853298	86	1.9344984
12	1.0791812	37	1.5682017	62	1.7923917	87	1.9395192
13	1.1139433	38	1.5797836	63	1.7993405	88	1.9444827
14	1.1461280	39	1.5910646	64	1.8061800	89	1.9493900
15	1.1760912	40	1.6020600	65	1.8129133	90	1.9542425
6	1.2041200	41	1.6127838	66	1.8195439	91	1.9590414
7	1.2304489	42	1.6232493	67	1.8260748	92	1.9637878
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19	1.2787536	44	1.6434527	69	1.8388491	94	1.9731278
20	1.3010300	45	1.6532125	70	1.8450980	95	1.9777236
21	1.3222193	46	1.6627578	71	1.8512583	96	1.9822712
22	1.3424227	47	1.6720978	72	1.8573325	97	1.9867717
23	1.3617278	48	1.6812412	73	1.8633229	98	1.9912261
24	1.3802112	49	1.6901961	74	1.8692317	99	1.9956352
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104	0170333	0174507	0178677	0182843	0187005
105	0211893	0216027	0220157	0224284	0228406
106	0253059	0257154	0261245	0265333	0269416
107	0293838	0297895	0301948	0305997	0310043
108	0334237	0338257	0342273	0346284	0350293
109	0374265	0378247	0382226	0386202	0390173
110	0413927	0417873	0421816	0425755	0429691
111	0453230	0457140	0461048	0464952	0468852
112	0492180	0496056	0499928	0503767	0507663
113	0530784	0534626	0538464	0542299	0536130
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115	0606978	0610753	0614525	0618293	0622058
116	0644580	0648322	0652061	0655797	0659530
117	0681859	0685569	0689276	0692980	0696681
118	0718820	0722499	0726175	0729847	0733517
119	0755470	0759118	0762762	0766404	3870043
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121	0827854	0831441	0835026	0838608	0842187
122	0863598	0867157	0870712	0874264	0877814
123	0899051	0902580	0906107	0909631	0913151
124	0934217	0937718	0941216	0944711	0948204
125	0969100	0972573	0976043	0979511	0982975
126	1003705	1007151	1010593	1014033	1017471
127	1038037	1041455	1044871	1048284	1051694
128	1072100	1075491	1078880	1082266	1085650
129	1105897	1109262	1112625	1115985	1119343
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131	1172713	1176027	1179338	1182647	1185954
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133	1238516	1241780	1245042	1248301	1251558
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136	1335389	1338581	1341771	1344958	1348144
137	1367206	1370374	1373541	1376705	1379867
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143	1553360	1556396	1559430	1562462	1565491
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146	1643529	1646502	1649474	1652443	1655411
147	1673173	1676127	1679078	1682027	1684975
148	1702617	1705550	1708482	1711411	1714339
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151	1789769	1792645	1795518	1798389	1801259
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155	1903317	1906118	1908917	1911714	1914510
156	1931246	1934029	1936810	1939590	1942367
157	1958996	1961762	1964525	1967287	1970047
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159	2013971	2016702	2019431	2022158	2024883
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163	2121876	2124540	2127201	2129862	2132521
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9578466	9578945	9579423	9579902	9580380	479
9583249	9583727	9584205	9584683	9585161	478
9588027	9588505	9588982	9589459	9589937	478
9592799	9593276	9593753	9594230	9594707	477
9597567	9598043	9598520	9598996	9599472	477
9602329	9602805	9603280	9603756	9604232	476
9607086	9607561	9608036	9608511	9608987	476
9611837	9612312	9612787	9613261	9613736	475
9616583	9617058	9617532	9618006	9618481	475
9621325	9621799	9622272	9622746	9623220	474
9626061	9626534	9627007	9627481	9627954	474
9630792	9631264	9631737	9632210	9632683	473
9635517	9635990	9636462	9636934	9637406	472
9640238	9640710	9641181	9641653	9642125	472
9644953	9645425	9645896	9646367	9646838	471
9649654	9650134	9650605	9651076	9651546	471
9654369	9654839	9655309	9655780	9656250	470
9659069	9659539	9660009	9660478	9660948	470
9663764	9664233	9664703	9665172	9665641	469
9668454	9668923	9669392	9669860	9670329	469
9673139	9673607	9674076	9674544	9675012	468
9677819	9678287	9678754	9679222	9679690	468
9682494	9682961	9683428	9683895	9684362	467
9687164	9687630	9688097	9688564	9689030	467
9691829	9692295	9692761	9693227	9693693	466
9696488	9696954	9697420	9697885	9698351	466
9701143	9701608	9702074	9702539	9703004	465
9705793	9706258	9706722	9707187	9707652	465
9710438	9710902	9711366	9711830	9712294	464
9715078	9715542	9716005	9716469	9716932	464
9719713	9720176	9720639	9721102	9721565	463
9724343	9724805	9725268	9725731	9726193	463
9728968	9729430	9729892	9730354	9730816	462
9733588	9734050	9734511	9734973	9735435	462
9738203	9738664	9739125	9739587	9740048	461
9742814	9743274	9743735	9744196	9744656	461
9737419	9747879	9748340	9748800	9749260	460
9752020	9752479	9752939	9753399	9753858	460
9756615	9757075	9757534	9757993	9758452	459
9761205	9761665	9762124	9762582	9763041	459
9765792	9766251	9766709	9767167	9767625	458
9770373	9770831	9771289	9771747	9772204	458
9774950	9775407	9775864	9776322	9776779	458
9779521	9779978	9780435	9780892	9781348	457
9784088	9784544	9785001	9785457	9785913	457
9788650	9789106	9789562	9790017	9790473	456
9793207	9793662	9794118	9794573	9795028	456
9797759	9798214	9798669	9799124	9799579	455
9802307	9802761	9803216	9803670	9804125	455
9806850	9807304	9807758	9808212	9808666	454
9811388	9811841	9812295	9812748	9813202	454

Num.	0	1	2	3	4
958	9813655	9814108	9814562	9815015	9815468
959	9818186	9818639	9819092	9819544	9819997
960	9822712	9823165	9823617	9824069	9824522
961	9827134	9827686	9828138	9828589	9829041
962	9831751	9832202	9832654	9833105	9833556
963	9836263	9836714	9837165	9837616	9838066
964	9840770	9841221	9841671	9842122	9842572
965	9845273	9845723	9846173	9846623	9847073
966	9849771	9850221	9850670	9851120	9851569
967	9854265	9854714	9855163	9855612	9856061
968	9858754	9859202	9859651	9860099	9860548
969	9863238	9863686	9864134	9864582	9865030
970	9867717	9868165	9868613	9869060	9869508
971	9872192	9872640	9873087	9873534	9873981
972	9876663	9877109	9877556	9878003	9878449
973	9881128	9881575	9882021	9882467	9882913
974	9885590	9886035	9886481	9886927	9887373
975	9890046	9890402	9890937	9891382	9891828
976	9894498	9894943	9895388	9895833	9896278
977	9898946	9899390	9899835	9900279	9900723
978	9903389	9903833	9904277	9904721	9505164
979	9907827	9908270	9908714	9909158	9909601
980	9912261	9912704	9913147	9913590	9914033
981	9916690	9917133	9917575	9918018	9918461
982	9921115	9921557	9921999	9922441	9922884
983	9925535	9925977	9926419	9926860	9927302
984	9929951	9930392	9930834	9931275	9931716
985	9934362	9934803	9935244	9935685	9936126
986	9938769	9939210	9939650	9940090	9940531
987	9943172	9943612	9944051	9944491	9944931
988	9947569	9948009	9948448	9948888	9949327
989	9951963	9952402	9952841	9953280	9953719
990	9956352	9956791	9957229	9957668	9958106
991	9960737	9961175	9961613	9962051	9962189
992	9965117	9965554	9965992	9966430	9966868
993	9969492	9969930	9970367	9970804	9971242
994	9973864	9974301	9974738	9975174	9975611
995	9978231	9978667	9979104	9979540	9979976
996	9982593	9983029	9983465	9983901	9984337
997	9986952	9987357	9987823	9988258	9988694
998	9991305	9991740	9992176	9992611	9993046
999	9995655	9995090	9996524	9996959	9997393

The END *of*

5	6	7	8	9		Diff.
9815921	9816374	9816827	9817280	9817733		453
9820450	9820902	9821355	9821807	9822260		453
9824974	9825426	9825878	9826330	9826782		452
9829493	9829945	9830396	9830848	9831299		452
9834007	9834459	9834910	9835361	9835812		451
9838517	9838968	9839419	9839869	9840320		451
9843022	9843473	9843923	9844373	9844823		450
9847523	9847973	9848422	9848873	9849322		450
9852019	9852468	9852917	9853366	9853816		450
9856510	9856959	9857407	9857856	9858305		449
9860996	9861445	9861893	9862341	9862790		448
9865478	9865926	9866374	9860822	9867270		448
9869955	9870403	9870850	9871298	9871745		447
9874428	9874875	9875322	9875769	9876216		447
9878896	9879343	9879789	9880236	9880632		447
9883360	9883806	9884252	9884698	9885144		446
9887818	9888264	9888710	9889155	9889601		416
9892273	9892718	9893163	9893608	9894050		445
9896722	9897167	9897612	9898056	9898501		445
9901168	9901612	9902056	9902500	9902944		444
9905608	9906052	9906496	9906940	9907383		444
9910044	9910488	9910931	9911374	9911818		443
9914476	9914919	9915362	9915805	9916247		443
9918903	9919345	9919788	9920230	9920673		442
9923326	9923768	9924210	9924651	9925093		442
9927744	9928185	9928627	9929068	9929510		442
9932157	9932598	9933039	9933480	9933921		441
9936566	9937007	9937448	9937888	9938329		441
9940971	9941411	9941851	9942291	9942731		440
9945371	9945811	9946251	9946690	9947130		440
9949767	9950206	9950645	9951085	9951524		440
9954158	9954597	9955036	9955474	9955913		439
9958545	9958983	9959422	9959860	9960298		439
9962927	9963365	9963803	9964241	9964679		438
9967305	9967743	9968180	9968618	9969055		438
9971679	9972116	9972553	9972990	9973427		437
9976048	9976485	9976921	9977358	9977794		437
9980413	9980849	9981285	9981721	9982157		437
9984773	9985209	9985645	9986080	9986516		436
9989129	9989564	9990000	9990435	9990870		435
9993481	9993916	9994350	9994785	9995220		435
9997828	9998262	9998697	9999131	9999566		435

the LOGARITHMS.

A
TABLE
OF
Proportional Parts.

Diff.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44		4	9	13	18	22	26	31	35	40
46		5	9	14	18	23	28	32	37	41
48		5	10	14	19	24	29	34	38	43
50		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
52		5	10	16	21	26	31	36	42	47
54		5	11	16	22	27	32	38	43	49
56		6	11	17	22	28	34	39	45	50
58		6	12	17	23	29	35	41	46	52
60		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
62		6	12	19	25	31	37	43	50	56
64		6	13	19	26	32	38	45	51	58
66		7	13	20	26	33	40	46	53	59
68		7	14	20	27	34	41	48	54	61
70		7	14	21	28	35	42	49	57	63
72		7	14	22	29	36	43	50	58	65
74		7	15	22	30	37	44	52	59	67
76		8	15	23	30	38	46	53	61	69
78		8	16	23	31	39	47	55	62	70
80		8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
82		8	16	25	33	41	49	57	66	74
84		8	17	25	34	42	50	59	67	76
86		9	17	26	34	43	52	60	69	77
88		9	18	26	35	44	53	62	70	79
90		9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81
92		9	18	28	37	46	55	64	74	83
94		9	19	28	38	47	56	66	75	85
96		10	19	29	38	48	58	67	77	86
98		10	20	29	39	49	59	69	78	88
100		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
102		10	20	31	41	51	61	71	82	92
104		10	21	31	42	52	62	73	83	94
106		11	21	32	42	53	64	74	85	95
108		11	22	32	43	54	65	76	86	97
110		11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99
112		11	22	34	45	56	67	78	90	101
114		11	23	34	46	57	68	80	91	103
116		12	23	35	46	58	70	81	93	104
118		12	24	35	47	59	71	83	94	106
120		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108
122		12	24	37	49	61	73	85	97	110
124		12	25	37	50	62	74	87	99	112
125		13	25	38	50	63	76	88	101	113

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
128	13	26	38	51	64	77	90	102	115
130	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117
132	13	26	40	53	66	79	92	106	119
134	13	27	40	54	67	80	94	107	121
136	14	27	41	54	68	82	95	109	122
138	14	28	41	55	69	83	97	110	124
140	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126
142	14	28	43	57	71	85	99	114	128
144	14	29	43	58	72	86	101	115	130
146	15	29	44	58	73	88	102	117	131
148	15	30	44	59	74	89	104	118	133
150	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135
152	15	30	46	61	76	91	106	122	137
154	15	31	46	62	77	92	108	123	139
156	16	31	47	62	78	94	109	125	140
158	16	32	47	63	79	95	111	126	142
160	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144
162	16	32	49	65	81	97	113	130	146
164	16	33	49	66	82	98	115	131	148
166	17	33	50	66	83	100	116	133	149
168	17	34	50	67	84	101	118	134	151
170	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153
172	17	34	52	69	86	103	120	138	155
174	17	35	52	70	87	104	122	139	157
176	18	35	53	70	88	106	123	141	158
178	18	36	53	71	89	107	125	143	160
180	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162
182	18	36	55	73	91	109	127	146	164
184	18	37	55	74	92	110	129	147	166
186	19	37	56	74	93	112	130	149	167
188	19	38	56	75	94	113	132	150	169
190	19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171
192	19	38	58	77	96	115	134	154	173
194	19	39	58	78	97	116	136	155	175
196	20	39	59	78	98	118	137	157	176
198	20	40	59	79	99	119	139	158	178
200	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180
202	20	40	61	81	101	121	141	162	182
204	20	41	61	82	102	122	143	163	184
206	21	41	62	82	103	124	144	165	185
208	21	42	62	83	104	125	146	166	187
210	21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189
212	21	42	64	85	106	127	148	170	191
214	21	43	64	86	107	128	150	171	193
216	22	43	65	86	108	130	151	173	194
218	22	44	65	87	109	131	153	174	196
220	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198
222	22	44	67	89	111	133	155	178	200
224	22	45	67	90	112	134	157	179	202
226	23	45	68	90	113	136	158	181	203
228	23	46	68	91	114	137	160	182	205
230	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207
232	23	46	70	93	116	139	162	186	209
234	23	47	70	94	117	140	164	187	211
236	24	47	71	94	118	142	165	189	212
238	24	48	71	95	119	143	167	190	214
240	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216
242	24	48	73	97	121	145	169	194	218
244	24	49	73	98	122	146	171	195	220
246	25	49	74	98	123	148	172	197	221
248	25	50	74	99	124	149	174	198	223
250	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225
252	25	50	76	101	126	151	176	202	227
254	25	51	76	102	127	152	177	203	229
256	26	51	77	102	128	154	179	205	230
258	26	52	77	103	129	155	181	206	232

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
260	26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234
262	26	52	79	105	131	157	183	210	236
264	26	53	79	106	132	158	185	211	238
266	27	53	80	106	133	160	186	213	239
268	27	54	80	107	134	161	188	214	241
270	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243
272	27	54	82	109	136	163	190	218	245
274	27	55	82	110	137	164	192	219	247
276	28	55	83	110	138	166	193	221	248
278	28	56	83	111	139	167	195	222	250
280	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252
282	28	56	85	113	141	169	197	226	254
284	28	57	85	114	142	170	199	227	256
286	29	57	86	114	143	172	200	229	257
288	29	58	86	115	144	173	202	230	259
290	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261
292	29	58	88	117	146	175	204	234	263
294	29	59	88	118	147	176	206	235	265
296	30	59	89	118	148	178	207	237	267
298	30	60	89	119	149	179	209	238	268
300	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270
302	30	60	91	121	151	181	211	242	272
304	30	61	91	121	152	182	213	243	274
306	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
308	31	62	92	123	154	185	216	246	277
310	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279
312	31	62	94	125	156	187	218	250	281
314	31	63	94	126	157	188	220	251	283
316	32	63	95	126	158	190	221	253	284
318	32	64	95	127	159	191	223	254	286
320	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288
322	32	64	97	129	161	193	225	258	290
324	32	65	97	130	162	194	227	259	292
326	33	65	98	130	163	196	228	261	293
328	33	66	98	131	164	197	230	262	295
330	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297
332	33	66	100	133	166	199	232	266	299
334	33	67	100	134	167	200	234	267	301
336	34	67	101	134	168	202	235	269	302
338	34	68	101	135	169	203	237	270	304
340	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306
342	34	68	103	137	171	205	239	274	308
344	34	69	103	138	172	206	241	275	310
346	35	69	104	138	173	208	242	277	311
348	35	70	104	139	174	209	244	278	313
350	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315
352	35	70	106	141	176	211	246	282	317
354	35	71	106	142	177	212	248	283	319
356	36	71	107	142	178	214	249	285	320
358	36	72	107	143	179	215	251	286	322
360	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324
362	36	72	109	145	181	217	253	290	326
364	36	73	109	146	182	218	255	291	328
366	37	73	110	146	183	220	256	293	329
368	37	74	110	147	184	221	258	294	331
370	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333
372	37	74	112	149	186	223	260	298	335
374	37	75	112	150	187	224	262	299	337
376	38	75	113	150	188	226	263	301	338
378	38	76	113	151	189	227	265	303	339
380	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342
382	38	76	115	153	191	229	267	306	344
384	38	77	115	154	192	230	269	307	346
386	39	77	116	154	193	232	270	309	347
388	39	78	116	155	194	233	272	310	349
390	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351

Diff.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
392		39	78	118	157	196	235	274	314	353
394		39	79	118	158	197	236	276	315	355
396		40	79	119	158	198	238	277	317	356
398		40	80	119	159	199	239	279	318	358
400		40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360
402		40	80	121	161	201	241	281	322	362
404		40	81	121	162	202	242	283	323	364
406		41	81	122	162	203	244	284	325	365
408		41	82	122	163	204	245	286	326	367
410		41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369
412		41	82	124	165	206	247	288	330	371
414		41	83	124	166	207	248	290	331	373
416		42	83	125	166	208	250	291	333	374
418		42	84	125	167	209	251	293	334	376
420		42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378
422		42	84	127	169	211	253	295	338	380
424		42	85	127	170	212	254	297	339	382
426		43	85	128	170	213	256	298	341	383
428		43	86	128	171	214	257	300	342	385
430		43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387
432		43	86	130	173	216	259	302	346	389
434		43	87	130	174	217	260	304	347	391
436		44	87	131	174	218	262	305	349	392
438		44	88	131	175	219	263	307	350	394
440		44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396
442		44	88	133	177	221	265	309	354	398
444		44	89	133	178	222	266	311	355	400
446		45	89	134	178	223	268	312	357	401
448		45	90	134	179	224	269	314	358	403
450		45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405
452		45	90	136	181	226	271	316	362	407
454		45	91	136	182	227	272	318	363	409
456		46	91	137	182	228	274	319	365	410
458		46	92	137	183	229	275	321	366	412
460		46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414
462		46	92	139	185	231	277	323	370	416
464		46	93	139	186	232	278	325	371	418
466		47	93	140	186	233	280	326	373	419
468		47	94	140	187	234	281	328	374	421
470		47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423
472		47	94	142	189	236	283	330	378	425
474		47	95	142	190	237	284	332	379	427
476		48	95	143	190	238	286	333	381	428
478		48	96	143	191	239	287	335	382	430
480		48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432
482		48	96	145	193	241	289	337	386	434
484		48	97	145	194	242	290	339	387	436
486		49	97	146	194	243	292	340	389	437
488		49	98	146	195	244	293	342	390	439
490		49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441
492		49	98	148	197	246	295	344	394	443
494		49	99	148	198	247	296	346	395	445
496		50	99	149	198	248	298	347	397	446
498		50	100	149	199	249	299	349	398	448
500		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	459
502		50	100	151	201	251	301	351	402	452
504		50	101	151	202	252	302	353	403	454
506		51	101	152	202	253	304	354	405	455
508		51	102	152	203	254	305	356	406	457
510		51	102	153	204	255	306	357	408	459
512		51	102	154	205	256	307	358	410	461
514		51	103	154	206	257	308	360	411	463
516		52	103	155	206	258	310	361	413	464
518		52	104	155	207	259	311	363	414	466
520		52	104	156	208	260	312	364	416	468
522		52	104	157	209	261	313	365	418	470

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
524	52	105	157	210	262	314	367	419	472
526	53	105	158	210	263	316	368	421	473
528	53	106	158	211	264	317	370	422	475
530	53	106	159	212	265	318	371	424	477
532	53	106	160	213	266	319	372	426	479
533	53	107	160	214	267	320	374	427	481
536	54	107	161	214	268	322	375	429	482
538	54	108	161	215	269	323	377	430	484
540	54	108	162	216	270	324	378	432	486
542	54	108	163	217	271	325	379	434	488
544	54	109	163	218	272	326	381	435	490
546	55	109	164	218	273	328	382	437	491
548	55	110	164	219	274	329	384	438	493
550	55	110	165	220	275	330	385	440	495
552	55	110	166	221	276	331	386	442	497
554	55	111	166	222	277	332	388	443	499
556	56	111	167	222	278	334	389	445	500
558	56	112	167	223	279	335	391	446	502
560	56	112	168	224	280	336	392	448	504
562	56	112	169	225	281	337	393	450	506
564	56	113	169	226	282	338	395	451	508
566	57	113	170	226	283	340	396	453	509
568	57	114	170	227	284	341	398	454	511
570	57	114	171	228	285	342	399	456	513
572	57	114	172	229	286	343	400	458	515
574	57	115	172	230	287	344	401	459	516
576	58	115	173	230	288	346	403	461	518
578	58	116	173	231	289	347	405	462	520
580	58	116	174	232	290	348	406	464	522
582	58	116	175	233	291	349	407	466	524
584	58	117	175	234	292	350	409	467	526
586	59	117	176	234	293	352	410	469	527
588	59	118	176	235	294	353	412	470	529
590	59	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	531
592	59	118	178	237	296	355	414	474	533
594	59	119	178	238	297	356	416	275	535
596	60	119	179	238	298	358	417	477	536
598	60	120	179	239	299	359	419	478	538
600	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540
602	60	120	181	241	301	361	421	482	542
604	60	121	181	242	302	352	423	483	544
606	61	121	182	242	303	364	424	485	545
608	61	122	182	243	304	365	426	486	547
610	61	122	183	244	305	366	427	488	549
612	61	122	184	245	306	367	428	490	551
614	61	123	184	246	307	368	430	492	553
616	62	123	185	246	308	370	431	493	554
618	62	124	185	247	309	371	433	494	556
620	62	124	186	248	310	372	434	496	558
622	62	124	187	249	311	373	435	498	560
624	62	125	187	250	312	374	437	499	562
626	63	125	188	250	313	376	438	501	563
628	63	126	188	251	314	377	440	502	565
630	63	126	189	252	315	378	441	504	567
632	63	126	190	253	316	379	442	506	569
634	63	127	190	254	317	380	444	507	571
636	64	127	191	254	318	382	445	509	572
638	64	128	191	255	319	383	447	510	574
640	64	128	192	256	320	384	448	512	576
642	64	128	193	257	321	385	449	514	578
644	64	129	193	258	322	386	451	515	580
646	65	129	194	258	323	388	452	517	581
648	65	130	194	259	324	389	454	518	583
650	65	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585
652	65	130	196	261	326	391	456	522	587
654	65	131	196	262	327	392	458	523	580

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
656	66	131	197	262	328	394	459	525	590
658	66	132	197	263	329	395	461	526	592
660	66	132	198	264	330	396	462	528	594
662	66	132	199	265	331	397	463	530	596
664	66	133	199	266	332	398	465	531	598
666	67	133	200	266	333	400	466	533	599
668	67	134	200	267	334	401	468	534	601
670	67	134	201	268	335	402	469	536	603
672	67	134	202	269	336	403	470	538	605
674	67	135	202	270	337	404	472	539	607
676	68	135	203	270	338	406	473	541	608
678	68	136	203	271	339	407	475	542	610
680	68	136	204	272	340	408	476	544	612
682	68	136	205	273	341	409	477	546	614
684	68	137	205	274	342	410	479	547	616
686	69	137	206	274	343	412	480	549	617
688	69	138	206	275	344	413	482	550	619
690	69	138	207	276	345	414	483	552	621
692	69	138	208	277	346	415	484	554	623
694	69	139	208	278	347	416	486	555	625
696	70	139	209	278	348	417	487	557	626
698	70	140	209	279	349	419	489	558	628
700	70	140	210	280	350	420	490	560	630
702	70	140	211	281	351	421	491	562	632
704	70	141	211	282	352	422	492	563	634
706	71	141	212	282	353	424	494	565	635
708	71	142	212	283	354	425	496	566	637
710	71	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639
712	71	142	214	285	356	427	498	570	641
714	71	143	214	286	357	428	500	571	643
716	72	143	215	286	358	430	501	573	644
718	72	144	215	287	359	431	503	574	646
720	72	144	216	288	360	432	504	576	648
722	72	144	217	289	361	433	505	578	650
724	72	145	217	290	362	434	507	579	652
726	73	145	218	290	363	436	508	581	653
728	73	146	218	291	364	437	510	582	655
730	73	146	219	292	365	438	511	584	657
732	73	146	220	293	366	439	512	586	659
734	73	147	220	294	367	440	514	587	661
736	74	147	221	294	368	442	515	589	662
738	74	148	221	295	369	443	517	590	664
740	74	148	222	296	370	444	518	592	666
742	74	148	223	297	371	445	519	594	668
744	74	149	223	298	372	446	521	595	670
746	75	149	224	298	373	448	522	597	671
748	75	150	224	299	374	449	524	598	673
750	75	150	225	300	375	450	525	600	675
752	75	150	226	301	376	451	526	602	677
754	75	151	226	302	377	452	528	603	679
756	76	151	227	302	378	454	529	605	680
758	76	152	227	303	379	455	531	606	682
760	76	152	228	304	380	456	532	608	684
762	76	152	229	305	381	457	533	610	686
764	76	153	229	306	382	458	535	611	688
766	77	153	230	306	383	460	536	613	689
768	77	154	230	307	384	461	538	614	691
770	77	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693
772	77	154	232	309	386	463	540	618	695
774	77	155	232	310	387	464	542	619	697
776	78	155	233	310	388	466	543	621	699
778	78	156	233	311	389	467	545	622	700
780	78	156	234	312	390	468	546	624	702
782	78	156	235	313	391	469	547	626	704
784	78	157	235	314	392	470	549	627	706
786	79	157	236	314	393	472	550	629	707

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
788	79	158	236	315	394	473	552	630	709
790	79	158	237	316	395	474	553	632	711
792	79	158	238	317	396	475	554	934	713
794	79	159	238	318	397	477	556	635	715
796	80	159	239	318	398	478	557	637	717
798	80	160	239	319	399	479	559	638	718
800	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720
802	80	160	241	321	401	481	561	642	722
804	80	161	241	322	402	482	563	643	724
806	81	161	242	322	403	484	564	645	725
808	81	162	242	323	404	485	566	646	727
810	81	162	243	324	405	486	567	648	729
812	81	162	244	325	406	487	568	650	731
814	81	163	244	325	407	488	570	651	733
816	82	163	245	326	408	490	571	653	734
818	82	164	245	327	409	491	572	654	736
820	82	164	246	328	410	492	574	656	738
822	82	164	247	329	411	493	575	658	740
824	82	165	247	330	412	494	577	659	742
826	83	165	248	330	413	496	578	661	743
828	83	166	248	331	414	497	580	662	745
830	83	166	249	332	415	498	581	664	747
832	83	166	250	333	416	499	582	666	749
834	83	167	250	334	417	500	584	667	751
836	84	167	251	334	418	502	585	669	753
838	84	168	251	335	419	503	587	670	754
840	84	168	252	336	420	504	588	672	756
842	84	168	253	337	421	505	589	674	758
844	84	169	253	338	422	505	591	675	760
846	85	169	254	338	423	508	592	677	761
848	85	170	254	339	424	509	594	678	763
850	85	170	255	340	425	510	595	680	765
852	85	170	256	341	426	511	596	682	767
854	85	171	256	242	427	512	598	683	769
856	86	171	257	342	428	514	599	685	771
858	86	172	257	343	429	515	601	686	773
860	86	172	258	344	430	516	602	688	774
862	86	172	259	345	431	517	603	690	776
864	86	173	259	346	432	518	605	691	778
866	87	173	260	346	433	520	606	693	779
868	87	174	260	347	434	521	608	694	781
870	87	174	261	348	435	522	609	696	783
872	87	174	252	349	436	523	611	698	785
874	87	175	262	350	437	524	612	699	787
876	88	175	263	350	438	526	613	701	789
878	88	176	263	351	439	527	615	702	791
880	88	176	264	352	440	528	616	704	793
882	88	176	265	353	441	529	617	706	795
884	88	177	265	354	442	530	619	707	796
886	89	177	266	354	443	532	620	709	797
888	89	178	266	355	444	533	622	710	799
890	89	178	267	356	445	534	623	712	801
892	89	178	268	357	446	535	624	714	803
894	89	179	268	358	447	536	626	715	805
896	90	179	269	358	448	538	627	717	806
898	90	180	269	359	449	539	629	718	808
900	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810
903	90	181	271	361	451	542	632	722	813
906	91	181	272	363	453	544	634	725	815
909	91	182	273	364	454	545	636	727	818
912	91	182	274	365	456	547	638	730	821
915	91	183	274	366	457	549	640	732	823
918	92	184	275	367	459	551	643	734	826
921	92	184	276	368	460	553	645	737	829
924	92	185	277	370	462	554	647	739	832
927	93	185	278	371	463	556	649	742	834

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
930	93	186	279	372	465	558	651	744	837
933	93	187	280	373	466	560	653	746	839
936	94	187	281	374	468	562	655	749	842
939	94	188	282	376	469	563	657	751	845
942	94	188	283	377	471	565	659	754	848
945	94	189	283	378	472	567	661	756	850
948	95	190	284	379	474	569	664	758	853
951	95	190	285	380	475	571	666	761	856
954	95	191	286	382	477	572	668	763	859
957	96	191	287	383	478	574	670	766	861
960	96	192	288	384	480	576	672	768	864
963	96	193	289	385	481	578	674	770	867
966	97	193	290	386	483	580	676	773	869
969	97	194	291	388	484	581	678	775	872
972	97	194	292	389	486	583	680	778	875
975	97	195	292	390	487	585	682	780	878
978	98	196	293	391	489	587	685	782	880
981	98	196	294	392	490	589	687	785	883
984	98	197	295	394	492	590	689	787	886
987	99	197	296	395	493	592	691	790	888
990	99	198	297	396	495	594	693	792	891
993	99	199	298	397	496	596	695	794	894
996	99	199	299	398	498	598	697	797	897
999	100	200	300	400	499	599	699	799	899
1005	100	201	301	402	502	603	703	804	904
1009	101	202	303	404	504	605	706	807	908
1013	101	203	304	405	505	608	709	810	912
1017	102	203	305	407	508	610	712	814	915
1021	102	204	306	408	510	613	715	817	919
1025	102	205	307	410	512	615	717	820	923
1029	103	206	309	412	514	617	720	823	925
1033	103	207	310	413	516	620	723	826	930
1037	104	207	311	415	518	622	726	830	933
1041	104	208	312	416	520	625	729	833	937
1045	104	209	313	418	522	627	731	836	941
1049	105	210	315	420	524	629	734	839	944
1053	105	211	316	421	526	632	737	842	948
1057	106	211	317	423	528	634	740	846	951
1061	106	212	318	424	530	637	743	849	955
1065	106	213	319	426	532	639	745	852	959
1069	107	214	321	428	534	641	748	855	962
1073	107	215	322	429	536	644	751	858	966
1077	108	215	323	431	538	646	754	862	969
1081	108	216	324	432	540	649	757	865	973
1085	108	217	325	434	542	651	759	868	977
1089	109	218	327	436	544	653	762	871	980
1093	109	219	328	437	546	656	765	874	984
1097	110	219	329	439	548	658	768	878	987
1101	110	220	330	440	550	661	771	881	991
1105	110	221	331	442	552	663	773	884	994
1109	111	222	333	444	554	665	776	887	998
1113	111	223	334	445	556	668	779	890	1002
1117	112	223	335	447	558	670	782	894	1005
1121	112	224	336	448	560	673	785	897	1009
1125	112	225	337	450	562	675	787	900	1013
1129	113	226	339	452	564	677	790	903	1015
1133	113	227	340	453	566	680	793	906	1020
1137	114	227	341	455	568	682	795	910	1023
1141	114	228	342	456	570	685	799	913	1027
1145	114	229	343	458	572	687	801	916	1031
1149	115	230	345	460	574	689	804	919	1034
1153	115	231	346	461	576	692	807	922	1038
1157	116	231	347	463	578	694	810	925	1041
1161	116	232	348	464	580	697	813	929	1045
1165	116	233	349	466	582	699	815	932	1049
1169	117	234	351	468	584	701	818	935	1052

Diff.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9
1173		117	235	352	469	586	704	821	938	1056
1177		118	235	353	471	588	706	824	942	1059
1181		118	236	354	472	590	709	827	945	1063
1185		118	237	355	474	592	711	829	948	1067
1189		119	238	357	476	594	713	832	951	1070
1193		119	239	358	477	596	716	835	954	1074
1197		120	239	359	479	598	718	838	958	1077
1201		120	240	360	480	600	721	841	961	1081
1205		120	241	361	482	602	723	843	964	1084
1209		121	242	363	484	604	725	846	967	1088
1213		121	243	364	485	606	728	849	970	1092
1217		122	243	365	487	608	730	852	974	1095
1221		122	244	366	488	610	732	855	977	1099
1225		122	245	367	490	612	735	857	980	1102
1229		123	246	369	492	614	737	860	983	1106
1233		123	247	370	493	616	740	863	986	1110
1237		124	247	371	495	618	742	866	990	1113
1241		124	248	372	496	620	745	869	993	1117
1245		124	249	373	498	622	747	871	996	1120
1249		125	250	375	500	624	749	874	999	1124
1253		125	251	376	501	626	752	877	1002	1128
1257		126	251	377	503	628	754	880	1006	1131
1260		125	252	378	504	630	756	882	1008	1134
1263		126	253	379	505	631	758	884	1010	1137
1267		127	253	380	507	633	760	887	1014	1140
1271		127	254	381	508	635	763	890	1017	1141
1235		127	255	382	510	637	765	892	1020	1147
1279		128	256	384	512	639	767	895	1023	1151
1283		128	257	385	513	641	770	898	1026	1155
1287		129	257	386	515	643	772	901	1030	1158
1291		129	258	387	516	645	775	904	1033	1162
1295		129	259	388	518	647	777	906	1036	1165
1299		130	260	389	520	649	779	909	1039	1169
1303		130	261	391	521	651	782	912	1042	1173
1307		131	261	392	523	653	784	915	1046	1176
1311		131	262	393	524	655	787	918	1049	1180
1315		131	263	394	526	657	789	920	1052	1183
1319		132	264	396	528	659	791	923	1055	1187
1323		132	265	397	529	661	794	926	1058	1191
1327		133	265	398	531	663	796	929	1062	1194
1331		133	266	399	532	665	799	932	1065	1198
1335		133	267	400	534	667	801	934	1068	1201
1339		134	268	402	536	669	803	937	1071	1205
1343		134	269	403	537	671	806	940	1074	1209
1347		135	269	404	539	673	808	943	1078	1212
1351		135	270	405	540	675	811	946	1081	1216
1355		135	271	406	542	677	813	948	1084	1219
1359		136	272	408	544	679	815	951	1087	1223
1363		136	273	409	545	681	818	954	1090	1227
1367		137	273	410	547	683	820	957	1094	1230
1371		137	274	411	548	685	823	960	1097	1234
1375		137	275	412	550	687	825	962	1100	1237
1379		138	276	414	552	689	827	965	1103	1241
1383		138	277	415	553	691	830	968	1106	1245
1387		139	277	416	555	693	832	971	1110	1248
1391		139	278	417	556	695	835	974	1113	1252
1395		140	279	418	558	697	837	976	1116	1255
1399		140	280	420	559	699	839	979	1119	1259
1403		140	281	421	561	701	842	982	1122	1263
1407		141	281	422	563	703	844	985	1126	1266
1411		141	282	423	564	705	847	988	1129	1270
1415		141	283	424	566	707	849	990	1132	1273
1420		142	284	426	568	710	852	994	1136	1278
1425		142	285	427	570	712	855	997	1140	1282
1430		143	286	429	572	715	858	1001	1144	1287
1435		143	287	430	574	717	861	1004	1148	1291

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9
1440	144	288	432	576	720	864	1008	1152	1296
1445	144	289	433	578	722	867	1011	1156	1300
1450	145	290	435	580	725	870	1015	1160	1305
1455	145	291	436	582	727	873	1018	1164	1309
1460	146	292	438	584	730	876	1022	1168	1314
1455	146	293	439	586	732	879	1025	1172	1318
1470	147	294	441	588	735	882	1029	1176	1323
1475	147	295	442	590	737	885	1032	1180	1327
1480	148	296	444	592	740	888	1036	1184	1332
1485	148	297	445	594	742	891	1039	1188	1336
1490	149	298	447	596	745	894	1043	1192	1341
1495	149	299	448	598	747	897	1046	1196	1345
1500	150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350
1505	150	301	451	602	752	903	1053	1204	1354
1510	151	302	453	604	755	906	1057	1208	1359
1515	151	303	454	606	757	909	1060	1212	1363
1520	152	304	456	608	760	912	1064	1216	1368
1525	152	305	457	610	762	915.	1067	1220	1372
1530	153	306	459	612	765	918	1071	1224	1377
1535	153	307	460	614	767	921	1074	1228	1381
1540	154	308	462	616	770	924	1078	1232	1386
1545	154	309	463	618	772	927	1081	1236	1390
1550	155	310	465	620	775	930	1085	1240	1395
1555	155	311	466	622	777	933	1088	1244	1399
1560	156	312	468	624	780	936	1092	1248	1404
1565	156	313	469	626	782	939	1095	1252	1408
1570	157	314	471	628	785	942	1099	1256	1413
1575	157	315	472	630	787	945	1102	1260	1417
1580	158	316	474	632	790	948	1106	1264	1422
1585	158	317	475	634	792	949	1109	1268	1426
1590	159	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431
1595	159	319	478	638	797	957	1116	1276	1435
1600	160	320	480	640	800	960	1120	1280	1440
1605	160	321	481	642	802	963	1123	1284	1444
1610	161	322	483	644	805	966	1127	1288	1449
1615	161	323	484	646	807	969	1130	1292	1453
1620	162	324	486	648	810	972	1134	1296	1458
1625	162	325	487	650	812	975	1137	1300	1462
1630	163	326	489	652	815	978	1141	1304	1467
1635	163	327	490	654	817	981	1144	1308	1471
1640	164	328	492	656	820	984	1148	1312	1476
1645	164	329	493	658	822	987	1151	1316	1480
1650	165	330	495	660	825	990	1155	1320	1485
1655	165	331	496	662	827	993	1158	1324	1489
1660	166	332	498	664	830	996	1162	1328	1494
1665	166	333	499	666	832	999	1165	1332	1498
1670	167	334	501	668	835	1002	1169	1336	1503
1675	167	335	502	670	837	1005	1172	1340	1507
1680	168	336	504	672	840	1008	1176	1344	1512
1685	168	337	505	674	842	1011	1179	1348	1516
1690	169	338	507	676	845	1014	1183	1352	1521
1695	169	339	508	678	847	1017	1186	1356	1525
1700	170	340	510	680	850	1020	1190	1360	1530
1705	170	341	511	682	852	1023	1193	1364	1534
1710	171	342	513	684	855	1025	1197	1368	1539
1715	171	343	514	686	857	1029	1200	1372	1543
1720	172	344	516	688	860	1032	1204	1376	1548
1725	172	345	517	690	862	1035	1207	1380	1552
1730	173	346	519	692	865	1038	1211	1384	1557
1735	173	347	520	694	867	1041	1214	1388	1561
1740	174	348	522	696	870	1044	1218	1392	1566
1745	174	349	523	698	872	1047	1221	1396	1570
1750	175	350	525	700	875	1050	1225	1400	1575
1755	175	351	526	702	877	1053	1228	1404	1579
1760	176	352	528	704	880	1056	1232	1408	1584
1765	176	353	529	706	882	1059	1235	1412	1588

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1770	177	354	531	708	885	1062	1239	1416	1593
1775	177	355	532	710	887	1065	1242	1420	1597
1780	178	356	534	712	890	1068	1246	1424	1602
1785	178	357	555	714	892	1071	1249	1428	1606
1790	179	358	537	716	895	1074	1253	1432	1611
1795	179	359	548	718	897	1077	1256	1436	1615
1800	180	360	540	720	900	1080	1260	1440	1620
1805	180	361	541	722	902	1083	1253	1444	1624
1810	181	362	543	724	905	1086	1267	1448	1629
1815	181	363	544	726	907	1089	1270	1452	1633
1820	182	364	546	728	910	1092	1274	1456	1638
1825	182	365	547	730	912	1095	1277	1460	1642
1830	183	366	549	732	915	1098	1281	1464	1647
1835	183	367	550	734	917	1101	1284	1468	1651
1840	184	368	552	736	920	1104	1288	1472	1656
1845	184	369	553	738	922	1107	1291	1476	1660
1850	185	370	555	740	925	1110	1295	1480	1665
1855	185	371	556	742	927	1113	1298	1484	1669
1860	186	372	558	744	930	1116	1302	1488	1674
1865	186	373	559	746	932	1119	1305	1492	1678
1870	187	374	561	748	935	1122	1309	1496	1683
1875	187	375	562	750	937	1125	1312	1500	1687
1880	188	376	564	752	940	1128	1316	1504	1692
1885	188	377	565	754	942	1131	1319	1508	1696
1890	189	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701
1895	189	379	568	758	947	1137	1326	1516	1705
1900	190	380	570	760	950	1140	1330	1520	1710
1905	190	381	571	762	952	1143	1333	1524	1714
1910	191	382	573	764	955	1146	1337	1528	1719
1915	191	383	574	766	957	1149	1340	1532	1723
1920	192	384	576	768	960	1152	1344	1536	1728
1925	192	385	577	770	962	1155	1347	1540	1732
1930	193	386	579	772	965	1158	1351	1544	1737
1935	193	387	580	774	967	1161	1354	1548	1741
1940	194	388	582	776	970	1164	1358	1552	1746
1945	194	389	583	778	972	1167	1361	1556	1750
1950	195	390	585	780	975	1170	1365	1560	1755
1955	195	391	586	782	977	1173	1368	1564	1759
1960	196	392	588	784	980	1176	1372	1568	1764
1965	196	393	589	786	982	1179	1375	1572	1768
1970	197	394	591	788	985	1182	1379	1576	1773
1975	197	395	592	790	987	1185	1382	1580	1777
1980	198	396	594	792	990	1188	1386	1584	1782
1985	198	397	595	794	992	1191	1389	1588	1786
1990	199	398	597	796	995	1194	1393	1592	1791
1995	199	399	598	798	997	1197	1396	1596	1795
2000	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
2010	201	402	603	804	1005	1206	1407	1608	1809
2020	202	404	606	808	1010	1212	1414	1616	1818
2030	203	406	609	812	1015	1218	1421	1624	1827
2040	204	408	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1836
2050	205	410	615	820	1025	1230	1435	1640	1845
2060	206	412	618	824	1030	1236	1442	1648	1854
2070	207	414	621	828	1035	1242	1449	1656	1863
2080	208	416	625	832	1040	1248	1456	1664	1872
2090	209	418	627	836	1045	1254	1463	1672	1881
2100	210	420	630	840	1050	1260	1470	1680	1890
2110	211	422	633	844	1055	1266	1477	1688	1899
2120	212	424	636	848	1060	1272	1484	1696	1908
2130	213	426	639	852	1065	1278	1491	1704	1917
2140	214	428	642	856	1070	1284	1498	1712	1926
2150	215	430	645	860	1075	1290	1505	1720	1935
2160	216	432	648	864	1080	1295	1512	1728	1944
2170	217	434	651	868	1085	1302	1519	1736	1953
2180	218	436	654	872	1090	1308	1526	1744	1962
2190	219	438	657	876	1095	1314	1533	1752	1971

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2200	220	440	660	880	1100	1320	1540	1760	1980
2210	221	442	663	884	1105	1326	1547	1768	1989
2220	222	444	666	888	1110	1332	1554	1776	1998
2230	223	446	669	893	1115	1338	1561	1784	2007
2240	224	448	672	896	1120	1344	1568	1792	2016
2250	225	450	675	900	1125	1350	1575	1800	2025
2260	226	452	678	904	1130	1356	1582	1808	2034
2270	227	454	681	908	1135	1362	1589	1816	2043
2280	228	456	684	912	1140	1368	1596	1824	2052
2290	229	458	687	916	1145	1374	1603	1832	2061
2300	230	460	690	920	1150	1380	1610	1840	2070
2310	231	452	693	924	1155	1386	1617	1548	2079
2320	232	464	696	928	1169	1392	1624	1856	2088
2330	233	466	699	932	1165	1398	1631	1864	2097
2340	234	468	702	936	1170	1404	1638	1872	2106
2350	235	470	705	940	1175	1410	1645	1880	2115
2360	236	472	708	944	1180	1416	1652	1888	2124
2370	237	474	711	948	1185	1422	1659	1896	2133
2380	238	476	714	952	1190	1428	1666	1904	2142
2390	239	478	717	956	1195	1434	1673	1912	2151
2400	240	480	720	960	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160
2410	241	482	723	964	1205	1446	1687	1928	2169
2420	242	484	726	968	1210	1452	1694	1936	2178
2430	243	486	729	972	1215	1458	1701	1944	2187
2440	244	488	732	976	1220	1464	1708	1952	2196
2450	245	490	735	980	1225	1470	1715	1960	2205
2460	246	492	738	984	1230	1476	1722	1968	2214
2470	247	494	741	988	1235	1482	1729	1976	2223
2480	248	496	744	992	1240	1488	1736	1984	2232
2490	249	498	747	996	1245	1494	1743	1992	2241
2500	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250
2510	251	502	753	1004	1255	1506	1757	2008	2259
2520	252	504	756	1008	1260	1512	1764	2016	2268
2530	253	506	759	1012	1265	1518	1771	2024	2277
2540	254	508	762	1016	1270	1524	1778	2032	2286
2550	255	510	765	1020	1275	1530	1785	2040	2295
2560	256	512	768	1024	1280	1536	1792	2048	2304
2570	257	514	771	1028	1285	1542	1799	2056	2313
2580	258	516	774	1032	1290	1548	1806	2064	2322
2590	259	518	777	1036	1295	1554	1813	2072	2331
2600	260	520	780	1040	1300	1560	1820	2080	2340
2610	261	522	783	1044	1305	1566	1827	2088	2349
2620	262	524	786	1048	1310	1572	1834	2096	2358
2630	263	526	789	1052	1315	1578	1841	2104	2367
2640	264	528	792	1056	1320	1584	1848	2112	2376
2650	265	530	795	1060	1325	1590	1855	2120	2385
2660	266	532	798	1064	1330	1596	1862	2128	2394
2670	267	534	801	1068	1335	1602	1869	2136	2403
2680	268	535	804	1072	1340	1608	1876	2144	2412
2690	269	538	807	1076	1345	1614	1883	2152	2421
2700	270	540	810	1080	1350	1620	1890	2160	2430
2710	271	542	813	1084	1355	1626	1897	2168	2439
2720	272	544	816	1088	1360	1632	1904	2176	2448
2730	273	546	819	1094	1365	1638	1911	2184	2457
2740	274	548	822	1096	1370	1644	1928	2102	2466
2750	275	550	825	1100	1375	1650	1935	2200	2475
2760	276	552	828	1104	1380	1656	1942	2208	2484
2770	277	554	831	1108	1385	1662	1949	2215	2493
2780	278	555	834	1112	1390	1668	1955	2224	2502
2790	279	558	837	1116	1395	1674	1963	2232	2511
2800	280	560	840	1120	1400	1680	1970	2240	2520
2810	281	562	843	1124	1405	1686	1977	2248	2529
2820	282	564	846	1128	1410	1692	1984	2256	2538
2830	283	566	849	1132	1415	1698	1991	2264	2547
2840	284	568	852	1136	1420	1704	1998	2272	2556
2850	285	570	855	1140	1425	1710	2005	2280	2565

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2860	286	572	858	1144	1430	1716	2012	2288	2574
2870	287	574	861	1148	1435	1722	2019	2296	2583
2880	288	576	864	1152	1440	1728	2026	2304	2592
2890	289	578	867	1156	1445	1734	2033	2312	2601
2900	290	580	870	1160	1450	1740	2040	2320	2610
2910	291	582	873	1164	1455	1746	2047	2328	2619
2920	292	584	876	1168	1460	1752	2054	2336	2628
2930	293	586	879	1172	1465	1758	2061	2344	2637
2940	294	588	882	1176	1470	1764	2068	2352	2646
2950	295	590	885	1180	1475	1770	2075	2360	2655
2960	296	592	888	1184	1480	1776	2072	2368	2664
2970	297	594	891	1188	1485	1782	2079	2376	2673
2980	298	596	894	1192	1490	1788	2086	2384	2682
2990	299	598	897	1196	1495	1794	2093	2392	2691
3000	300	600	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700
3010	301	602	903	1204	1505	1806	2107	2408	2709
3020	302	604	906	1208	1510	1812	2114	2416	2718
3030	303	606	909	1212	1515	1818	2121	2424	2727
3040	304	608	912	1216	1520	1824	2128	2432	2736
3050	305	610	915	1220	1525	1830	2135	2440	2745
3060	306	612	918	1224	1530	1836	2142	2448	2754
3070	307	614	921	1228	1535	1842	2149	2456	2763
3080	308	616	924	1232	1540	1848	2156	2464	2772
3090	309	618	927	1236	1545	1854	2163	2472	2781
3100	310	620	930	1240	1550	1860	2170	2480	2790
3110	311	622	933	1244	1555	1866	2177	2488	2799
3120	312	624	936	1248	1560	1872	2184	2496	2808
3130	313	626	939	1252	1565	1878	2191	2504	2817
3140	314	628	942	1256	1570	1884	2198	2512	2826
3150	315	630	945	1260	1575	1890	2205	2520	2835
3160	316	632	948	1264	1580	1896	2212	2528	2844
3170	317	634	951	1268	1585	1902	2219	2536	2853
3180	318	636	954	1272	1590	1908	2226	2544	2862
3190	319	638	957	1276	1595	1914	2233	2552	2871
3200	320	640	960	1280	1600	1920	2240	2560	2880
3210	321	642	963	1284	1605	1926	2247	2568	2889
3220	322	644	966	1288	1610	1932	2254	2576	2898
3230	323	646	969	1292	1615	1938	2261	2584	2907
3240	324	648	972	1296	1620	1944	2268	2592	2916
3250	325	650	975	1300	1625	1950	2275	2600	2925
3260	326	652	978	1304	1630	1956	2282	2608	2934
3270	327	654	981	1308	1635	1962	2289	2616	2943
3280	320	656	984	1312	1640	1968	2296	2624	2952
3290	329	658	987	1316	1645	1974	2303	2632	2961
3300	330	660	990	1320	1650	1980	2310	2640	2970
3310	331	662	993	1324	1655	1986	2316	2648	2979
3320	332	664	996	1328	1660	1992	2324	2656	2988
3330	333	666	999	1332	1665	1998	2331	2664	2997
3340	334	668	1002	1336	1670	2004	2338	2672	3006
3350	335	670	1005	1340	1675	2010	2345	2680	3015
3360	336	672	1008	1344	1680	2016	2352	2688	3024
3370	337	674	1011	1348	1685	2022	2359	2696	3033
3380	338	676	1014	1352	1690	2028	2366	2704	3042
3390	339	678	1017	1356	1695	2034	2373	2712	3051
3400	340	680	1020	1360	1700	2040	2380	2720	3060
3410	341	682	1023	1364	1705	2046	2387	2728	3069
3420	342	684	1026	1368	1710	2052	2394	2736	3078
3430	343	686	1029	1372	1715	2058	2401	2744	3087
3440	344	688	1032	1376	1720	2064	2408	2752	3096
3450	345	690	1035	1380	1725	2070	2415	2760	3105
3460	346	692	1038	1384	1730	2076	2422	2768	3114
3470	347	694	1041	1388	1735	2082	2429	2776	3123
3480	348	696	1044	1392	1740	2088	2436	2784	3132
3490	349	698	1047	1396	1745	2094	2443	2792	3141
3500	350	700	1050	1400	1750	2100	2450	2800	3150
3510	351	702	1053	1404	1755	2106	2457	2808	3159

Diff.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3520	352	704	1056	1408	1760	2112	2464	2816	3168
3530	353	706	1059	1412	1765	2118	2471	2824	3177
3540	354	708	1062	1416	1770	2124	2478	2832	3186
3550	355	710	1065	1420	1775	2130	2485	2840	3195
3560	356	712	1068	1424	1780	2136	2492	2848	3204
3570	357	714	1071	1428	1785	2142	2499	2856	3213
3580	358	716	1074	1432	1790	2148	2506	2864	3222
3590	359	718	1077	1436	1795	2154	2513	2872	3231
3600	360	720	1080	1440	1800	2160	2520	2880	3240
3610	361	722	1083	1444	1805	2166	2527	2888	3249
3620	362	724	1086	1448	1810	2172	2534	2896	3258
3630	363	726	1089	1452	1815	2178	2541	2904	3267
3640	364	728	1092	1456	1820	2184	2548	2912	3276
3650	365	730	1095	1460	1825	2190	2555	2920	3285
3660	366	732	1098	1464	1830	2196	2562	2928	3294
3670	367	734	1101	1468	1835	2202	2569	2936	3303
3680	368	736	1104	1472	1840	2208	2570	2944	3312
3690	369	738	1107	1476	1845	2214	2583	2952	3321
3700	370	740	1110	1480	1850	2220	2590	2960	3330
3710	371	742	1113	1484	1855	2226	2597	2968	3339
3720	372	744	1116	1488	1860	2232	2604	2976	3348
3730	373	746	1119	1492	1865	2238	2611	2984	3357
3740	374	748	1122	1496	1870	2244	2618	2992	3366
3750	375	750	1125	1500	1875	2250	2625	3000	3375
3760	376	752	1128	1504	1880	2256	2632	3008	3384
3770	377	754	1131	1508	1885	2262	2639	3016	3393
3780	378	756	1134	1512	1890	2268	2646	3024	3402
3790	379	758	1137	1516	1895	2274	2653	3032	3411
3800	380	760	1140	1520	1900	2280	2660	3040	3420
3810	381	762	1143	1524	1905	2286	2667	3048	3429
3820	382	764	1146	1528	1910	2292	2674	3056	3438
3830	383	766	1149	1532	1915	2298	2681	3064	3447
3840	384	768	1152	1536	1920	2304	2688	3072	3456
3850	385	770	1155	1540	1925	2310	2695	3080	3465
3860	386	772	1158	1544	1930	2316	2702	3088	3474
3870	387	774	1161	1548	1935	2322	2709	3096	3483
3880	388	776	1164	1552	1940	2328	2716	3104	3492
3890	389	778	1167	1556	1945	2334	2723	3112	3501
3900	390	780	1170	1560	1950	2340	2730	3120	3510
3910	391	782	1173	1564	1955	2346	2737	3128	3519
3920	392	784	1176	1568	1960	2352	2744	3136	3528
3930	393	786	1179	1572	1965	2358	2751	3144	3537
3940	394	788	1182	1576	1970	2364	2758	3152	3546
3950	395	790	1185	1580	1975	2370	2765	3160	3555
3960	396	792	1188	1584	1980	2376	2772	3168	3564
3970	397	794	1191	1588	1995	2382	2779	3176	3573
3980	398	796	1194	1592	1990	2388	2786	3184	3582
3990	399	798	1197	1596	1995	2394	2793	3192	3591
4000	400	800	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800	3200	3600
4010	401	802	1203	1604	2005	2406	2807	3208	3609
4020	402	804	1206	1608	2010	2412	2814	3216	3618
4030	403	806	1209	1612	2015	2418	2821	3224	3627
4040	404	808	1212	1616	2020	2424	2828	3232	3636
4050	405	810	1215	1620	2025	2430	2835	3240	3645
4060	406	812	1218	1624	2030	2436	2842	3248	3654
4070	407	814	1221	1628	2035	2442	2849	3256	3663
4080	408	816	1224	1632	2040	2448	2856	3264	3672
4090	409	818	1227	1636	2045	2454	2863	3272	3681
4100	410	820	1230	1640	2050	2460	2870	3280	3690
4110	411	822	1233	1644	2055	2466	2877	3288	3699
4120	412	824	1236	1648	2060	2472	2884	3296	3708
4130	413	826	1239	1652	2065	2478	2891	3304	3717
4140	414	828	1242	1656	2070	2484	2898	3312	3726
4150	415	830	1245	1660	2075	2490	2905	3320	3735
4160	416	832	1248	1664	2080	2496	2912	3328	3744
4170	417	834	1251	1658	2085	2502	2919	3336	3753

Diff.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4180		418	836	1254	1672	2090	2508	2926	3344	3762
4190		419	838	1257	1676	2095	2514	2933	3352	3771
4200		420	840	1260	1680	2100	2520	2940	3360	3780
4210		421	842	1263	1684	2105	2526	2947	3368	3789
4220		422	844	1266	1688	2110	2532	2954	3376	3798
4230		423	846	1269	1692	2115	2538	2961	3384	3807
4240		424	848	1272	1696	2120	2544	2968	3392	3816
4250		425	850	1275	1700	2125	2550	2975	3400	3825
4260		426	852	1278	1704	2130	2556	2982	3408	3834
4270		427	854	1281	1708	2135	2562	2989	3416	3843
4280		428	856	1284	1712	2140	2568	2996	3424	3852
4290		429	858	1287	1716	2145	2574	3003	3432	3861
4300		430	860	1290	1720	2150	2580	3010	3440	3870
4310		431	862	1293	1724	2155	2586	3017	3448	3879
4320		432	864	1296	1728	2160	2592	3024	3456	3888

The End of the Table of PROPORTIONAL PARTS.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Origine, Nature, Conſtruction, Uſes,
AND
Application of the preceeding TABLES
OF
LOGARITHMS.

THE Invention of the Logarithms is juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt uſeful Diſcoveries in the Art of Numbers, and accordingly has had an univerſal Reception and Applauſe. And the great Geometricians of this Age have not been wanting to cultivate this Subject, with all the Accuracy and Subtilty as a Matter of that Conſequence doth require; and they have demonſtrated ſeveral very admirable Properties of theſe Artificial Numbers, which have render'd their Conſtruction much more facile, than by thoſe operoſe Methods, at firſt uſed by their truly Noble Inventer, the Lord *Neper*; and our Worthy Country-Man Mr. *Briggs*.

But ſome Account however of the firſt Invention of theſe moſt uſeful Tables, 'tis proper to introduce here.

Logarithms (ſaith Dr. *Wallis* in his Algebra) were firſt of all invented, without any Example before him that I know of, by *John Neper*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*, and by him publiſhed at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1614. and ſoon after by himſelf (with the Aſſiſtance of *Henry Briggs*, Profeſſor of Geometry, firſt at *London* in *Greſham*-College, and afterwards at *Oxford*) reduced to a better Form and perfected.

The Invention was greedily embraced (and deſervedly) by Learned Men.

Mr. *Briggs* upon the firſt Publication of it, was ſo pleaſed with it, that he preſently repaired into *Scotland*, to conſult the Author's Advice about it, and be aſſiſtant to him in the perfecting of it, and in calculating Tables for it; which was a Work of great Labour, as well as ſubtile Invention.

And it was embraced and promoted abroad by *Benjamin Vrſinus*, *John Kepler*, *Adrian Vlacq*, *Petrus Cragerus*, and others.

And at home, by *Henry Gellibrand*, who perfected the *Trigonometria Britannica*, which Mr. *Briggs* began, but died before he had finiſhed it.

So that in a ſhort time it became generally known, and greedily embraced in all Parts, as of unſpeakable Advantage; eſpecially for Eaſe and Expedition in Trigonometrical Calculations.

In the former Volume I have briefly ſhewn the Nature and Conſtruction of Logarithms in general, which therefore I ſhall not repeat here; but go on with their Hiſtory, and the ſeveral Improvements which have been made in this Science, ſome of which are only barely hinted at there.

A. D. 1614. The Lord *Neper* publiſhed the firſt Tables of Canon, or Natural and Artificial Sines for each Degree and Minute of the Quadrant.

And whereas it was at his Choice to give to what Number he pleaſed the Logarithm 0, and whether to proceed by Way of Increaſe or Decreaſe, he choſe to make 0 the Logarithm of the whole Sine 10000000, that ſo the Multiplication or Diviſion by the whole Sine (frequent in Trigonometrical Calculation) might be diſpatched without Trouble, requiring here but the Addition or Subtraction of 0.

And becauſe the Uſe of leſſer Sines and Numbers leſs than the *Radius* or whole Sine, were likely to be of more frequent Uſe, than Tangents, Secants, and other Numbers greater than the *Radius*; he choſe to give to thoſe leſſer Numbers Affirmative Logarithms (increaſing the Logarithms from 0, as the Sines decreaſe) which he calls *Abundants*: And conſequently Negative Logarithms (which he calls *Defectives*) to greater Numbers. Deſigning thoſe by +, theſe by —.

And by this means he directs how the Table of Sines (with the Differences there inſerted) may ſerve alſo for a Table of Tangents, and of Secants; ſo that this Canon is a compleat Canon, of Natural Sines, and of Logarithmical Sines, Tangents, and Secants.

He ſhews alſo how this Table may be applied to the Logarithms of Abſolute Numbers; but becauſe with ſome Trouble, he reſerves the fuller Account hereof to a farther Treatiſe.

In the Year 1619, the Lord *Neper* being then dead, the ſame was again publiſhed by his Son *Robert Neper*; with ſome poſthumous Treatiſes of his Father concerning the Conſtruction of this Logarithmical Canon, and concerning his Deſign (after Communication had with Mr. *Briggs*) of changing the Form of his Logarithms, making 0, to be the Logarithm of 1, (of which he had before given Notice in the Preface to his *Rabdologia*, publiſhed in the Year 1617;) and concerning ſome things pertaining to Trigonometry; with ſome Lucubrations of Mr. *Briggs* on the ſame Subject.

But the Lord *Neper* being dead the whole Work was devolved on Mr. *Briggs*, who (according to their joint Advice) making the Logarithm of 1 to be 0; and of 10, 100, 1000, &c. to be 1, 2, 3, &c. which he calls *Indices*, or *Characteriſticks*, and which we may repute as Integer Numbers, with fourteen Cyphers annexed, and eſteem or value as ſo many Places, or Decimal Fractions, below the Place of Units, or of the Characteriſtick: And between theſe he ſets the intermediate Logarithm for the Intermediate Numbers.

And conſequently the Logarithm of 1 being 0, the Logarithm of Fractions leſs than 1, or of Numbers intermediate, between 1 and 0, muſt be Negative Numbers, or Numbers leſs than 0, which he calls Defective Logarithms, denoted by — (the Note of Negative) prefix'd.

Now theſe Defective Logarithms may be two ways expreſſed; either ſo as that the Note of Negation ſhall affect the whole Logarithm, or ſo as to affect only the Characteriſtick, (leaving the Reſt of the Logarithm to be underſtood as Affirmative.)

As for Example; The Fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, or (which is equivalent) 0.375. This Fraction ſuppoſeth the Numerator 3 to be divided by the Denominator 8, which in Logarithms, is to be performed by Subtracting the Logarithm of 8, from that of 3, and the Remainder will be the Logarithm of $\frac{3}{8}$, which will be then the Negative Number, —0.4259687.

Log. 3. 0. 4771213.
Log. 8. 0. 9030900.
Log. $\frac{3}{8}$. — 0. 4259687.

Or thus; For as much as the Logarithm of 375, (ſuppoſing it to be an Integer Number) is 2. 5740313, And the depreſſing this to the Firſt, Second or Third, or farther Place of Decimal Fractions, doth (without altering the Figures) divide the Value by 10, 100, 1000, &c. which in Logarithms is done by ſubtracting 1, 2, 3, &c. from the Characteriſtick, or Place of Integers (1, 2, 3, &c. in that Place being the Logarithms of 10, 100, 1000, &c.) ſuch Alteration of the Value (the Figures remaining) is done by altering the Characteriſtick of the Logarithm, without varying the other Figures, in this Manner:

Log. 3750 = 3. 5740313
Log. 375 = 2. 5740313
Log. 37|5 = 1. 5740313
Log. 3|75 = 0. 5740313
Log. 0|375 = $\underline{1}$. 5740313
Log. 0|0375 = 2. 5740313

Which two Forms, tho' they ſeem different, and ſome may rather chuſe the one, ſome the other; or in ſome Caſes the one, and in ſome Caſes the other; yet they are in Subſtance and Value the ſame. For, by ſudducting the lower Number from the upper.

—1. 0000000
+0. 5740313
is = —0. 4259687

And every one is left to his Liberty whether of the two Ways (or what other Equivalent thereunto) he ſhall pleaſe to uſe.

In this Method Mr. *Briggs* hath calculated a Table of Logarithms (publiſhed in the Year 1624) for 20 Chiliads of Abſolute Numbers (from 1 to 20,000;) and again for 10 more (from 90,000 to 100,000) and one Chiliad ſupernumerary (*viz.* the Hundred and Firſt Chiliad) that is, 31 Chiliads in all.

Before which is prefix'd a large Account of the Nature and Conſtruction of the Logarithmical Canon, and the Uſes thereof; and directing how to ſupply the intermediate Chiliads, which are here wanting. The whole intituled *Arithmetica Logarithmica*.

The ſame was again publiſhed in 1628, by *Adrian Vlacq* (or *Flack*) with a Supplement (as Mr. *Briggs* directed) of the Chiliads before omitted; that is, in all of 100 Chiliads, with one Supernumerary.

But in ſhorter Numbers extended but to 10 Places below that of the Integers, or Characteriſtick. And he ſubjoins alſo a Logarithmical Canon of Sines, Tangents, and Secants (for Degrees and Minutes of the Quadrant) of as many Places.

Mr. *Briggs* proceeded to calculate a Trigonometrical Canon, Logarithmical, ſuited to that for Abſolute Numbers to the Logarithms extending (as in that other) to 14 Places beſides the Characteriſtick. And having before calculated a Table of Natural Sines, Tangents, and Secants (for Degrees and Centeſms of Degrees) in Number extending to 15 Places, he fitted thereunto a Canon of Logarithmical Sines, and Tangents (becauſe thoſe of Secants might be ſpared;) and a Treatiſe prefixed concerning the Conſtruction thereof, with other Things pertinent thereunto; intending a further Treatiſe concerning the Uſe of it.

But dying before this laſt was finiſhed, or the reſt publiſhed, Mr. *Henry Gellibrand* ſupplied this latter, and publiſhed the whole with the Title of *Trigonometria Britannica*, in the Year 1633. To which is ſubjoin'd another Canon of Logarithmical Sines, and Tangents, by *Adrian Vlacq*, for Degrees, Minutes, and Tenth Seconds, extending (as his former did) to 10 Places beſides the Characteriſtick; and Mr. *Briggs* 20 Chiliads for Logarithms of Abſolute Numbers.

So that the whole Doctrine of Logarithms was by this time ſufficiently perfected, with convenient Canons or Tables fitted thereunto in large Numbers: Of which alſo *Petrus Cragerus* gives an Account in the Preface to his *Trigonometria Logarithmica*, Printed in the Year 1634, with his Logarithmical Tables, but in ſhort Numbers.

And the Table of Logarithms above-mentioned, (for 100 Chiliads of Abſolute Numbers, and of Sines and Tangents to Degrees and Centeſms) were the ſame Year (1633) contracted, into a leſſer Form and more manageable (but in ſhorter Numbers, the former not extending to above 7

Places, beſide the *Characteriſtick*, but the latter to 10) by *Nathanael Row*; with Directions for the Uſe of them (in *Trigonometry, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Geography,* and *Navigation*) by *Edmund Wingate*.

In the mean time, *Benjamin Vrſinus*, did alſo publiſh Tables of Logarithms in the Year 1618; and *Claudius Batſchius* about the ſame Time, or ſoon after. And again *Benjamin Vrſinus* in the Year 1625, in his *Trigonometria*; and *Johannes Keplerus* alſo in the Year 1624, in his *Chilias Logarithmorum* (which he applies alſo to his *Rudolphine* Tables, publiſhed in 1627;) and *Claudius Batſchius* about the ſame Time, or ſoon after: And *Georgius Ludovicus Frobenius* in the Year 1634, (and perhaps ſome others.)

But all or moſt of them in ſhort Numbers, and conformable to the Lord *Neper*'s firſt Deſign; not to that Form which upon ſecond Thoughts he and Mr. *Briggs* agreed upon as moſt *Eligible*, and which hath ſince been received in common Practice.

Thus far Dr. *Wallis*: What follows is the eaſie and compendious Method of Mr. *Edm. Halley*, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry in *Oxon*, for conſtructing Logarithms; which was mentioned in the former Volume.

The Invention, ſaith that excellent Geometer, of the Logarithms, is juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt uſeful Diſcoveries in the Art of Numbers, and accordingly has had an univerſal Reception and Applauſe: And the great Geometricians of this Age have not been wanting to cultivate this Subject, with all the Accuracy and Subtilty which a Matter of that Conſequence doth require; and they have demonſtrated ſeveral very admirable Properties of theſe artificial Numbers, which have rendred their Conſtruction much more facile, than by thoſe operoſe Methods, at firſt uſed by their truly noble Inventor, the Lord *Neper*, and our worthy Country-man Mr. *Briggs*.

But notwithſtanding all their Endeavours, I find very few of thoſe, who make conſtant Uſe of Logarithms to have attained an *Adequate Notion of them*; to know how to *make* or *examine* them, or to underſtand the Extent of the *Vſe* of them; contenting themſelves with the Tables of them, as they find them, without daring to queſtion them, or caring to know how to *Rectify* them, ſhould they be found amiſs; being I ſuppoſe under the Apprehenſion of ſome great Difficulty therein.

For the Sake of ſuch, the following Tract is principally intended, but not without hopes however, to produce ſomething that may be acceptable to the moſt knowing in theſe Matters.

But firſt, it may be requiſite to premiſe a *Definition* of Logarithms, in order to render the enſuing Diſcourſe more clear; the rather becauſe the Old one *Numerorum proportionalium æqui-differentes comites*, ſeems too ſcanty to define them fully.

They may much more properly be ſaid to be *Numeri Rationum exponentes*: Wherein we conſider *Ratio* as a *Quantitas ſui generis*, beginning from the *Ratio* of Equality, or 1 to $1=0$; being *Affirmative* when the *Ratio* is *Increaſing*, as of Unity to a greater Number, but *Negative* when *Decreaſing*: And theſe *Ratios* we ſuppoſe to be meaſured by the Number of *Ratiunculæ* contained in each.

Now theſe *Ratiunculæ*, are ſo to be underſtood, as in a continual *Scale* of Proportions, infinite in Number between the two Terms of the *Ratio*; which infinite Number of mean Proportionals is to that infinite Number of the like equal *Ratiunculæ*, between any other two Terms :: as the Logarithm of one *Ratio*, is to the Logarithm of the other: Thus, if there be ſuppoſed between 1 and 10, an infinite Scale of mean Proportionals, whoſe Number is 100000, &c. in *infinitum*; between 1, and 2, there ſhall be 30102, &c. of ſuch Proportionals, and between 1 and 3, there will be 47712, &c. of them; which Numbers therefore are the Logarithms of the *Rationes* of 1, to 10, 1, to 2, and 1, to 3; and not ſo properly to be call'd the *Logarithms* of 10, 2, and 3.

But if inſtead of ſuppoſing the Logarithms compoſed of a Number of equal *Ratiunculæ*, proportional to each *Ratio*; we ſhall take the *Ratio* of Unity to any Number, to conſiſt always of the ſame infinite Number of *Ratiunculæ*; their *Magnitude* in this Caſe, will be as their *Number* in the former. Wherefore, if between Unity and any Number propoſed, there be taken an Infinity of mean Proportionals, the infinitely little *Augment* or *Decrement* of the firſt of thoſe Means from Unity will be a *Ratiuncula*; that is, the *Momentum* or *Fluxion* of the *Ratio* of Unity to the ſaid Number: And ſeeing that in theſe continual Proportionals all the *Ratiunculæ* are equal; their Summ, or the whole *Ratio*, will be as the ſaid *Momentum* is directly; that is, the Logarithm of each *Ratio*, will be as the Fluxion thereof. Wherefore if the Root of any infinite Power be extracted out of any Number, the *Differentiola* of the ſaid Root from Unity, ſhall be as the Logarithm of that Number.

So that Logarithms thus produced may be of as many Forms as you pleaſe, to aſſume infinite Indices of the Power whoſe Root you ſeek: As if the Index be ſuppoſed 100000, &c. infinitely; the Roots ſhall be the Logarithms invented by the Lord *Neper*; but if the ſaid Index were 2302585, &c. Mr. *Briggs*'s Logarithms would immediately be produced. And if you pleaſe to ſtop at any Number of Figures, and not to continue them on, it will ſuffice to aſſume an Index of a Figure or two more, than your intended Logarithm is to have; as Mr. *Briggs* did, who, to have his Logarithms true to 14, places by continual Extraction of the Square Root, at laſt came to have the Root of the 140737488355328th Power; but how operoſe that Extraction was, will eaſily be judged by whoſo ſhall undertake to examine his *Calculus*.

Now though the Notion of an infinite Power may ſeem very *ſtrange*; and (to thoſe that know the Difficulty of the Extraction of the Roots of high Powers) perhaps *impracticable*; yet by the Help of that admirable Invention of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, whereby he determines the *Unciæ*, or Numbers prefixed to the Members compoſing Powers (on which chiefly depends the Doctrine of *Series*) the Infinity of the Index contributes to render the Expreſſion much more eaſie: For if the infinite Power to be reſolved be put (after Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Method) $\overline{p+pq}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$, $\overline{p+q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$ or $\overline{1+q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$, inſtead of $1+\frac{1}{m}q+\frac{1-m}{2m^{2}}qq+$;

$\frac{1-3m+2mm}{6m^3}q^3+\frac{1-6m+11m^2-6m^3}{24m^4}q^4$, &c. (which is the Root when m is Finite) becomes $1+\frac{1}{m}q-\frac{1}{2m}q^2+\frac{1}{3m}q^3+\frac{1}{4m}q^4+\frac{1}{5m}q^5$, &c. m^2, being *Infinite*, and conſequently whatever is divided thereby vaniſhing. Hence it follows that $\frac{1}{m}$ Multiplied into $q-\frac{1}{2}q^2+\frac{1}{3}q^3-\frac{1}{4}q^4+\frac{1}{5}q^5$, &c. is the Augment of the Firſt of our mean Proportionals between Unity and $1+q$, and is therefore the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of 1, to $1+q$; and whereas the Infinite Index m, may be taken at Pleaſure; the ſeveral Scales of Logarithms to ſuch Indices will be as $\frac{1}{m}$; or reciprocally as the *Indices*. And if the Index be taken 10000, &c. as in the Caſe of *Neper*'s Logarithms; they will be ſimple $q-\frac{1}{2}qq+\frac{1}{3}q^3-\frac{1}{4}q^4+\frac{1}{5}q^5-\frac{1}{6}q^6$, &c.

Again, if the Logarithm of a Decreaſing *Ratio* be ſought, the Infinite *Root* of $1-q$, or $\frac{1}{1-q|m}$, is $1-\frac{1}{m}q-\frac{1}{2m}q^2-\frac{1}{3m}q^3-\frac{1}{4m}q^4-\frac{1}{5m}q^5-\frac{1}{6m}q^6$ &c. whence the Decrement of the Firſt of our infinite Number of Proportionals will be $\frac{1}{m}$ into $q+\frac{1}{2}q^2+\frac{1}{3}q^3+\frac{1}{4}q^4+\frac{1}{5}q^5+\frac{1}{6}q^6$, &c. which therefore will be as the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of Unity to $1-q$.

But if m, be put 10000, &c. then the ſaid Logarithm will be $q+\frac{1}{2}q^2+\frac{1}{3}q^3+\frac{1}{4}q^4+\frac{1}{5}q^5+\frac{1}{6}q^6$, &c. Hence, the Terms of any *Ratio* being a and b, q becomes $\frac{b-a}{a}$, or the Difference divided by the leſſer Term, when it's an *Increaſing Ratio*; or $\frac{b-a}{b}$ when 'tis *Decreaſing*, or as b to a. Whence the Logarithm of the ſame *Ratio* may be doubly expreſſed; for putting x, for the Difference of the Terms a, and b, it will be either $\frac{1}{m}\times\frac{x}{b}+\frac{x^2}{2b^2}+\frac{x^3}{3b^3}+\frac{x^4}{4b^4}+\frac{x^5}{5b^5}+\frac{x^6}{6b^6}$, &c. or $\frac{1}{m}\times\frac{x}{a}-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}+\frac{x^3}{3a^3}-\frac{x^4}{4a^4}+\frac{x^5}{5a^5}-\frac{x^6}{6a^6}$, &c.

But if the *Ratio* of a to b, be ſuppoſed to be divided into two Parts, *viz.* into the *Ratio* of a, to the Arithmetical Mean between the Terms, and the *Ratio* of the ſaid Arithmetical Mean to the other Term b; then will the Summ of the Logarithms of thoſe two *Rationes* be the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of a to b; and ſubſtituting $\frac{z}{2}$ inſtead of $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{b}{2}$, the ſaid *Arithmetical Mean*, the *Logarithms* of thoſe *Rationes* will be by the foregoing Rule; $\frac{1}{m}$ into $\frac{x}{z}+\frac{x^2}{2z^2}+\frac{x^3}{3z^3}+\frac{x^4}{4z^4}+\frac{x^5}{5z^5}+\frac{x^6}{6z^6}$, &c. and $\frac{1}{m}$ into $\frac{x}{z}-\frac{x^2}{2z^2}+\frac{x^3}{3z^3}-\frac{x^4}{4z^4}+\frac{x^5}{5z^5}-\frac{x^6}{6z^6}$, &c. the Sum whereof $\frac{1}{m}$ into $\frac{2x}{z}*+\frac{2x^3}{3z^3}*+\frac{2x^5}{5z^5}*\frac{2x^7}{7z^7}$, &c. will be the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of a to b; whoſe Difference is x, and Summ z. And this *Series* converges twice as ſwift as the former, and therefore is more proper for the Practice of making of Logarithms: Which if performed, is with that Expedition; that whereas x, the Difference, is but the Hundredth-part of the Summ, the firſt Step $\frac{2x}{z}$ ſuffices to ſeven Places of the Logarithm, and the ſecond Step to Twelve. But if *Briggs*'s firſt twenty Chiliads of Logarithms be ſuppoſed to be made, as he hath very carefully computed them, to fourteen Places; the firſt Step above is capable to give the Logarithm of any intermediate Number, true to all the Places of thoſe Tables.

After the ſame Manner may the Difference of the ſaid two Logarithms be very fitly applied to find the Log. of Prime Numbers, having the Logarithms of the two next Numbers above and below them: For the Difference of the *Ratio* of a, to $\frac{1}{2}z$, and, of $\frac{z}{2}$ to b, is the *Ratio* of $a\,b$, to $\frac{z^2}{4}$; and half of that *Ratio* is that of $\sqrt{a\,b}$, to $\frac{z}{2}$; or of the Geometrical Mean to the Arithmetical. And conſequently the Logarithm thereof will be the half Difference of the Logarithms of thoſe *Rationes* viz. $\frac{1}{m}$ into $\frac{xx}{2zz}+\frac{x^4}{4z^4}+\frac{x^6}{6z^6}+\frac{x^8}{8z^8}$, &c. Which is a Theorem of good Diſpatch to find the Logarithm of $\frac{z}{2}$.

But the ſame is yet much more advantageouſly performed, by a Rule derived from the foregoing;

and beyond which in my Opinion, Nothing better can be hoped. For the *Ratio* of $a\,b$, to $\frac{z^2}{4}$, or $\frac{a^2}{4}+\frac{ab}{2}+\frac{bb}{4}$, has the Difference of its Terms, $\frac{a^2}{4}-\frac{ab}{2}+\frac{bb}{4}$, or the Square of $\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}=\frac{x^2}{4}$, which in the preſent Caſe of finding the Logarithms of Prime Numbers, is always *Unity*: and calling the Sum of the Terms $\frac{z^2}{4}+ab=y^2$, the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of $\sqrt{ab}$, to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{b}{2}$, or $\frac{z}{2}$ will be found $\frac{1}{m}$ in $\frac{1}{yy}+\frac{1}{3y^6}+\frac{1}{5y^{10}}+\frac{1}{7y^{14}}+\frac{1}{9y^{18}}$, &c. Which converges very much faſter than any Theorem hitherto publiſhed for this Purpoſe.

Here note, that $\frac{1}{m}$ is all along applied to adapt theſe Rules to all Sorts of Logarithms. If m be 10000, &c. it may be neglected, and you will have *Neper*'s Logarithms, as was hinted before; but if you deſire *Briggs*'s Logarithms, which are now generally received, you muſt divide your Series by

2.30258, 50929, 94045, 68401, 79914, 54684, 36420, 76011, 01488, 62877, 29760, 33328:

Or, multiply it by the *Reciprocal* thereof, *Viz.*

0.43429, 44819, 03251, 82765, 11289, 18916, 60508, 22943, 97005, 80366, 65661, 14454.

But to ſave ſo operoſe a Multiplication (which is more than all the reſt of the Work) it's expedient to divide this Multiplicator by the Powers of z, or y, continually; according to the Direction of the *Theorem*; Eſpecially where x is Small and Integer, reſerving the proper Quotes to be added together, when you have produced your Logarithm to as many Figures as you deſire, of which Method I will give you a Specimen.

If the Curioſity of any Gentleman, that has Leiſure, would prompt him to undertake to do the Logarithms of all Prime Numbers, under 100000 to 25 or 30 Figures, I dare aſſure him that the Facility of this Method will invite him thereto; nor can any Thing more eaſy be deſired. And to encourage him, I here give the Logarithms of the firſt Prime Numbers under 20 to 60 Places, computed by the accurate Penn of Mr. *Abraham Sharp* (from whoſe Induſtry and Capacity) the World may expect in Time great Performances, as they were communicated to me by our common Friend Mr. *Euclid Speidall.*

N.	*Log.*
2	0.30102, 99956, 63981, 19521, 37388, 94724, 49302, 67681, 89881, 46210, 85413, 10427
3	0.47712, 12547, 19662, 43729, 50279, 03255, 11530, 92001, 28864, 19069, 58648, 29876
7	0.84509, 80400, 14256, 83071, 22162, 58592, 63619, 34835, 72396, 32396, 54065, 03635
11	1.04139, 26851, 58225, 04075, 01999, 71243, 02424, 17067, 02190, 46645, 30945, 96539
13	1.11394, 33523, 06836, 76920, 65051, 57942, 32843, 08297, 29188, 38706, 82718, 01191
17	1.23044, 89213, 78273, 92854, 01698, 94328, 33703, 00075, 67378, 42504, 63973, 80368
19	1.27875, 36009, 52828, 96153, 63334, 75756, 92931, 79511, 29337, 39449, 75989, 06819.

The next Prime Number is 23, which I will take for an Example of the foregoing Doctrine; and by the firſt Rules the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of 22 to 23, will be found to be either

$$\frac{1}{22}-\frac{1}{968}+\frac{1}{31944}-\frac{1}{937024}+\frac{1}{25768160},\ \&c.$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{23}+\frac{1}{1058}+\frac{1}{36501}+\frac{1}{1119364}+\frac{1}{32181715},\&c.$$

As likewiſe that of the *Ratio* of 23 to 24, by a like Proceſs.

$$\frac{1}{23}-\frac{1}{1058}+\frac{1}{36501}-\frac{1}{1119364}+\frac{1}{32181715},\ \&c.$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{24}+\frac{1}{1152}+\frac{1}{41472}+\frac{1}{1327104}+\frac{1}{39813120},\&c.$$

And this is the Reſult of the Doctrine of *Mercator*, as improved by the Learned Dr. *Wallis.*

But by the ſecond Theorem, *viz.* $\frac{2x}{z}+\frac{2x^3}{3z^3}+\frac{2x^5}{5z^5}$, &c. The ſame Logarithms are obtained by fewer Steps; To wit.

$$\frac{2}{45}+\frac{2}{273375}+\frac{2}{922640625}+\frac{2}{2615686171875},\ \&c.$$

$$\&\ \frac{2}{47}+\frac{2}{311469}+\frac{2}{1146725035}+\frac{2}{3546361843241};$$

&c.

Which was invented and demonſtrated in the *Hyperbolick Spaces* analogous to the Logarithms, by the Excellent Mr. *James Gregory*, in his *Exercitationes Geometricæ*; and ſince further proſecuted by the aforeſaid Mr. *Speidall*, in a late Treatiſe, in Engliſh, by him publiſhed on this Subject. But the Demonſtration, as I conceive, was never till now perfected, without the Conſideration of the *Hyperbola*, which is a Matter purely Arithmetical, as this is, cannot ſo properly be applied. But what follows, I think I may juſtly claim as my own, *viz*. That the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of the Geometrical Mean to the Arithmetical between 22 and 24, or of $\sqrt{528}$ to 23, will be found to be either,

$$\frac{1}{1058}+\frac{1}{1119364}+\frac{1}{888215334}+\frac{1}{626487882248},\ \&c.\ \text{or,}\ \frac{1}{1057}+$$

$$\frac{1}{3542796579}+\frac{1}{659676558485285},\ \&c.$$

All theſe Series being to be multipled into 0.4342944819, &c. if you deſign to make the Logarithm of *Briggs*. But with great Advantage with Reſpect of the Work, the ſaid 4342944819, &c. is divided by 1057, and the Quotient thereof again divided by three Times the Square of 1057, and that Quotient again by $\frac{5}{3}$ of that Square, and that Quotient by $\frac{7}{5}$ thereof, &c. 'till you have as many Figures of the Logarithm as you deſire. As for Example, the Logarithm of the *Geometrical* Mean between 22 and 24, is found by the Logarithms of 2, 3, and 11 to be

1057) 43429, &c.
3 in 1117249) 41087, &c.
$\frac{5}{3}$ in 1117249) 12258, &c.
$\frac{7}{5}$ in 1117249) 65832, &c.
$\frac{9}{7}$ in 1117249) 42088, &c.

1 . 36131696126690612945009172669805
41087462810146814347315886368
12258521544181829460074
6583235184376175
4208829765
2930

Summ 1 . 36172783601759287886777711225117

Which is the Logarithm of 23, to 32 Places, and obtained by five Diviſions only, with very ſmall Diviſors; all which is much leſs Work, than ſimply multiplying the Series into the ſaid Multiplicator 43429, &c.

Before I paſs on to the Converſe of this Problem, or to ſhew how to find the Number appertaining to a Logarithm aſſigned, it will be requiſite to advertiſe the Reader, that there is a ſmall Miſtake in the aforeſaid Mr. *James Gregory's Vera Quadratura Circuli*, and *Hyperbolæ*, publiſhed at *Padua*, *Anno* 1667, wherein he applies his *Quadrature* of the *Hyperbola*, to the making of the Logarithms: In *p*. 48. he gives the Computation of the Lord *Neper*'s Logarithm of 10. to 25 Places, and finds it 2302585092994045624017870, inſtead of 2302585092994045684017991; erring in the eighteenth Figure, as I was aſſured upon my own Examination of the Number I here give you, and by Compariſon thereof, with the ſame wrought by another Hand, agreeing therewith to 57 of the 60 Places.

Being deſirous to be ſatisfied how this Difference aroſe, I took no ſmall Trouble of Examining Mr. *Gregory*'s Work; and at length found that in the inſcribed Polygon of 512 Sides in the eighteenth Figure was a 0, inſtead of 9, which being rectified, and the ſubſequent Work corrected therefrom, the Reſult did agree to a Unit with our Number. And this I propoſe not to cavil at an eaſy Miſtake in managing of ſo vaſt Numbers, eſpecially by a Hand that has ſo well deſerved of the Mathematical Sciences; but to ſhew the exact Co-incidence of two ſo very differing Methods to make Logarithms, which might otherwiſe have been queſtioned.

From the Logarithm given to find what Ratio *it expreſſes*, is a Problem, that has not been ſo much conſidered as the Former, but which is ſolved with the like Eaſe, and *Demonſtrated* by a like Proceſs, from the ſame general Theorem of Sir *Iſaac Newton*: For as the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of 1, to $1+q$, was proved to be $\overline{1+q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}-1$, and that of the *Ratio* of 1, to $1-q$, to be $1-\overline{1-q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$: So the Logarithm which we will from henceforth call L, being given $1+\text{L}$, will be equal to $\overline{1+q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$ in the one Caſe; and $1-\text{L}$, will be equal to $\overline{1-q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$, in the other: Conſequently $\overline{1+\text{L}}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$ will be equal to $1+q$, and $\overline{1-\text{L}}|^{\frac{1}{m}}$ to $1-q$; that is, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s ſaid Rule, $1+m\text{L}+\frac{m^2}{2}\text{L}^2+\frac{m^3}{6}\text{L}^3+\frac{m^4}{24}\text{L}^4+\frac{m^5}{120}\text{L}^5$, &c. will be equal to $1+q$, and $1-m\text{L}+\frac{m^2}{2}\text{L}^2-\frac{m^3}{6}\text{L}^3+\frac{m^4}{24}\text{L}^4-\frac{m^5}{120}\text{L}^5$, &c. will be equal to $1-q:m$, being any infinite Index whatſoever; which is a full and general Propoſition from the Logarithm given to find the Number, be the Species of Logarithm what it will.

But if *Neper*'s Logarithm be given the Multiplication by *m* is ſaved (which Multiplication is indeed no other than reducing the other Species to his) and the Series will be more ſimple, *Viz.*

$$1 + L + \frac{L^2}{2} + \frac{L^3}{6} + \frac{L^4}{24} + \frac{L^5}{120}, \text{ \&c. or}$$

$$1 - L + \frac{L^2}{2} - \frac{L^3}{6} + \frac{L^4}{24} - \frac{L^5}{120}, \text{ \&c.}$$

This Series eſpecially in great Numbers converges ſo ſlowly, that it were to be wiſhed to be contracted.

If one Term of the *Ratio*, whereof L is the Logarithm, be given, the other Term will be had eaſily by the ſame Rule: For if L were *Neper*'s Logarithm of the *Ratio* of *a* the leſſer to *b* the greater Term; *b* would be the Product of *a* into $1 + L + \frac{L^2}{2} + \frac{L^3}{6}$, &c. $= a + aL + \frac{aL^2}{2} + \frac{aL^3}{6}$, &c. But if *b* were given, *a* would be equal $b - bL + \frac{bL^2}{2} - \frac{bL^3}{6}$, &c. Whence by the help of the Chiliads, the Number appertaining to any Logarithm, will be exactly had to the utmoſt Extent of the Tables. If you ſeek the neareſt, next Logarithm, whether greater or leſſer, and call its Number *a*, if leſſer, or *b* if greater; then the given *L*, and the Difference thereof from the ſaid neareſt Logarithm you call *l*; it will follow that the Logarithm L, anſwering to the Number, will be either *a* into $1 + l + \frac{l^2}{2} + \frac{l^3}{6} + \frac{l^4}{24} + \frac{l^5}{120}$, &c. or elſe *b* into $1 - l + \frac{l^2}{2} - \frac{l^3}{6} + \frac{l^4}{24} - \frac{l^5}{120}$, &c. wherein as *l* is leſs, the Series will converge the ſwifter. And if the firſt 20000 Logarithms be given to fourteen Places, there is rarely Occaſion for the three firſt Steps of this Series, to find the Number to as many Places. But as for *Vlacq*'s great Canon of 100000 Logarithms, which is made but to ten Places; there is ſcarce ever need for more than the firſt Step $a + al$, or $a + mal$, in one Caſe; or elſe $b - bl$, or $b - mbl$ in the other, to have the Number true, to as many Figures as theſe Logarithms conſiſt of.

If future Induſtry ſhall ever produce Logarithmick Tables to many more Places than now we have; the aforeſaid Theorems will be of more Uſe to deduce the correſpondent natural Numbers to all the Places thereof.

In Order to make the firſt Chiliad to ſerve all Uſes, I was deſirous to contract this *Series*, wherein all the Powers of *l* are preſent, into one; wherein each alternate Power might be wanting, but found it neither ſo ſimple or uniform as the other; yet the firſt Step thereof is, I conceive, moſt commodious for Practice, and with all exact enough for Numbers not exceeding fourteen Places, ſuch as are Mr. *Briggs*'s large Tables of Logarithms; and therefore I recommend it to common Uſe.

It is thus; $a + \frac{al}{1 - \frac{l}{2}}$, or $b - \frac{bl}{1 + \frac{l}{2}}$, will be the Number anſwering to the Logarithm given, differing from the Truth by half the third Step of the former Series. But that which renders it yet more eligible, is that with equal Facility, it ſerves for *Briggs*'s, or any other ſort of Logarithms, with the only Variation of Writing, $\frac{1}{m}$ inſtead of 1, that is $a + \frac{al}{\frac{1}{m} - \frac{l}{2}}$, and $b - \frac{bl}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{l}{2}}$, or $\frac{\frac{1}{m}a + \frac{al}{2}}{\frac{1}{m} - \frac{l}{2}}$, and $\frac{\frac{1}{m}b - \frac{lb}{2}}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{l}{2}}$, which are eaſily reſolved into Analogies, *Viz.*

As 43429, &c. $- \frac{l}{2}$: to 43429 $+ \frac{l}{2}$: : ſo is *a* to the Number ſought. Or,

As 43429, &c. $+ \frac{l}{2}$: to 43429 $- \frac{l}{2}$: : ſo is *b* to the Number ſought.

If more Steps of this Series be deſired it will be found as follows.

$$a + \frac{al}{1 - \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{12}al^3}{1 - l} + \frac{\frac{1}{15}al^5}{1 - 2l}, \text{ \&c.}$$

As may eaſily be demonſtrated by working out the Diviſions in each Step, and collecting the Quotes, whoſe Summ will be found to agree with our former *Series*,

Thus, I hope, I have cleared up the Doctrine of Logarithms, and ſhewn their Conſtruction and Uſe independent from the *Hyperbola*, whoſe Affections have hitherto been made Uſe of for this purpoſe; tho' this be a Matter purely Arithmetical, nor properly demonſtrable from the Principles of Geometry; nor have I been obliged to have Recourſe to the Method of Indiviſibles, or the Arithmetick of Infinities; the whole being no other than an eaſy Corollary to Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s General Theorem for forming Roots and Powers.

How eaſily and compendiouſly Logarithms may be made according to this Method of Mr. *Halley*'s, as alſo from the Quadrature of the *Hyperbola*; the Reader may be fully ſatisfy'd from Mr. *Hen. Sherwin*'s Introduction to his *Excellent Mathematical Tables*, Lond. 1705. where alſo is a Method for computing the natural Sine, Tangent, or Secant of any Arch, immediately from having only the Length of the Arch given, &c.

Some further Uſes of the Logarithms not mentioned in Vol. I.

1. To find the Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm.

Suppoſe 2.5065050

Its Compt. Arith. 7.49349410

Begin at the Left-hand & write down under it the Complement of each Figure to 9, but of the laſt to 10.

N. B. This is all one with ſubducting the Logarithm from 10. 0000000. And 'tis frequently of good Uſe to take the Complement Arithmetical of a Logarithm inſtead of the Logarithm it ſelf; eſpecially when there are *Two* or more Logarithms in any Caſe to be ſubtracted: For then adding their Arithmetical Complements, will anſwer the End as truly as ſubtracting the Logarithms themſelves.

As ſuppoſe in the double Rule of Three, you had this Queſtion about Intereſt.

What is the Intereſt of 5173 *l.* for 321 Days at 6 *l. per Centum?*

Write down firſt the *Arith. Comp.* of the Logarithm of 100 = 8.0000000
Next under it the *Arith. Comp.* of the Logarithm of 365 = 7.4377071
The Logarithm of 6 = 0.7781512
The Logarithm of the Principal 5173 = 3.7137425
The Logarithm of the Days 321 = 2.5065050

The Summ of all is the Anſwer = 2.4361058

For rejecting the firſt 2 in the Characteriſtick you will find the Number anſwering to the Logarithm 2.4361058 to be 272 *l.* 964. and Reaſon will direct you where to make your Decimal Points in the Numder 272964; for the Intereſt in that Time can't be ſo much as 2729 *l.* nor ſo little as 27 *l.* As well as the Rule determines that Number to conſiſt of 3 Places of Integers, whoſe Characteriſtick is 2.

Therefore the remaining Figures .964 are a Decimal of a Pound, expreſſing ſomething more than 19 Shillings.

2. And indeed all Queſtions of Intereſt are very eaſily and expeditiouſly anſwered by the Logarithms.

As ſuppoſe; At 6 *l. per Cent.* what is the Intereſt of 15 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* for 12 Years?

Write down firſt the Logarithm of 1.06 which expreſſes the Rate of Intereſt. } = 0.0253058

Which Logarithm multiplied by 12 makes = 0.3036696
Then write down the Logarithm of the Principal, *Viz.* of the Decimal 15. 875 = 1.2007137

The Summ of which Two laſt Logarithms added into one Summ = 1.5043833

which is a Logarithm anſwering to the abſolute Number, a Decimal expreſſing 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *q.* nearly. = 31.94362

3. It will be very neceſſary rightly to underſtand the Uſe of the Tables of Logarithms with regard to Decimal Fractions. For the Rule for finding the Logarithm of a Fraction being; *To ſubtract the Logarithm of the Denominator, from the Logarithm of the Numerator, and to take the Remainder as the Logarithm of the Fraction required:* That *Logarithm of the Remainder,* muſt always be the Logarithm of a *Decimal Fraction,* whoſe Value is the ſame with that of a *Vulgar Fraction* propoſed.

Wherefore the moſt natural, eaſy, and uſeful Way to find the Logarithm of a Fraction is this:

Suppoſe the Index of the Logarithms of all Numbers from 1 to 10, to be 10 or 100, from 10 to 100, to be 11 or 101, from 100 to 1000, to be 12 or 102, from 1000 to 10000, to be 13 or 103, and ſo upwards: This being allowed, the Index of the Logarithm of a Number, one Place below Unity muſt be 9, or 99; if two Places below Unity, it muſt be 8, or 98; if three Places below Unity, it muſt be 7, or 97; if four Places below Unity, then the Index muſt be 6, or 96; the *Latter of theſe Ways* is often convenient to diſtinguiſh the Index of a whole Number, from that of a *Decimal Fraction,* and often neceſſary when the Power of the Root of a *Decimal Fraction* is required.

Example, The Logarithm of $\frac{3}{4}$ is found thus: 3 Log. 0.4771213
From which Subtract the Denominator, 4 Log. 0.6020600

The Remainder is the Logarithm of .75 Log.—9.8750613

Note, That the Denominator of a proper Fraction, is always greater than its Numerator; ſo that ſuppoſing the Index of the Logarithm of 3, to be 10, or 100, the Index of the Remainder will be 9, or 99, (that is one Place below Unity) and the Reſt of the Logarithms, except the Index, is found in the Table of Logarithms to anſwer to 75, 750, 7500, 075, 75, or any other Number, whoſe two ſignificant Figures are 75, and thoſe which follow or preceed, all Cyphers. It was the former of theſe Ways by which Mr. *Briggs* and Mr. *Gunter* made the Characteriſticks of their Tables of Logarithmetick Sines, and Tangents; where it may be noted, when the natural Sine or Tangent, is a *Decimal Fraction* only, the Index is under 10; but where it is a mixt Number,

ber, there the Index is 10, or more : For *Example*, The Natural Tangent of 5 Degrees is .0874887, the Artificial 8.9419518 ; and the Natural Tangent of 85 Degrees, 11.430052, the Artificial is 11.0580482.

But it is needleſs to uſe theſe new Indices, except ſome Term given or ſought, be leſs than an Unite.

4. *To find the Logarithm of a Mixt Number.*

Reduce the Number given into an Improper Fraction, then ſubtract the Logarithm of the Denominator, from the Logarithm of the Numerator, the Remainder is the Logarithm ſought.

Example, Let $4\frac{9}{12}$ be the Mixt Number given ; this reduced to an Improper Fraction is $\frac{57}{12}$.

The Logarithm of the Numerator, *viz.* 57, is	1. 7558748
The Logarithm of the Denominator, *viz.* 12, is	1. 0791812
The Loarithm of $4\frac{9}{12}$, $=4\frac{75}{100}$, whoſe Logarithm is	0. 6766936

If the Fraction annexed be a Decimal, ſeek for it as if it were a whole Number, obſerving to prefix to its Logarithm a ſuitable Index ; which always is an Unit leſs than the Number of Places, in the whole Number to which it belongs ; which is further illuſtrated by the adjoyning Table, where the Logarithms, except the Index, are the ſame in theſe Eight *Examples.*

The Index of the Logarithm of 47500 is 4, becauſe the Abſolute Number conſiſts of 5 Places, for the ſame Reaſon in 475, the Index of its Logarithm is 2, in 47.5 it is 1 ; but the Index of a Proper Decimal Fraction is ſo many Units as the Cyphers before it wants of 9, or 99 ; ſo the Index of .0475 is 8, or 98, and of .00475 is 7, or 97.

Numbers.		*Logarithms.*
47500	4.	6766936
4750	3.	6766936
475	2.	6766936
47.5	1.	6766936
4.75	0.	6766936
.475	99, or,	9.6766936
.0475	98, or,	8.6766936
.00475	97, or,	7.6766936

Of raiſing Powers by Logarithms.

Multiply the Logarithm of the Number given by the Index of the Power required, the Product will be the Logarithm of the Power ſought : So the Logarithm of 32 = 1. 5051500 × 3 = 45154500, the Logarithm of 32768, which is the *Cube* of 32.

In the Multiplication, or Raiſing of Powers, *viz.* Squaring, or Cubing, *&c.* of any Decimal Fraction by Logarithms ; the Index of the Logarithm of the Product or Power, muſt conſiſt of ſo many Units, as the Number of Cyphers intercepted between the Place of Units, and the firſt ſignificant Figure in the natural Number wants of 9, 99, 999, *&c.* only to the Index of the Logarithm of the Power (*i. e.* the *Square*, or *Cube*, *&c.*) there will be ſuch a Figure prefix'd as wants an Unit of the Index of that Power, or Number, by which the Logarithm was multiplied : For

Example, Let the Cube of .009 be required ; the Logarithm of .009 is 7. 9542425 × 3 = 23. 8627275 = .000000729, the Cube of .009, and the Index of the Logarithm of the Power, or Product is 3 ; therefore 6 Cyphers muſt preceed the firſt ſignificant Figure of the natural Number ; and 2, is prefix'd ſince the Index or Number multiplying was 3. But when the Number of Cyphers, preceeding the ſignificant Figures of the Power or Product exceeds 10, 'tis neceſſary to admit another Figure into the Index of the Logarithm, and make it the Complement to a Hundred : As ſuppoſe the 6 Power, or the
o ′
Cubo— Cube of the Sine of 0—1 be requir'd its Logarithm in the Table is [illegible] 4637261 ; but in this Caſe muſt be 96. 4637261, which multiplied by 6, the Index of the Power propoſed, becomes 578. 7823566, whoſe Index being 78, ſubtracted from 99, leaves 21 for the Number of Cyphers, that muſt preceed the firſt Figure of the natural Number or Power, which is .0000000000000000000000006058383. Here the Figures preceeding the Index, as the Reſult of the Multiplication is 5, leſs by an Unit than the Number multiplying, being 6, the Index of the Power.

This ſuggeſts a certain *Rule for Extracting the Roots of Fractions by the Logarithms* ; *Viz.* Prefix a Figure to the Index of the Logarithm of the Number whoſe Root is to be Extracted, leſs by an Unit than the Index proper to the Root required, which is to be the Diviſor ; then Divide the whole Logarithm together with its Index and Number prefixed by that Index, the Quotient is the Logarithm of the Root deſired. *Ex. Gr.* If the *Cubo*—Cube Root or Root of the 6. Power of .0000000000000000000000006058383, whoſe Logarithm is 78. 7823566, be demanded ; prefix 6—1, *i. e.* 5 to its Index, it is then 578. 7823566 ; which being divided by 6, the Index proper to the Root ſought, the Quotient is 96. 4637261, whoſe natural Number is .0002908882 ; 3 Cyphers preceeding the firſt Figure, becauſe the Index 96, wants ſo much of 99. But when the Root of an abſolute Number is required, there needs no Figure to be prefixed to the Index of its Logarithm ; ſince it is always ſuppoſed, that the Index of the Power (which muſt be the Diviſor) preceeds it. *Ex. Gr.* If the Cube-Root of 6751269, whoſe Logarithm is 6. 82993854, be required ; it is an indifferent Thing, whether 3, the Index of the Root to be Extracted, be prefixed or not, ſince that alters Nothing: For 3)36. 82993854(Quotes 12. 2764618, the Logarithm of 189, the Cube-Root ſought.

Another Method to Raiſe any Powor of a Decimal Fraction.

Multiply the Arithmetick Complement of the Logarithm of the Fraction given by the Index of the Power required, the Arithmetick Complement of the Product is the Logarithm of the Power ſought: For inſtance the .625 Power of .0032 is found to be .0275879.

.0032 Logarithm	7. 5051500
Arithmetick Complement	2. 4948500
Multiply by	.625
	124742500
	49897000
	149691000
Product	15592812500
Its Arithmetick Complement	8.4407187500

Note, That ſo many Cyphers muſt the Logatithm of .0275879, preceed the Fraction as the Index of its Logarithm wants Units of 9, or 99, which in this Example is *one*, and in the next 15, being always the ſame Number with the Index of the Product.

Again, Let the 6. 25 Power of .0032 be ſought: The Logarithm of .0032 (as before) is 7. 5051500, and its Arithmetick Complement 2. 4948500 × 6. 25 = 15. 5928125, its Arithmetick Complement is 84. 4071875, which anſwers to .00000, 00000, 00000, 25538, which is the 6. 25 Power of .0032.

To extract any Root of a Decimal Fraction.

Divide the Arithmetical Complement of the Logarithm of the Fraction given, by the Index of the Root required, the Arithmetical Complement of the Root ſought: For inſtance, let the .625 Root of .0275879 be required, its Logarithm is 8. 4407188, and its Arithmetical Complement = 1.5592812 Divided by .625, the Quotient is 2. 4948500, and its Arithmetick Complement is 7. 5051500 the Logarithm of .0032, which is the Root required.

Again, Let the 6. 25 Root of .00000, 00000, 00000, 25538 be required, its Logarithm is 84. 4071875, and its Arithmetick Complement is 15. 5928125, Divided by 6. 25, the Quotient is 2. 4948500, and its Arithmetick Complement is 7. 5051500, the Logarithm of .0032 the Root required.

LOGISTICA *Linea*, is that which is otherwiſe called the *Logarithmick Line*; where the Ordinates apply'd in equal Parts of the Axis are in Geometrical Proportion.

LOGISTICK *Spiral*. See *Logarithmick Spiral.*

LONGITUDE *of a Place*, is only the Diſtance counted in the Equator between *its* Meridian, and the *firſt*; or indeed between that and any other: It may be found by the Difference of Time between the coming of any Point in the Heavens firſt to one Meridian and then to the other. For every 15°. of the Equator anſwering to an Hour in Time, one Degree of it being 4 Minutes of Time, and one Minute of a Degree there being 4 Seconds of Time; and 15 Minutes one Minute of Time. The Difference of Time being turned into Degrees will truly give the *Longitude*, or *Vice Verſa*. Hence ſeveral Ways have been thought of to find the Longitude at Sea; the great *Deſideratum* of the Art of Navigation. As by the *Eclipſe* of the Moon, her *Tranſit* over or *Appulſe* to any eminent fix'd Star; the Eclipſes of *Jupiter's Satellites*, &c. which are all true in Theory, and may be practiſed a-ſhore with the greateſt Exactneſs. For the Time of any one of theſe *Phænomena* being truly calculated for the Meridian of *London* (ſuppoſe, or any other:) And Tables may be eaſily made of all of them, which the Navigator may carry to Sea with him. If then he could but obſerve the Time of the Eclipſe or Tranſit at Sea with accurate Exactneſs, the Difference of Time of the Eclipſe happening to him ſooner or later than at *London*, would give him the exact Longitude of the Place of the Ship either Eaſt or Weſt from the Meridian of *London*. But the Misfortune is, ſuch an Obſervation of an Eclipſe, and the exact Time of the Impreſſion or Emerſion of the deficient Body into or out of the Shadow, is not to be made without Teleſcopes of ſuch a Length as the Motion of the Ship will not permit to be uſed at Sea. Tho', by the by, if Ships were ſent with good Inſtruments and Men that know how to uſe them, to do this at all the Capes and Head-lands of the World, it would be a Thing of the greateſt Uſe; and by ſettling the Longitude of all thoſe Places, would cut all long Voyages into many ſhort ones, and afford means of continually rectifying the dead Reckoning at Sea. But to return: Others being fully ſatisfied of the Impracticableneſs of the Method of Eclipſes for finding the Longitude at Sea; have happily thought of doing it by a Clock or Watch: Which if indeed it could be made to go right all the Time of a long Voyage, would infallibly give the Longitude at any Time when the true Hour of the Day or Night could be had under any Meridian or in any Place of the Earth: For the Clock going true for the Meridian it was firſt ſet at, will ſhew the true Hour exactly in that Place, and then the true Hour being found by the Sun or Stars in the Place where the Ship is, the Difference between that and the Clock's Hour, will be the Difference of Meridians in Time, or Longitude in Degrees. But no ſuch Movement hath ever yet been made, and I fear ſcarce ever will, which will keep going, and going true in all Climates, and eſpecially in ſome of the *Southern* ones, where the Dews are ſo great as to ruſt the Parts of it, and ſo retard, if not ſtop its Motion entirely, I don't mention the Inconvenience ariſing from the Motion of the Ship, becauſe I believe that may be obviated, and a Movement made to go true notwithſtanding that, as perhaps the World may ſee in ſome Time, there being now ſome very ingenious and ſkilful Heads and Hands employing themſelves that Way. But in the mean while, I judge the beſt Way would be to depend on the Movement only for 24 Hours; for if it will go true for ſo long by the Motion of the fix'd Stars, it may be rectify'd every Day to the Stars or Sun's Hour; and ſo will ſhew the Difference of Longitude the Ship hath gained in that Time. How the Seamen find their *Departure of Longitude* by Trigonometrical Calculation, you will find in *Plain and Mercators Sailing*.

LOOP, in the Iron Works at the Forge; is the Term for about ¾ of C. lb. of Iron which is melted and broken off from a Sow in the Fire of the *Finery*, and at laſt is brought into a *Bloom*. This Work they call *Shingling the Loop*.

LOOP-HOLES, are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches of Ships, and in their Bulkheads, to fire Muskets thro' in a cloſe Fight; and the ſame are they in the covert Defences of all Fortifications.

LOPHIA, a Term in Anatomy, for the upper Part of the *Cervix*, or back Part of a Humane Neck.

LOQUELA *ſine die*, was formerly the Term for an Inparlance or a Reſpite in Law; or for a Demur to an Indefinite Time.

LOT, or *Lothe*, is every thirteenth Diſh of Lead in the *Derby-ſhire* Mine, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOURGULARY, is a Word in *Statuto pro Stratis Lond.* printed *A. D.* 1573. *Art.* 43. and then ſignified, caſting any corrupt Thing into it, to ſpoil or poyſon the Water.

LUCRATIVE *Intereſt*, in the Civil Law, is ſuch as is paid where there hath been no Advantage made by the Debtor, and no Delay nor Deceit in him. This is condemned by both the Civil and Canon Law.

LUNDRESS, did formerly ſignify a Silver Penny; or a *Sterling* or *Eaſterling* in a reſtrained Senſe, and was ſo called, becauſe coined only at *London* and not at the Country Mints.

LUNE or *Lunula*. In *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 265. you have a Way to find the Dimenſions of the Solids, which will be formed by the Revolution of the *Lunes* of *Hippocrates* of *Scio*, by Mr. *Abr. de Moivre*.

LUNGS. Theſe Organs of Reſpiration are ſeated in the middle of the Cavity of the *Thorax*; and divided into two *Lobes* by the *Mediaſtinum*, of which, the *left* is ordinarily ſubdivided into 2 more. The Figure of both *Lobes* together reſemble the Foot of an Ox or Cow, being a little concave between the 2 *Lobes*, where they embrace the Heart; and behind, where they lie upon the *Vertebræ*: But before, where they touch the *Sternum* and *Ribs*, they are Convex.

The Colour of the Lungs in a *Fœtus* is of a pale Red; but after the Air hath once entred into them they loſe their Red, and remain always pale; yet in adult Perſons, they are often variegated with the one and the other.

They are tied to the *Sternum* by the *Mediaſtinum* before, and to the *Vertebræ* by the *Plura* behind, when it riſes from the *Vertebræ* to the Heart, by the *Vena* and *Arteria Pulmonaris*; and ſometimes to the *Pleura*, where it covers the Ribs, particularly in the left Side, and eſpecially after a Pleuriſy.

The *Lobes* of the *Lungs* are covered with a double Membrane; of which the *External* is a Production of the *Pleura*: and the *Internal*, not only covers immediately the Subſtance of the Lungs, but its inner *Lumina* fill up the Interſtices which are below the Bunches of the ſmall *Lobes* with little veſicular Cells: The fine Capillary Blood-Veſſels are ſo thick upon this Membrane, that it ſeems to be Nothing but a Net-work of Veins and Arteries.

The Subſtance of the *Lungs* is compoſed of an infinite Number of little *Lobes* of various Figures and Magnitudes; but their Surfaces are ſo adapted to one another, as to leave but very few, and thoſe ſmall Interſtices.

Theſe Lobes are diſpoſed like ſo many Bunches of Grapes upon the Sides of the *Bronchia*. Each little *Lobe* contains within its own proper Membrane an infinite Number of little orbicular Veſſels, which leave ſmall Interſtices between them; and which are full of ſmall Membranes, like thoſe which tie the Lobes together.

The Extremities of the Branches of the Windpipe open into the Cavities of Veſicles, which are probably formed by its Membranes; but the Capillary Blood-veſſels are only ſpread upon the Veſicles like a Net, with frequent and large Inoſculations.

The Veſſels which enter the Lungs are the *Trachæa* or *Aſpera Arteria*, by which we draw in and expire Air: And the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, which comes from the *Right Ventricle*, and the *Vena Pulmonalis*, whoſe Trunk opens into the *left Auricle* of the Heart: Each of theſe divides into two Branches, for the two great Lobes of the Lungs, where they are ſubdivided into as many Branches as there are little Lobes or Veſicles in the Lungs. Where-ever there is a Branch of the *Trachæa*, there is alſo a Branch of the Vein and Artery, and the *Trachæa* is always in the middle.

On the Branches of the *Trachæa* (which they call the *Bronchi* or *Bronchia*) runs a ſmall Artery called by *Ruyſh*, *Arteria Bronchialis*, and a ſmall Vein, which *Somnichellius* calls *Vena Pneumonica*: The Artery comes from the *Aorta*, the Vein from the *Subclavian*.

The Blood in the *Arteria Pulmonalis* being of the Nature of Venal Blood, and all Secretion being performed in the Arteries, the Nouriſhment for the Lungs muſt be brought by the *Arteria Bronchialis*: And there is the ſame Contrivance for the Nouriſhment of the Liver.

Upon the *Bronchia*, even to their minuteſt Ramifications, run likewiſe the fine Thread of the eight Pair of Nerves.

Beſides theſe, the Lungs have alſo *Lymphaticks*; which diſcharge themſelves into the *Thoracick Duct*; but they are ſmaller, and make more frequent Inoſculations, almoſt than any other.

This is the Paſſage of the Veſſels thro' the Lungs; but becauſe the *Trachæa* hath a particular Structure, it demands a particular Examination.

The *Trachæa* then, or *Aſpera Arteria*, is a Canal ſituated in the firſt part of the Neck, before the *Oeſophagus*; its upper End is called *Larynx*, from whence it deſcends to the 4th *Vertebra* of the Back, where it divides and enters the Lungs; this Canal is made of Annular Cartilages, at ſmall and equal Diſtances from one another: And theſe grow ſmaller ſtill as they approach the Lungs; and thoſe of the *Bronchi* are ſo cloſe to one another, that in Expiration, the ſecond enters with the firſt, and the third with the ſecond, and ſo the following always enters into the preceeding.

Betwixt the *Larynx* and the *Lungs*, theſe Cartilages make not compleat Rings; but their hinder Part, which is contiguous to the *Oeſophagus*, is membranous, that they may the better contract, dilate, and give Way to the Aliments, as they go down the *Oeſophagus*. But the Cartilages of the *Bronchi* are compleatly Annular; yet their Capillary Branches have no Cartilages; but inſtead of them ſmall circular Ligaments which are at pretty large Diſtances from one another. The uſe of the Cartilages is to keep the Paſſage for the Air always open; but in the Capillary *Bronchi*, they would hinder the ſubſiding of the Veſſels.

Theſe Cartilages are tied together by two Membranes, the one *External* the other *Internal*. The External is compoſed of circular Fibres, and covers the whole *Trachæa* externally, The Internal is of exquiſite Senſe, and it covers the Cartilages internally. It is compoſed of three diſtinct Membranes: The firſt is woven of two Orders of Fibres; thoſe of the firſt of which are *Longitudinal*, for the ſhortning of the *Trachæa*, and theſe make the Cartilages approach to and enter one another. The other Order is of Circular Fibres, for the contracting the Cartilages. When theſe two Orders of Fibres act, they help, with the External Membrane, in Expiration, in Coughing, and in altering the Tone and Notes of our Voice.

The ſecond Membrane is altogether Glandulous, and the Excretory Veſſels of thoſe Glands open into the Cavity of the *Trachæa*, in order to moiſten its Cavity by a Liquor which they ſeparate; and to defend it from the Acrimony of the Air.

The third and laſt Membrane is a Net-work of Veins, Arteries and Nerves: The Veins are Branches of the *Cava*; the Arteries of the *Carotides*; and the Nerves of the *Recurrent*.

From the Structure of the Lungs thus deſcribed, Dr, *Pitcairn* hath deduced Mechanically the great effect, they by means of the Air produce upon the Blood. For while the *Fætus* is in the Womb, the Veſicles of the Lungs lying flat one upon another, compreſs all the Capillary Blood-veſſels which are ſpread upon them; but as ſoon as it is *born* and alive, the Air ruſhes into the empty Branches of the *Trachæa*, and blows up the Veſicles into their Spherical Figures; by which Means, the Preſſure or Compreſſion being taken off from the Blood-veſſels, and they equally expanded with the Lungs, all the Blood hath a free Paſſage thro' the Pulmonary Artery. But when the Air is thruſt out again by the Contraction of the Cavity of the Thorax, it being a fluid Body, compreſſes the Veſicles and Blood-veſſels upon them every where equally. By which Compreſſion the red Globules of the Blood, which thro' their lanquid Motion in the Veins, were grown too dry to circulate in the fine Capillary Veſſels, are broken and divided again in the Serum, and the Blood made fit for Nutrition and Secretion.

This Preſſure of the Air upon the Blood-veſſels, Dr. *Keill* ſaith, he hath demonſtrated to be equal to 100 lb. weight; and in Coughing or Crying, it may exceed 400 lb.

But tho' theſe are the neceſſary Conſequents of Reſpiration, yet ſeveral Experimens incline him to think, that ſome Particles of the Air muſt likewiſe enter the Blood-veſſels, and mix with the Blood in the Lungs.

For, *firſt*, he ſaith he is aſſured, from repeated Experiments, that Air will eſcape the Pores of any Number of Bladders, when compreſſed only by the Weight of the Water, into which it is ſunk; and therefore the Preſſure of 100 lb. Weight in ordinary Reſpiration, muſt thruſt ſome Particles of it into the Blood-veſſels.

2. The Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, in his *New Pneumatical Experiments*, ſhews us, That Animals cannot live when ſhut up in common Air, tho' by a Gauge he hath found it to retain its wonted Preſſure; and tho' the Receiver hath been immerſed in Water cooled with a Solution of *Sal Armoniac*. The ſame Experiments aſſure us, That Animals will live longer when ſhut up in compreſs'd Air than in common Air, and that when they are dying in the common Air, they may be revived by preſſing in more freſh Air.

3. It may be demonſtrated, (ſaith the ſame Dr. *Keill*) That the Difference between the Gravity of the Air in the City, and that of the Country, (which can be but very ſmall, upon the Account of the *Effluvia*, as the *Barometer* ſhews it to be) can never be the Cauſe of that Difficulty of Breathing, which ſome have in the one and not in the other; for they are not near ſo ſenſible of the different Gravities of the Air in the ſame Place, as they are of a much ſmaller Difference in two diſtinct and remote Places, where the Contents of the Air are different.

The Lungs are compoſed of an infinite Number of little *Lobes*, of different Figures and Magnitudes, but yet ſo joyned as to leave but ſmall Vacuities behind them. Each *Lobe* conſiſts of an Infinity of ſmall *Spherical Veſiculæ* formed by the Coats of the ſmall Branches of the *Trachea*; ſo that they may be conſidered, when blown up, as ſo many fine Tubes ending in fine hollow Spheres. On the Sides of theſe *Veſiculæ*, the Blood-veſſels are ſpread in a fine Net-work: But before the *Fœtus* is brought to light, theſe *Veſiculæ* lie flat on one another, and by their Preſſure on the Blood-veſſels hinder its Paſſage thro' them; but as ſoon as the *Fœtus* enjoys the Benefit of the Air, that doth by its *Weight* and *elaſtick Force*, ruſh in thro' the Pipes of the *Trachea* into theſe *Veſiculæ* and blows them up; whereby they ſtand erect on the Trunks of thoſe like *Wind-pipes*, and give a free Paſſage to the Blood thro' theſe Veſſels ſpread upon their Sides. And when by the Weight of the *Thorax*, and the Acts of its Muſcles, together with thoſe of the *Abdomen* and *Diaphragma*, this Elaſtick Fluid, the Air, is thruſt out of thoſe *Veſiculæ* thro' the *Trachea* in Expiration, theſe *Veſiculæ* preſſing one againſt another, and the elaſtick Fluid acting on their Sides, and conſequently on the Blood-Veſſels thereon ſpread, ſeparate the Globules of the Blood from one another, render it more capable of Circulation, in the narrow Paſſages of the Capillary Veſſels.

And there ſeems to be a yet more conſiderable Uſe of this *Natural Function* behind; which is, *to form thoſe Elaſtick Globules* of which the Blood principally conſiſts. It is undoubted Fact and Obſervation, that the Blood conſiſts of a *Lympha*, which is the common Vehicle, ſeveral Salts, *Ramenta* of a thick Conſiſtence (which is probably the unformed Part of the Chyle and Aliment) and theſe Globules of which we are now ſpeaking, tho' ſometimes they are of different Colours, as *White, Blue, Purple*: This any one may diſcover with an ordinary Microſcope. Now 'tis certain that theſe Globules may be *burſt*, as in Obſtructions; and all *exhauſted*, as in violent *Hæmorrhages*, and yet be all recovered and recruited again; wherefore they muſt be *formed*, ſomewhere in the Body, from the Chyle. And ſince 'tis certain that they are not *ſolid* Particles, as appears both by Ocular Inſpection and Truth; alſo that they do actually change their Globular Figures into thoſe of *Oblong Sphæroides*, as they move thro' the Capillary Veſſels; as therefore from their *Colour*, and from their being coagulated by Acids, and having their Figures deſtroyed; it is highly probable, that they may *be little Bubbles blown from the viſcid Part of the Chyle, by the Force of ſome more ſubtle elaſtick Aura*. Now no Place in the Body can afford this elaſtick Fluid, but the Lungs; and this may be the Reaſon why the Chyle enters into *thoſe two Veins only*, which are juſt returning into the Heart immediately to be ſent into the Lungs. For ſince in our groſs Element of Air, there is always lodged a *finer Elaſtick Fluid*, which is the principal Agent in all the ſubtle Effects commonly aſcribed to the other: tho' the groſſer Element cannot, yet this finer Fluid, (by the vaſt Force uſed in Expiration) may be thruſt in thro' the Sides of theſe *Veſiculæ*, to the Blood-veſſels. And ſince theſe Blood Globules muſt be generated ſomewhere, and that there is no Place in the Body, this ſubtle elaſtick Fluid can be ſqueezed thro' with ſufficient Force to get into the Blood thro' the Sides of the Blood-veſſels, but in the *Lungs*: 'tis very probable theſe *Globules* are there formed, after this manner. The viſcous Part of the Chyle being by the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt Courſe poſſible brought into the returning Part of the Blood, is ſent from the *right Ventricle* of the Heart to the Lungs, and is ſpread upon the Sides of the *Veſiculæ* thereof in little fine Tubes: this fine fluid Elaſtick being ſqueezed, in the Act of Expiration, thro' a Pore, continned thro' the *Veſicle* of the Lungs and the Side of the Blood-veſſels, is forced into the *viſcous* Part of the Chyle now running by in the *Serum*, and by its *perpendicular Preſſure* on the Sides of that Cavity it forms, produces a little ſmall Bubble, of a determinate Magnitude and Thickneſs of Shell, from whence it hath its Colour: After this, by the Force of the ſucceeding Fluid, this little Bubble is broken off from the Pore, and carried along the Artery; and the Coheſion of the Parts of the Shell of this Bubble being greater than the Force from without, whereby the thin *Serum* acts upon it, it is preſerved in its Figure in all the various Motions of the compound Fluid of the Blood. And if it happen that theſe little Bubbles ſhould be burſt (as they moſt certainly are by 1000 Cauſes) whenever they come to the Lungs they are new formed again; whereby the Circulation is render'd conſtant and uniform. For ſhould theſe Bubbles be all deſtroy'd, there muſt of Neceſſity riſe a general Obſtruction in all the Capillary Arteries. An Inſtance of the Formation of ſuch kind of little Bubbles a Mixture of Oyl and Vinegar affords, for that look'd on thro' a Microſcope, appears to be nothing but an Infinity of ſuch like little Bubbles, formed by the Immiſſion of the Air and Vinegar into little Shells of Oyl. *Vid. Cheyne's Phil. Princip. of Natural Religion, p.* 214.

LUNI-SOLAR *Year*, in Chronology, is a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon (or 19) into that of the Sun, which is 28; which is 532: and in this ſpace of Time 'twas thought, the Sun and Moon would come to be together again exactly.

LUSHBURG, } was a baſe Sort of Coin
LUSHBOROW, } uſed in the Days of King *Edw.* III. which was coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the *Engliſh* Money; wherefore by a Statute in 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. it was made Treaſon for any one deſignedly to bring them into the Kingdom.

LUTHERNS, a ſort of Windows in the Roof of a Houſe. See *Dormers*.

LYE *under the Sea*, is the Mariners Term for a Ship, which having her Helm laſh'd faſt *a-Lee*, lies ſo *a-Hull*, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow, or Broadſide.

LYEF-YELD or *Leff-Silver*, was formerly a ſmall Fine or pecuniary Compoſition, paid by the Cuſtomary Tenant to his Lord, for Leave to plow and ſow.

LYMPHÆDUCTS, are ſlender pellucid Tubes, whoſe Cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal Diſtances by two oppoſite Semi-lunar Valves, which permit a thin and tranſparent Liquor to paſs through them towards the Heart, but which are ſhut up like Flood-gates on its returning. They riſe in all Parts of the Body, but after what Manner needs no great Diſpute; for without Doubt all the Liquids in the Body, excepting the Chyle, are ſeparated from the Blood in the fine Capillary Veſſels by a different Pipe from the common Chanel in which the reſt of the Blood runs: But whether this Pipe be longer or no longer than the Thickneſs of the Coat of the Blood-veſſel, whether it be viſible or inviſible, it is *ſtill a Gland* whilſt it ſuffers ſome Parts of the Blood to paſs thro' it, denying a Paſſage to others. Now the Glands that ſeparate the *Lympha* are of the ſmalleſt kind, *being inviſible to the fineſt Microſcopes*; but their Excretory Ducts, the *Lymphatick Veſſels*, unite with one another, and grow larger as they approach the Heart; yet they do not open into one common Channel, as the Veins do; for ſometimes we find 2 or 3 more Lymphæducts running one by another, which only communicate by ſhort intermediate Ducts, or which unite and immediately divide again. In their Progreſs they always touch at one or two conglobate or veſicular Glands, into which they diſcharge their *Lympha*. Sometimes the whole Lymphæduct opens at ſeveral Places into the Glands, and ſometimes it ſends in only two or three Branches whilſt the main Trunk paſſes over and joyns the Lymphæducts ariſing from the oppoſite Side of the Glands, exporting again the *Lympha* to their common Receptacles. The Glands of the *Abdomen* which receive the Lymphæducts from all the Parts which it contains, as likewiſe from the lower Extremities, are the *Glandulæ Inguinales, Sacræ, Lumbares, Meſentericæ,* and *Hepaticæ*; all which ſend out new Lymphæducts which pour their *Lympha* into the *Receptaculum Chyli*, as thoſe of the Cheſt, Head and Arms do into the *Ductus Thoracicus*, Jugular and Subclavian Veins. The Deſign of the Lymphæducts emtying themſelves into the conglobate Glands ſeems to be, that the ſlow *Lympha* may receive a new Velocity from the Elaſtick Compreſſion of the Fibrous Cells of thoſe Glands, whoſe Fabrick reſembles that of the Spleen; and therefore they are improperly called Glands, becauſe they ſeparate no Liquor from the Blood. *See Keill's Anatomy*, p. 52.

MACE-GRIEF, alias *Macegreffe*, *Machearii*; are ſuch as willingly and knowingly buy or ſell ſtollen Fleſh.

MAGAZINE or *Arſenal*, is the Place in Fortified Towns, *&c.* where all ſorts of Stores are kept, and where Carpenters, Wheel-Wrights, Smiths, *&c.* are employed in making all things needful to furniſh out a Train of Artillery.

MAGBOTE, was formerly a Recompence made in Money, or otherwiſe, for ſlaying or murdering one's Kinſman; for ſometimes the Corporal Puniſhments in ſuch Caſes due were tranſmuted into Pecuniary Fines; when the Friends or Relations of the Party ſlain, were ſo content. *Leg. Canuti Regis* T. 1. c. 2.

MAGNETISM. See Mr. *Derham*'s Experiments and Reaſonings on this Subject in *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 304. where he acquaints us, That he found (as *Grimaldi* and *De la Hire* had in Part done before) that a Piece of very well touched Iron Wire would, upon being bent round into a Ring, or coil'd round upon a Stick, *&c.* moſt times quite loſe its Verticity, and always have it much diminiſhed thereby. But yet, that if the whole length of the Wire were not entirely bent, ſo that the Ends of it, tho' but for the length of one tenth of an Inch, were left ſtrait; then the Vertue would not be deſtroyed in thoſe Parts or Ends; tho' it would every where elſe. He found alſo, on repeated tryals, that tho' coyling or bending the Wire as aboveſaid, would always in the Day-time diminiſh and moſt times deſtroy the Verticity of a touch'd Wire; yet it would not do it in the Evenings: And he ſaith, he knows very well, that the Orb of the Activity of Magnets is larger or leſs at different times; which is confirmed by what is found in Fact to be true of our noble large *Loadſtone* which is kept in the Repoſitory at *Greſham College*; for that will keep a Key or other Piece of Iron ſuſpended to another, ſometimes, at the Diſtance of 8 or 10 Foot from it; but at other Times, not beyond the Diſtance of four Foot.

He found alſo, that *twiſting* the Wire would conſiderably diminiſh, and ſometimes deſtroy the Verticity; which in ſome Tryals made on twiſted Wire, was ſo *confuſed* and *diſordered*, that he found by drawing one of the Poles of a *Loadſtone* along near the Sides of the Wire, in ſome Places it would attract, in others repell, and ſo *attract* and *repell* all along the Wire; and he fancy'd in ſome places, that one ſide of the Wire would be attracted and the other repelled by one and the ſame Pole.

After this he try'd what *ſplitting* or *cleaving* the Wire would do; and in particular, whether ſplit Wires would have the ſame Properties as *Loadſtones* cut aſunder, and he found the *Phænomena* of this Experiment very odd; for ſometimes the Poles of the Wire ſo ſplit would be quite chang'd; ſo that the South Pole would become the North, in all Reſpects: Sometimes one half of the Wire would retain its Magnetiſm which it had before its ſplitting, and the other half would have it quite changed, &c.

He obſerved alſo one thing to be very ſurprizing in theſe ſplit Wires; which was, *That laying one, or the other Side of the Half uppermoſt*, would cauſe a great Alteration in its Tendency or Averſion to the Poles of the Magnet: But if you lay the contrary ſide of that half uppermoſt, the ſame End ſhall be attracted by one and repelled by the other Pole, In other Pieces where the Ends are regularly attracted or repelled, only in an inverted Order (as if new touched) if it lay with the round ſide uppermoſt at that time, and be then turned upſide down, *viz.* the flat cleft ſide uppermoſt; it is ten to one, he ſaith, that one of the Ends is either attracted by both the Poles, or repelled by both; or elſe attracted and repelled by one, and in Heſitation by the other.

He touched a Wire from End to End with only one Pole of the Magnet; which gave it ſo vigorous a Vertue, that he is almoſt of Opinion, *'tis the beſt Way of touching*; the Conſequence was, that the End where he began always turned contrary to the Pole that touched it: He then touched the ſame Wire (and others likewiſe) with the other Pole of the ſame Magnet, from the ſame End, and then that End turned the contrary Way. For Inſtance, mark one end of the Wire for the North End, and touch that Wire by drawing the North Pole of the Magnet divers times along the Wire from the North to the South End: This Wire ſo touched ſhall have a vigorous Verticity; but the North End ſhall ſtand South. But if you touch that or another Wire, (for it is all one, the latter Touch deſtroying the former) by drawing the North Pole of the Magnet from the South to the North End of the Wire, then this North End will turn North: And ſo it will be if you touch with the Southern Pole from the North to the South.

He found alſo, that if he touc'd an Iron Wire exactly in the Middle with but one Pole of the *Loadſtone*, without drawing it backwards or forwards, in that Place would be the Pole of the Wire; and the two Ends would be the contrary Pole of the Wire, and were accordingly repelled or attracted by the Poles of the Magnet; and the middle, and about an Inch more on each ſide, was attracted only by the Pole that touched it.

MAILE, was anciently a Kind of Money, as ſome think; for *Mailes* were Half pence in *Henry* the Fifth's Time; being the half of the Silver *Sterling* or Penny: But more largely it ſeems to have been any Proportion of Grain, or any other *Rent*. This latter in the North is called *Black-mail.* See *Black-mail* in Vol. I.

MAIN BODY, of Troops in an Army, is that which marches between the *Advance* and the *Rear Guard*; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MALETENT, or *Maletolte*; in the Statute called the *Confirmation of the Liberties*, 25 *Ed.* 1 *c.* 7. is interpreted to be a Toll of 40 *s.* for every Sack of Wooll; and in the Statute *de Tallagio non concedendo* in the 36th Year of the ſame King *Edw.* 1. 'tis appointed, that Nothing for hereafter ſhall be taken of Sacks of Wooll, under the Pretence of *Maletent.* It ſeems to come from *malum Telonium.*

MAL-VOISIN, was formerly the Name of a warlike Engine uſed in battering of Walls to caſt Stones, &c. It was ſo called, becauſe it was an ill or dangerous Neighbour.

MAN-BOTE, was formerly a Recompence for Homicide, or a pecuniary Compenſation for killing a Man.

MANCA, was formerly a ſquare Piece of Gold, commonly valued at 30 Pence; and *Mancuſa* was as much as a *Mark* of Silver. See *Canute*'s Laws. 'Twas called *Mancuſa*, quaſi *Manu cuſa.*

MANCUSA. See *Manca.*

MANCIPLE, a Caterer; there was anciently an Officer in the *Temple* called by this Name, now the *Steward.* And the Name and Office is retained ſtill in our Colleges, in both our Univerſities.

MANNER; beſides what hath been ſaid about *Manner*, I muſt take notice that they ſay in *Architecture*, That an Order Heroically and Gigantically deſigned; where the Diviſion of the principal Members is put into a few Parts; but thoſe having all a bold and ample *Relievo*, is after the *Grand Manner.* As for Example, in a *Corniche*; if the *Gola* or *Cimatium* of the *Corona*; the *Coping*, the *Modillions* or *Dentelli* make a noble Appearance by the Gracefulneſs of their Projectures; and that we ſee none of that ordinary Confuſion which reſults from thoſe little Cavities, *quarter Rounds* of the *Aſtragal*, and ſuch little Ornaments as produce no effect in great and maſſy Works, and which do impertinently juſtle out the graceful and principal Members; then will the *Manner* of this *Corniche* appear *ſolemn* and *great*, and approve it ſelf to be performed after *La Grand Maniere.* In Mr. *Evelyn*'s Parallel of Ancient and Modern *Architecture*, *Chap.* 5. *p.* 25. you have a fine Draught of this Grand *Manner*, in an ancient Dorick Pillar which was found at *Albano*, joining to the Church of St. *Mary* near *Rome.*

MANSE, is a Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe for the Incumbent to live in, and was originally, and is now, an eſſential Part of the Endowment of a Pariſh-Church, together with the Glebe and Tithes.

MANUALIA *Beneficia*, were formerly ſuch daily Diſtributions or Portions of Meat and Drink, as were allotted to the Petty Canons and other Members of Cathedral Churches for their ordinary Subſiſtence.

MANUMISSION, is the Term for making a Slave or a Bondman free: You have the Form of this as it was uſed in the *Conquerour*'s Time, in *Lambert*'s *Αρχαιονομία*, *Fol.* 126. The *Terms of the Law* make two Kinds of *Manumiſſion*; one *expreſſed*, and the other *implied.* That *expreſſed* was by Deed, or *Publick Declaration*: That *implyed* was when the Lord made an Obligation for Payment of Money to his Villain at a certain Day; or ſued him when he might enter without Suit;

or when he granted him an Annuity or Leaſed Land to him for Years, or for Life, &c.

MANU-OPERA, are ſtollen Goods taken upon a Thief apprehended in the Fact.

MANU-PASTUS, in the Law Dialect is often uſed for a Domeſtick Servant, one fed as it were by the Hand of his Maſter.

MANU-PES, is uſed in the Charter of *Richard* the Third for a *Foot* of full and legal length.

MANU-PRISOR, one who was Bail-pledge or Security for another Perſon.

MANUS, was anciently uſed both for an Oath and him that took it. If a Man ſwore alone in the Court, he was ſaid to do it *propria manu*; but if he brought 3 or more Witneſſes to ſwear for him, he was ſaid *tertia manu jurare*.

MARCHET } *Mulieris*, the ſame with *Merchetum*.
MARCHETA }

MARCHES, are now the Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *England* and *Scotland*; and the Marches of *Scotland* are divided into *Weſt* and *Middle Marches*. The Word *Marches* is uſed alſo in *Stat.* 24. *H.* 8. 12. for the Borders of the King's Dominions in general, as being derived from the *Germ. March*, which ſignifies a Bound or Limit; and thoſe Noblemen who lived near theſe *Marches* are frequently in our Statutes called *Marchers*.

MARITAGIUM *habere*, ſignified formerly to have the free Diſpoſal of an Heireſs in Marriage, which was a Favour granted by the King, who was the Guardian of all Wards or Heirs in Minority, to ſome ſpecial Favourite or Friend.

MARITAGIUM *Liberum, Frank Marriage*; was when a Baron, Knight, or Free-holder granted ſuch a Part of his Eſtate with a Daughter to her Husband, and the Heirs of his Body, to hold without any Homage or Service to the Donor.

MARK, the *Saxons* called it *Mancus, Mancuſa*, and *Mearc*; and among them it contained 30 Pence, which of their Money was ſix Shillings. 'Tis not certain when the *Mark* came to be valued as at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* But *M. Paris*, in the Life of *Guarinus* Abbot of St. *Albans*, tells us, that a Mark (*A. D.* 1194.) was of this preciſe Value. Since the Conqueſt there was never any Coin of this Name ſtruck, as appears; but probably there might be ſuch before in the *Saxons* Time, and with ſome *Mark* or Stamp upon it, as may be concluded from the Word *Mark*. *Stow* in his *Annals, p.* 32, and 691, ſaith, a Mark of Gold was eight Ounces, twelve Mark of Gold *Troy* was 200 *l.* of *Engliſh* Money; after which Rate each Mark weighed 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Skene de Verb. ſignif. ſaith, a Mark ſignifies an Ounce Weight, whereof the Drachm is the eighth Part, as the Ounce is the eighth of the Mark.

MARQUIS or } is now a Title of Honour next
MARQUESS } before an Earl, and next after a Duke. The Name ſeems to be derived from the *Germ. March*, a Bound or Limit; and therefore was as much as *Cuſtos Limitis*, or *Comes ſibi Præfectus Limitis*. Among the old *Britains* it was the Cuſtom, and after them of the *Saxons*, to give the Title of *Reguli* to all the Lords that had the cuſtody and charges of their *Marches* or *Bounds*; as *Selden* ſhews in his *Mare Clauſum, Lib.* 2. *c.* 19. But in *Richard* 2. his Time, the Title of *Marqueſſes* inſtead of *Lords Marches* came to be given to ſuch as were Governours of the *Marches*.

MARS. Mr. *Flamſtead* and *Caſſini* have by accurate Obſervation found the Horizontal Parallax of this Planet to be about 25 Seconds, and certainly not greater; a large Account of the Method of obſerving and finding which, you will find under the Word *Sun* in this Vol.

MARTYROLOGY, was anciently a Regiſter kept in the Religious Houſes, wherein they ſet down the Donations of their Benefactors, and the Day of their Deaths, that ſo on each Anniverſary they might commemorate and pray for them: And therefore ſeveral Benefactors made this a Condition in their Charters. *Kennet's Paroch Antiq.*

MASSES, in Painting, are the large Parts of a Picture containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MASTER *of the Mint*: In the ſecond Year of *H.* 6. that was the Title of him that now is called the *Warden of the Mint*, whoſe Office it is to receive the Silver and Bullion that comes to the Mint to be coined, and to take Care thereof.

MASTER *of the Court of Wards and Liveries*; was the chief Officer and Judge of that Court of Wards, kept the Seal of it, and was named and aſſigned by the King. But this Court and all its Officers, Members, Power, and Appurtenances, is taken away by a Statute made the 12th of *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

MASTER *of the Horſe*, hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable: This Officer is very honourable, and uſually a Nobleman, is mentioned in 39 *Eliz.* 7. and 1 *E.* 6. 5.

MASTER *of the Poſts*, was an Officer of the King's Court that had the appointing, placing and diſplacing of all ſuch as provided Poſt-Horſes to carry the King's Meſſages and other Buſineſs. He alſo was to pay them their Wages, &c. This Officer is mentioned in 2 *Ed.* 6. 3. but now by a Statute made 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 34. he is appointed by the King's Letters Patent, with Rates and Rules preſcribed in the ſaid Act.

MASTER *of the Armory*, is an Officer mentioned 39 *Eliz. c.* 7. and hath the Care of the King's Armour in any ſtanding Armories; with Power of putting in and out all inferior Officers.

MASTER *of the Jewel Houſe*, is mentioned in 39 *Eliz. c.* 7. and is an Officer of the King's Houſhold of great Credit; being allowed *Bouge of Court*, that is, Diet for himſelf and the Clerks of the Office, and hath a Lodging in the Court. He hath Charge of all the Gold and Silver Plate uſed at the King's Table, or belonging to any Officer of Account attending the Court; and of all Plate remaining in the *Tower* of *London*, as alſo of Chains and looſe Jewels not fixed to any Garment.

MASTER *of the Houſehold*. This Officer is called *Grand Maſter*, &c. and *Lord Steward of the King's Houſehold* in 32 *H.* 8. 39. And in the firſt of Q. M. and ever ſince he is called *Lord Steward*, &c. and under him there is a principal Officer called by this Name of the *Maſter of the Houſehold*.

MASTER *of the Ordnance*, mentioned in 39 *Eliz.* 7. and is a great Officer, to whoſe Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

MASTER *of the Faculties*, is an Officer under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who grants *Licenſes* and *Diſpenſations*; he is mentioned in the Statute of laying Impoſitions at Law of 22, 23. *Car.* 2.

MASTER *of the Wardrobe*, is a great Officer at Court; having his Habitation or Dwelling-Houſe belonging to that Office, called the *Wardrobe* near

Puddle-wharf in *London*. He hath the charge and cuſtody of all former Kings and Queens Robes remaining in the *Tower* of *London*, and of all Arras and Tapeſtry Hangings, Bedding, *&c.* and the Charge and Delivery out of all Scarlet Liveries belonging to the King or Queen. He is mentioned in 39 *Eliz.* 7.

MATERIA *Subtilis*, in the Carteſian Philoſophy is what is produced by the grinding or rubbing one againſt another of the Particles of the ſecond Elements; and ſo theſe compoſe what he calls his firſt Element. See *Carteſian Syſt. of the World* in this 2d Vol.

MATHEMATICKS. Beſides the mention of ſuch Authors as have written on the ſeveral Parts of this noble Science, and of which you have an Account under each particular Head; theſe that follow have written on Mathematicks more generally.

Franciſci Laurens Specimina Mathematica, &c.
Andreæ Tacquet Opera Mathematica, Antw. 1669.
The Works of Monſieur Fermat.
Dr. *Wallis's Mathematical Works*, in 3 Vol. Fol. *Oxon.*
De Chales Curſus Mathematicus, 3 Vol. Fol. *Ludg.* 1674.
A Math. Compendium, by Sir *Jonas Moore*. *Lond.* 1674. *Twelves.*
Elements de Mathematiques, ou Principes Generaux de toutes les Sciences qui ont les Grandeurs pour Object. par J. P. a Paris, 1675. 4*to.*
Steph. de Angelis de Infinitis Spiralibus Inverſis Infinitis Hyperbolis aliiſque Geometricis Bavii. 4*to.*
P. *Gregii a St. Vincentio opus Geometr. Quadraturæ Circuli & Sect. Coni.* Antw. 1647. Fol.
Leybourn's Curſus Mathematicus. Lond. 1690. Fol.
Simon Stevin Les Oeuvres Mathematiques. Leyden, 1694. Fol.
Clavius's Opera Mathematica. Fol.
Mr. *Hayes Fluxions*, London, 1704. Fol.
Foſter's Miſcellanies. Lond. 1659. Fol.
Pappus Alexandrinus's Math. Collect. per Commandinum, Bononiæ, 1650. Fol.
Sir *Jonas Moore's Syſtem of Mathematicks*, 2 Vol. London, 1681. 4to.

Cavallerii Trigonometria.	Bononiæ.	1643	4to.
Directorum generale Uranometricum.		1632	
Exercitationes Geometricæ.		1647	
Geometria Indiviſibilis Continuorum.		1635	

Barrow's Lectiones Geometricæ et Opticæ. Lond. 1669. 4to.
Sturmius's Matheſis Enucleata. 1 Vol. 8vo.
— — *Juvenilis.* 2 Vol. 8vo.
Veteres Mathematici. Paris, 1693. Fol.
Math. Collections in *Eng.* from *Galileo.* Lond. 1661. Fol.
Hook's Micrographical Lections et Opera Poſthuma.
Scotii Curſus Mathemat. Herbipoli. 1661.
Herigone's Curſus Mathematicus. Paris, 1644. 8vo.
Mr. *Blondell's Cours de Mathematique. pour Mr. le Dauphin.* Paris, 1683. 4to.
Ozanam's Cours de Mathematique, in 8vo.

MATRICULA, anciently was the Word for a Regiſter. Thus in the Church there was the *Matricula Clericorum*, which was a List or Catalogue of the officiating Clergy, and *Matricula Pauperum*, a Catalogue of the Poor to be received: and to this Day being Regiſtred as a Member in the Univerſity of *Oxon* is called *Matriculation.*

MATROSSES, are Soldiers in the Train of Artillery, next below the Gunners: Their Duty is to aſſiſt the Gunners in Traverſing, Spunging, Firing, and Loading of Guns, *&c.* They carry Fire-locks, and march along with the *Store-Waggons.*

MAUND, was anciently a Meaſure of Capacity with us, being a kind of great Basket or Hamper containing 8 Bales, or 2 Fatts. See the Book of Rates, *Fol.* 3.

MAXY, is the *Tin-miners* Term for a *Weed*, as they call it, of the *Marchaſite* kind, from whence *Maxy* ſeems to be a Corruption. When the *Load* or Vein of Oar degenerates into this or any thing elſe that is not Tin, they call it a *Weed.*

MEASURES *of Capacity*: Theſe (with us) both liquid and dry, were firſt made from Troy Weight. See 9 *H.* 3. 51 *H.* 3. 12 *H.* 7. *&c.* wherein it is enacted, that eight Pound *Troy* Weight of Wheat, gathered from the middle of the Ear, and well dried, ſhould make one Gallon of *Wine Meaſure*, and that there ſhould be but one Meaſure for Wine, Ale, and Corn throughout the Kingdom. See 14 *Ed.* 3. and 15 *Rich.* 2. But Cuſtom in time hath prevailed againſt this, having altered *Meaſures* as well as *Weights*; no other but *Troy Weight* being appointed by our Laws to be uſed. (See 14 and 17 of *Ed.* 3.) we having now three different Meaſures; *viz.* one for Wine, one for Ale and Beer, and one for Corn. See the Table of them under *Meaſures*, Vol. I.

Only let me add further from Mr. *John Ward's* Arithmetick. *p.* 34. That tho' the common Wine Gallon ſealed at *Guild-Hall* in *London*, by which all Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Strong-waters, Mead, Perry, Sider, Vinegar, Oyl, Honey, *&c.* are meaſured and ſold, is ſuppoſed to contain 231 Cubick Inches; and from thence, the *Tierce* will contain 9702 Cub. Inch. the Hogſhead 14553, the Punchion 19404, the Butt or Pipe 29106, and the Tun 58212. Yet it hath been accurately experimented, that the Wine Gallon at *Guild-Hall* doth hold but 224 Cubick Inches; as indeed Dr. *Wybard* had before taken Notice of in his *Tactometry*, *p.* 289. But yet in *May* 25, 1688, when an Experiment was made for the Lord Mayor of *London* and the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, in Confirmation of the Truth of the Account above, of the Capacity of the Standard Gallon; *viz.* that it is but 224 Cub. *Inches*: yet it was then thought fit to continue the common *ſuppoſed* Contents of 231 Cub. Inches for the Wine Gallon, and that all Computation in Gauging ſhould be made from thence; and ſo I ſuppoſe it yet ſtands.

The *Beer* and *Ale* Gallon is larger than the *Wine* Gallon, in Proportion to the Exceſs of the common Pound *Averdupois* above the true Pound *Troy*: that is, as 12 . 231 :: ſo 14$\frac{11}{12}$ to 281$\frac{1}{2}$, which is very near the Cubick Inches in the Ale Gallon. The Ale Quart contains 70$\frac{1}{2}$ Cubick Inches; the Gallon will be 282.

Dry Meaſure ſeems to ſtand ſtill in Proportion to the old Wine Gallon of 224 Cub. Inches. The common received Content of the Corn Gallon being 272.$\frac{1}{4}$. for as 12 . 14. $\frac{12}{15}$ :: 224 . 272$\frac{1}{4}$. and yet by an Act of Parliament made *A. D.* 1697, *it is appointed*, that *every round Buſhel with a plain and even Bottom, being made* 18 *Inches and* $\frac{1}{2}$ *wide throughout, and* 8 *Inches deep, ſhall be eſteemed a* *legal* Wincheſter *Buſhel*, according to the Standard in his Majeſty's Exchequer: Now a Veſſel thus made will contain 2150.42 Cubick Inches; and conſequently the Corn Gallon can be but 268⅘ Cub. Inches.

MECHANICAL *Philoſophy*, was that which the moſt ancient of the *Phœnician* and *Greek* Philoſophers have adhered to for the Explication of the Phænomena of Nature; and theſe made uſe originally of no other *Principles*, than the Conſideration of *Empty Space*, the *Doctrine of Atoms*, and in particular, the *Gravitation of Bodies*. Theſe ſilently attributed the *Cauſe of Gravity* to ſomething which was plainly diſtinct from Matter; and this *Cauſe* our moſt modern Natural Philoſophers, in their Enquiries into Nature, did by no means take into Conſideration. They have happily avoided aiming at any *Hypotheſis* to explain the *Phœnomena* of natural Effects, and leaving the *Philoſophy of Cauſes* to Metaphyſicks, they have rightly conſidered that it is the chief End, Deſign, and Buſineſs of Natural Philoſophy to conſider *Effects*; and by reaſoning upon them and their various *Phœnomena*, to proceed regularly at laſt to the *Cauſes* of Things; and eſpecially to the Knowledge of the *Firſt Cauſe*. And certain it is, that all true Progreſs and Proficiency in this Kind of Natural Philoſophy, if it don't immediately lead us to the Knowledge of the *Firſt Cauſe*, yet will ſurely bring us ſtill nearer and nearer to it; and therefore is a moſt noble, excellent, and valuable Study. *Vid. Newt. Opt. Lat. Ed. p.* 315.

Authors on this Subject are,

Guidi Ubaldi Mechanicorum Liber. Venetiis, 1615. Fol.

Paulus Guldinus de Centro Gravitatis. Viennæ, 1635. Fol.

Chriſt. Hugenius de Motu Pendulorum. Paris, 1673. *Fol.*

Ejuſdem Horologium Oſcillatorium. Paris, 1673.

Gaſp. Scotti Mechanica. Ejuſdem Technica Curioſa. 1664.

Caſſioli Mechanica.

Wilkin's Mathematical Magick.

Alphonſi Borelli de Vi Percuſſionis Bononiæ, 1677, & Lug. Bat. 1686. 4to.

Dr. *Wallis's Mechanica, ſive de Motu. Tractatus Geometricus.*

Andreæ Boecleri Architectura curioſa nova & Amœnitates Hydrogogices cum 200 Fig. Ære incis. Norimbergæ. Fol.

—— *Theatrum Machinarum novum, exhibens Opera molaria & aquatica: cum Figuris.* Ibid. 1662. Fol.

M. Vitruvii de Architectura Libr. 10. *cum Fig. Æneis Ed. opt.* Amſt. 1649. Fol.

Novo Teatro di Machine di vittorio Zonca. Padua. 1602. Fol.

Teatro di Machine di Jacobo Beſtoni in Lioni. 1582.

Pauli Caſſaci Mechanica. Lugd. Bat. 1684. 4to.

Alexandri Marchetti Exercitationes Mechanicæ. Piſis, 1669. 4to.

Heronis Alexandrini Spiritalium Liber. Amſter. 1680. 4to.

Recueil de pluſieurs Machines par S. B. Paris. 1699. Fol.

La Statique; ou la Science des Forces mouvantes, par P. Ignace Pardies. Paris, 1673. 12mo.

Mechanick Exerciſes, by *Moxon.* Lond. 1677. 4to.

Recueil de diverſis Pieces touchants quelques nouvelles Machines par D. Papin, à Caſſil. 1695. 8vo.

Mechanick Powers, by *Mandey* and *Moxon. Lon.*

Lucæ Valerii Lib. de Centro Gravitatis Solidorum. Rom. 1604.

Galileo de Mechanica & Motu locali Dialogi. Leyd. 1638.

MEMBRETTO, in Architecture, is the *Italian* Term for a *Pilaſter*, that bears up an Arch. Theſe are often *fluted*, but not with above 7 or 9 Channels. They are frequently uſed to adorn Door-Caſes, Gallery Fronts, and Chimney-Pieces, and to bear up the Corniſhes and Freezes in Wainſcot.

MEMORY. Dr. *Hook*, in his *Op. Poſthum. p.* 139, 140, *&c.* ſuppoſes *Memory* to be as much an *Organ* as the Eye, Ear, Noſe, *&c.* and to have its Situation ſome where near the Place where the Nerves from the other Senſes concur and meet; and he thinks, that the Memory being both improveable and impairable, appears from thence to be plainly Organical; and that it is a Kind of Repoſitory of Ideas formed partly by our Senſes, and chiefly by the Soul her ſelf.

MENSALIA } were ſuch Perſonages or Livings
MENSALS } as were united formerly to the Tables of Religious Houſes; and therefore are by Canoniſts called *menſal Benefices.*

MERCHEN-LAGE; was one of thoſe 3 Laws out of which *W. the Conqueror* framed our Common Laws, with a Mixture of the Laws of *Normandy*; and was the Law of the *Mercians* when they governed a third Part of this Land; for it was divided in the Year 1016. See *Cambden's Britannia, p.* 94.

MERCHETUM, *Merchet*, in Scotch *Marchet*, was anciently a Commutation of Money or Cattle given to the Lord to buy off that old impious Cuſtom of the Lord's lying the firſt Night with the Bridal Daughter of a Tenant; and after it was uſed for the Fine or Compoſition which the Tenants paid to have leave to marry their Daughters: Alſo no Baron or military Tenant could marry his ſole Daughter or Heir, without Licence from the King *pro maritanda Filia.*

MERCURIAL *Phoſphorus*, is a Light ariſing from the ſhaking of Mercury in *Vacuo*; of which ſee ſeveral Experiments in *Philoſ. Tranſ. N.* 303. See *Phoſphorus.*

MERCURY, is the Term the Chymiſts gave and is now generally uſed for that ponderous Fluid, *Quick-ſilver*: The Texture of which ſeems to conſiſt of exceeding ſmall, ſmooth, ſolid, ſpherical or ſpheroidical Particles; becauſe Mercury in never ſo ſmall a Quantity, is by no means tranſparent, but opake, and will let none of the Rays of Light paſs thro' its Pores: And therefore ſince 'tis probable that Light paſſes not through the *ſolid* Parts of tranſparent Bodies, but only thro' their *Pores*, 'tis plain, if the Particles of Mercury be Spherical (as it appears thoſe of all Fluids are) then their Diameters cannot be much greater than thoſe of the Rays of Light; for the Interſtices between the Particles are as the Cubes of the Diameters of the Globules by whoſe meeting they are formed; and therefore ſeeing Light cannot paſs thro' theſe Interſtices, it it plain, that the Diameters of the Corpuſcles of Mercury cannot be much greater than thoſe of Light: And if theſe Particles ſhould be oval or ſpheroidical, their ſhorteſt Diameters muſt be of the Length of thoſe of the Particles of Light, or not much greater.

The Solidity of the Corpuſcles of *Mercury*, and the Smallneſs of the Interſtices left between them, accounts for the wonderful ſpecifick Gravity of *Mercury*, above all other Fluids; and the exceeding Smallneſs of its Parts, for its eaſie Aſcent by Fire.

MERIDIAN *Line*, is a Line of ready Uſe in Practical Navigation. 'Tis always placed on the Foot, or 2 Foot *Gunter*'s Scales, and ſometimes on the Side of *Gunter*'s Sector, (and on the Croſs-Staff, *&c.*) and continued to its whole Length. 'Tis divided unequally towards 87 degr. (whereof 70 gr. are about one half) in ſuch manner as the Meridian in *Mercator*'s Chart is divided and numbred.

It's Uſes are many: For, 1. *It ſerves them to graduate a Sea Chart according to the true Projection.* 2. Being joined with a Line of Chords, it ſerves for the Protraction and Reſolution of ſuch Right-lined Triangles as are concerned in Latitude, Longitude, Rhumb, and Diſtance in the Practice of Sailing; as Mr. *Gunter* ſhews, *p.* 15. of his Book of the *Croſs-Staff*; as alſo in *pricking the Chart* truly at Sea.

MESOLABIUM, See *Renati Tran. Fluſii Meſolabium; cui acceſſit pars altera de Analyſi & Miſcellanea. Leodii Eburonum*, 1668. *4to.*

MESSENGER *of the Exchequer:* The four Purſuivants in that Court are called by this Name, and their Duty and Office is to attend the Lord Treaſurer, and to carry his Letters, Precepts, *&c.*

MESSUAGE, is a Dwelling-Houſe, with ſome Land aſſigned for its Uſe; and by this Name a Garden, Shop, Mill, Chamber or Cellar may paſs, ſaith *Plowden, Fol.* 169. In *Scotland* it is what we call the *Mannor-Houſe*, the principal Dwelling-Houſe within any Barony.

METALS *Lines:* On *Gunter*'s Sector are ſometimes placed two Lines called the *Lines of Metals*; they are noted with the Characters of the 7 Metals, ☉; ☾; ☿, ♄, ♀, ♂, and ♃; and their Uſe is to give the Proportions between the ſeveral Metals in their Magnitudes and Weight, and by them ſuch Problems as theſe are ſolved.

1. *In Bodies of the ſame Figure of different Metals, by the Magnitude of one given, to find the Magnitude of the reſt.*

Take the Magnitude given out of the Lines of Solids, and open the Sector till it be applied right in its proper Points; then will the Parallels taken between the correſponding Points of the other Metals, and meaſured on the Solids, give their ſeveral Magnitudes.

2. *In Bodies of different Metal, but equal Magnitude, having the Weight of one, to find that of the reſt.*

This Probl. is the Converſe of the former, but not in direct but reciprocal Proportion; apply the Weight given, taken out of the Lines of Solids into the Sector in its proper Points belonging to the Metals of the other Body, ſo the Parallel taken from the Points belonging to the Body given, and meaſured in the Lines of Solids, ſhall give the Weight of the Body required.

3. *A Body being given of any one Metal, ſuppoſe a Sphere of Lead of* 16 d. *and whoſe Diameter is* a *(let* d *and* a *ſignify any Magnitudes or Lengths) to make another like it and of equal Weight, but of another Metal, as ſuppoſe Iron.*

Take out the Diameter *a*, and apply it in the Lines of Metals in the Points of ♄ belonging to Lead; then will the Parallel between the proper Points in ♂, be the Diameter of the Iron Sphere required: And this compared with the other Diameter in the Line of Solids, will give 23 *d.* for the Magnitude of the Body required.

4. *A Sphere of Lead being given, whoſe Diameter is* a, *to make another Sphere of any other, as of Iron, whoſe Weight ſhall be determined; v. gr. that ſhall weigh thrice as much.*

Apply the Diameter *a* over in the proper Points of ♄; and then the Parallel between the proper Points of ♂ will give the Length of the Diameter of an equal Sphere of Iron; and this tripled will be the Diameter required.

See *Webſter's Metallographia.* Lond. 1670. 4to.

Alonſo Barba's Art of Metals, Engliſhed by the E. of *Sandwich.* Part 1. & 2. in 8vo. 1674.

Sir *John Bettus's Fleta minor*; or, the Laws of Art and Nature, in knowing, judging, finding, refining, &c. the Body of confined Metals.

Georgius Agricola de Re metallica. Fol.

METOPS; the ſame with *Metopa.*

METTESHIP; *Metteſchep, Mettenſcep*, ſeems to have been anciently a Fine or Penalty paid by the Tenant to his Lord for his Neglect or Omiſſion of doing his cuſtomary Service. Perhaps it ſhould be written *Mittenſcep* from the *Saxon Mitten*, to meaſure, and *ceap*, Goods or Chattels.

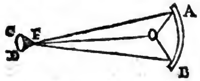
MICROGRAPHY, is the Deſcription of the Parts and Properties of ſuch very ſmall Objects as are only diſcernable by Means of the Microſcope. On this Subject the late Dr. *Hook* hath written deſignedly in his *Micrography*, as hath alſo Dr. *Power*; and *Leuenhoeck* in 2 Vol. in *Quarto, Lat.* in which, as well as ſcattered up and down in many other Books written on other Subjects, a very noble Treaſure of uſeful Diſcoveries is to be found, and all made by means of the Microſcope.

MICROMETER. In *Philoſ. Tranſ. N.* 25, you have from Mr. *Richard Townley*, an Account of the Micrometer invented by Mr. *Gaſcoigne*; and by this Inſtrument he found the Moon's Diſtance and Parallax from two Obſervations of her meridional and horizontal Diameter, before Mr. *Auzout* took this matter into Conſideration: Which Micrometer Mr. *Townley* had, and is deſcribed by Dr. *Hook*, in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 29. and the manner how it is to be applied to a Teleſcope ſhewed. And Mr. *Flamſtead* in *N.* 96. ſaith, that by the Micrometer and a Teleſcope of but 14 Foot he could take the Diameters of the Planets and their Diſtances from the fixed Stars, to a Second almoſt. This Inſtrument is now brought to very great Perfection and ready uſe by our excellent Math. Inſtrument-maker Mr. *John Rowley*, under St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in *Fleetſtreet.* See its Uſe in finding the Sun's Horizontal Parallax, under the Word *Sun* in this Volume.

MICROSCOPE: By thoſe excellent Obſervations and Experiments which the admirable Sir *Iſ. Newton* hath made on Colours, he ſhews Ways to conjecture very accurately of the *Sizes* of the component Particles of Bodies by their Colours; and in the Deſcription of thoſe, he tells us, (*Book* 2. *Part* 3. *p.* 64.) he hath been the more particular, becauſe it is not impoſſible but that Microſcopes may (if not done already) at length be improved to that Perfection, as to diſcover the Particles of Bodies on which their Colours depend. For, ſaith he, if thoſe Inſtruments are or, can be ſo far improved, as with ſufficient Diſtinctneſs to repreſent Objects five or ſix hundred Times bigger than at a Foot Diſtance they appear to the naked Eye, I ſhould hope that we might be able to diſcover ſome of the greateſt of theſe Corpuſcles; and by one which would magnifie 3 or 4 Thouſand Times, perhaps they might all be diſcovered, but thoſe which produce Blackneſs. And if this could be attain'd to, (*viz.* by Glaſſes to diſcover the conſtituent Particles of Bodies) he fears it would be the utmoſt Improvement of the Senſe of *Seeing*; for it ſeems impoſſible to ſee the moſt ſecret and noble Works of Nature *within* the Corpuſcles, becauſe of the Tranſparency of theſe Corpuſcles.

The ſame Gentleman in *Philoſ. Tranſ. N.* 88. from the Difference he had found between compounded and ſimple Colours, takes Occaſion to communicate a Way for the Improvement of Microſcopes by Refraction; *viz.* by illuminating the Object in a darkened Room with Light of any convenient Colour not too much compounded; by which Means the Microſcope will with Diſtinctneſs bear a *deeper Charge* and a *larger Aperture*.

And in *N.* 80, he ſaith, that he hath ſometimes thought of making a Microſcope which ſhould have, inſtead of an Object Glaſs, a *Reflecting Piece of Metal*. For theſe Inſtruments ſeem as capable of Improvements as Teleſcopes; and perhaps more, becauſe but one Piece of reflecting Metal is requiſite in them; as is plain from this Figure; where A B repreſents the Object Metal, C D the Eye-Glaſs, F their common *Focus*, and O the other *Focus* of the Metal in which the Object is placed.



The Deſcription and Uſe of Mr. *Wilſon*'s Sett of Pocket-Microſcopes, *&c.* mentioned in the *Preface* of Vol. I.

This *Sett* of *Microſcopes* has *Nine* different *Magnifying-Glaſſes*; *Eight* of which may be uſed with two different Inſtruments, for the better applying them to various Objects: One of theſe Inſtruments is repreſented Fig. I. A A A A, and is made of Ivory, it hath 3 thin Braſs Plates, E E, and a Spring of Steel H within it; to one of the thin Plates of Braſs is fixed a Piece of Leather F, with a ſmall Furrow G . . . . . both in the Leather and Braſs to which it is affixed: In one End of this Inſtrument there is a long Screw, D, with a *Convex-Glaſs* C, placed in the End of it: In the other End there is a hollow Screw, o o; wherein any of the Magnifying-Glaſſes M, are ſcrewed when they are to be made uſe of. The 9 different *Magnifying-Glaſſes* are all ſet in Ivory, 8 of which are ſet in the manner expreſs'd at M. The greateſt Magnifier is marked upon the Ivory wherein it is ſet with N° 1, the next N° 2, and ſo on till N° 8. The 9th Glaſs is not marked, but ſet in the Manner of a little Barrel Box of Ivory, as in *Fig.* II.

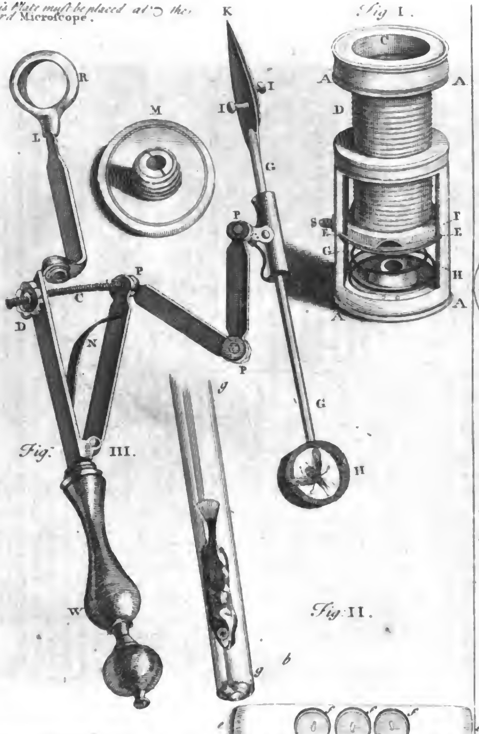
e e A flat Piece of Ivory, whereof there are 8 belonging to this Sett of Microſcopes, (tho' any one who has a Mind to keep a Regiſter of Objects may have as many of them as he pleaſes) in each of which there are three Holes f f f, wherein three or more Objects are placed between two thin *Glaſſes*, or Talks, when to be uſed with the greater Magnifiers.

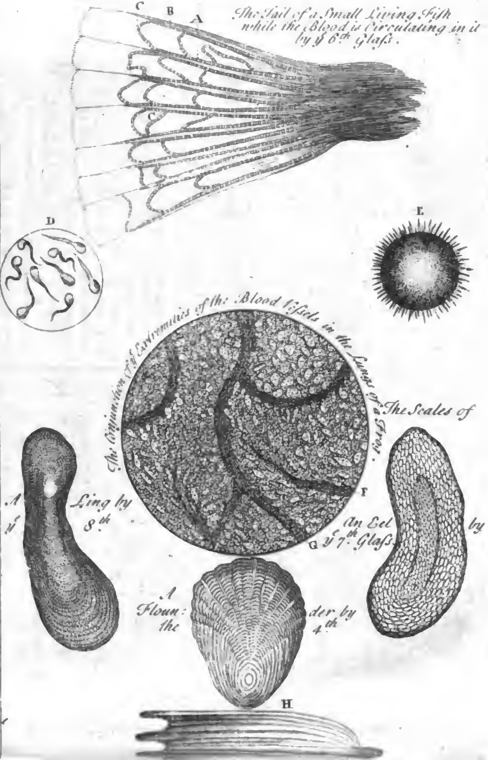
The other *Inſtrument* Fig. III. is made of Braſs or Prince's Metal, with Joints P P P, to turn eaſily any Way with a ſmall Pair of Tongs G G, which open at the Points K, by preſſing together the two Heads of the Pins I I for taking up of Objects: At the other End of theſe Tongs G G, is ſcrewed on a round Piece of black Wood H, with a Piece of Ivory let into it, for placing Opake Objects on, according to their Difference of Colour,

Upon the End L there is a Screw, into which the *Glaſs* ſet in the Barrel Box may be ſcrewed; when the others are to be uſed, there is a Ring R of Braſs to be ſcrewed on the End L, into which Ring all the other *Glaſſes* M, may be ſcrewed: So when any Object is taken up in the Points of the Tongs K, or laid upon the other End H, it may very eaſily (as one who ſees the Inſtrument will perceive) be applied to the true Diſtance of any of the *Glaſſes* M, by the Help of the Joints P P P, and by means of the Screw C, with the Wheel D, Fig. III. which will bring the Object to the Exactneſs of the *Centre* or true Diſtance, being regulated by a Spring N.

The Uſe of the firſt mention'd *Inſtrument*, Fig. I. A A A A is thus: Take one of your flat Pieces of Ivory e e, or *Sliders*, (if you pleaſe to call them ſo) and ſlide it in betwixt the two thin Plates of Braſs E E, in the Body of the Microſcope; ſo that the Object you intend to look upon be juſt in the middle, remarking that you put that Side of the Plate e e, where the Ring is, fartheſt from your Eye: Then you are to ſcrew into o o, (the hollow Screw in the End of the Body of your Microſcope) the 3*d*, 4*th*, 5*th*, 6*th*, or 7*th Magnifying-Glaſs* M; which being done, while you are looking through your *Magnifying-Glaſs* upon the Object, you are to ſcrew in or out, the long Screw D, Fig. I. in the other End of the Body of your Microſcope, till you bring your Object into the true Diſtance, which you will know by ſeeing the Object clearly and diſtinctly: But ſeeing that in the greater Magnifiers you can ſee but a ſmall Part of the Object. *viz.* the Legs or Claws of a Flea; while you are looking upon any Part of the Object, if ye take hold of the End of the Plate or Slider, e e, whereon the Object lies, and move it gently, you may ſee the whole Object ſucceſſively, or any Part of the Object you pleaſe; and if that Part of the Object you deſign to look upon be out of the true Diſtance, remember your End Screw D, Fig. I. can always bring it in, by ſcrewing it nearer or farther off.

This Plate must be placed at ↄ the Word Microſcope.




The Tail of a Small Living Fiſh while the Blood is Circulating in it by ẙ 6th Glaſs.
C
B
A
C
D
E
The Conjunction of ẙ Extremities of the Blood Veſsels in the Lungs of a Frog.
F
G
The Scales of An Eel by ẙ 7th Glaſs
A Ling by ẙ 8th
A Floun: der by the 4th
H

Mr. Wilsons Microſcope deſcrib'd in
the Philoſoph[illegible]

After this manner may be ſeen all tranſparent Objects, Duſt, Liquids, Chryſtals of Salt, ſmall Inſects, ſuch as Fleas, Mites, *&c.* If they be *Inſects* that will creep away, or ſuch Objects as one intend to keep, they may be placed between the two *Regiſter-Glaſſes* f f. For by taking out (with the Point of a Penknife or ſmall Plyers) the Ring that keeps in the *Glaſs* f f, where the Object lies *they* will fall out of themſelves; ſo you may lay the Object between the two hollow ſides of *them*, and put the Ring in as it was before: But if the Object be Duſt or Liquids, a ſmall Drop of the Liquid, or a little of the Duſt laid on the outſide of the *Glaſs* f f, and applied as before, will be ſeen very eaſily.

As to the Firſt, Second, and Third *Magnifying-Glaſſes*, being marked with a ✠ upon the Ivory wherein they are ſet, they are only to be uſed with thoſe *Plates* or *Sliders* that are alſo marked with a ✠, wherein the Objects are placed between two thin Talks, becauſe the Thickneſs of the *Glaſſes* in the other *Plates* or *Sliders*, hinder the Object from approaching to the *Centre* or true Diſtance of theſe greater Magnifiers. But the manner of uſing them is the ſame with the former. Only remember to be careful when you put in or pull out the *Plate* or *Slider* e e, whereon the Object lies, or move it from one Object to another, not to let it rub your *Magnifying-Glaſs*, which is done by unſcrewing a little the End Screw D, Fig. I. when ye put in or pull out your *Plate*, or move it from one Object to another.

For ſeeing the *CIRCULATION of the BLOOD* at the Extremities of the *Arteries* and *Veins*, in the tranſparent Parts of *Fiſhes*, *Eels*, &c. There are two *Glaſs Tubes*, the one bigger, and the other leſſer, is expreſs'd at g g, wherein the *Fiſh* is to be put; when theſe *Tubes* are to be uſed, you are to unſcrew the End Screw D, Fig. I. in the Body of the *Microſcope*, until the *Tube* g g, can be receiv'd eaſily into that little Cavity G of the *Braſs-Plate*, faſtened to the Leather F, under the other two thin Plates of Braſs E E: When the *Tail* of your *Fiſh* lies flat to the *Glaſs Tube*, ſet it oppoſite to your *Magnifying-Glaſs*, and by ſcrewing in or out your End Screw D, Fig. I. as is ſaid before, you may eaſily bring it to the true Diſtance, and ſee the Blood circulate with great Pleaſure.

If you would ſee the *Blood circulate* in a *Frog's Foot*, chuſe ſuch a *Frog* as will juſt go into your *Tube*, then with a little Stick, *&c.* expand the *Hinder Foot* of the *Frog*, and apply it cloſe to the Side of the Tube, obſerving that no Part of the *Frog* hinders the Light coming on its *Foot*, and when you have it at the juſt Diſtance, by Means of the Screw D, Fig. I. as aboveſaid, you will ſee the rapid *Motion* of the *Blood* in its *Veſſels*, which are very numerous in the tranſparent thin Membrane that's between the *Frog's Toes*: For this Object the 4th and 5th *Magnifiers* will do very well; but you may ſee the Circulation in the Tails of *Water-Newts* with the 6th and 7th *Glaſs*, by reaſon the Globules of the Blood of thoſe *Newts* are as big again as the Globules of the Blood of *Frogs* or ſmall Fiſh, as has been taken Notice of in N. 280 of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Page 1184.

N. B. The *Circulation* cannot be ſo well ſeen by the Firſt, Second, and Third Magnifiers, becauſe the Thickneſs of the Glaſs wherein the Fiſh lies, hinders the Approximation of the Object from the true Focus of the Glaſs.

S, Fig. I. is a little Ivory Screw, upon which the Handles of the *Braſs Inſtrument* W, Fig. III. may be ſcrewed, and ſerve for a Handle to this Ivory one alſo.

The *Glaſs*, plac'd in the Manner of a Barrel Box, Fig. II. is only to be uſed when the Braſs Inſtrument (or in your Hand) being the leaſt Magnifier, for greater Objects, ſuch as Flies and common Inſects, *&c.* A Hole being made in the Side of this Box, Fig. II. whereby it may be ſcrewed on the Point L, Fig. III. of the Braſs Inſtrument, remembring to put the End b next to your Eye, and the other to the Object; ſo if you take up an Inſect in the Point of the Tongs K, or lay any opake Object on H the other End, you may approach them to the true Diſtance by means of the Joints and Screws ſpoken of before C, D, P, N, Fig. *Ibid.*

In the viewing of *Objects*, one ought to be careful not to hinder the Light from falling upon *them*, by the Hat, Peruke, or any other Thing, eſpecially when they are to look upon opake Objects: For nothing can be ſeen with the beſt of Glaſſes, unleſs the Object be in a due Diſtance, with a ſufficient Light.

The beſt Lights for the Plates or Sliders, where the Object lies between the two *Glaſſes*, is a clear Sky-light, or where the Sun ſhines on any white thing, or the Reflection of the *Light* from a Looking-glaſs. The *Light* of a Candle is likewiſe good for the viewing of very ſmall Objects, though it be a little uneaſy to thoſe who are not practis'd in *Microſcopes* to find out the Light of the Candle.

By what is here ſaid, it's hop'd that the Uſe of this *Microſcope*, eaſy of its ſelf, will be much eaſier to thoſe that uſe it; yet it cannot be doubted of *this*, as of all other Inſtruments of this Nature, but that *Uſus plura docebit*.

For the Conveniency of thoſe who would *Draw*, or make any *Sketches* or *Deſigns* after *Microſcopical* Objects, they may alſo have a Pedeſtal to fix the two Inſtruments above deſcribed, and make them ſtationary to any convenient Light. This Pedeſtal may be plac'd on a Table, *&c.* and after the Object and Light are fixed, as many Perſons as pleaſe may view the Object, without any Trouble or Difficulty in finding the Light.

The reſt of the annexed *Figures* were drawn by this *Microſcope* from ſeveral Objects.

A the *Artery*, B, the *Vein*, C their communicant Canal, by which the Blood is ſeen paſſing from the *former* to the *latter*, in the Tail of the *Fiſh*, expreſs'd at g g.

D the *Animalcula* in *Semine maſculino*, by the firſt Glaſs, E one of the *Farina* of the Flower of *Mallows*, which magnified is the *Area* repreſented at D.

F the Branch of an Artery, G that of a Vein. The intermediate Spaces ſhew the Manner they communicate unto one another, in the Sides of the Lungs of *Frogs*, *Newts*, *&c.*

H one of the Feathers of a *Moth*'s Wing.

MIDDLE *Latitude*, in Navigation, is half the Summ of any two given Latitudes; as ſuppoſe the two Latitudes were 50°. 30′. and 45°. 20′. the middle Latitude will be 47°. 55.

There is a Method of working the ſeveral Caſes of Sailing by *Middle Latitude*, which nearly agrees with *Mercator*'s or *Wright*'s way; and it is performed without the Table of Meridional Parts, either by the Tables of *Logarithms* or by *Gunter*'s Scales. Of this Method you have a ſhort *Synopſis* in Mr. *Jones's Navigation, p.* 71.

MID-SHIP-MEN, are Officers aboard a Ship, whoſe Station when they are on Duty, is ſome on the Quarter-Deck, others on the Poop, *&c.* Their Buſineſs is to mind the *Braces*, to look out, and to give about the Word of Command from the Captain and other ſuperior Officers. They do alſo aſſiſt on all Occaſions both in ſailing the Ship, and in ſtoring and rummaging the Hold. They are uſually Gentlemen, who having ſerved their Time as Voluntiers, are now upon their Preferment.

MILIARES *Glandulæ*, are thoſe very ſmall and infinitely numerous Glands which ſecern the Sweat and the Matter that exſudes in inſenſible Perſpiration. See *Skin.*

MILLAINS, according to Mr. *Wingate*, are the third Subdiviſion of the Primes in *Gunter*'s Line, and expreſs the 1000th Parts of ſuch *Primes.*

MINIUM or *Read Lead.* Mr. *Ray* at the End of his Collect. of *Engl.* Words, gives this Account of the making of *Minium.* Firſt they take Lead and waſte it in an Oven or Furnace; by bringing it to a Subſtance almoſt like *Litharge*, and by ſtirring about with an Iron Rake or Hoe. Then they take it out and grind it with two Pair of Stones, which deliver it from one to another; and there is a Mill which moves at once ſix Pair of theſe Stones. When 'tis thus reduced to a Powder, they waſh it, and then put it into an Oven or Reverberatory Furnace, where by continual ſtirring with a Rake or Hoe of Iron, it comes to its Colour in 2 or 3 Days. But the Fire muſt not be violent, for then it will clod and change Colour. The Iron Rake is hung or poiſed by a Hook, elſe it would be too heavy to be moved by one Man.

MINT, is the Place where the King or Queen's Coin is formed, be it of Gold or Silver: The chief Mint of *England* is in the *Tower* of *London*; of which the preſent Officers are (1.) The *Warden*, who is the chief, and is to receive the Bullion, and overſee all the other Officers. (2.) The *Maſter Worker*, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, cauſes it to be melted and delivered to the *Moniers*, and takes it from them again when coined. (3.) *Comptroller*, who is to ſee that the Money be made to the juſt Aſſize, and to overſee and controll the Officers, if the Money be not as it ought to be. (4.) The *Aſſay Maſter*, who weighs the Silver and Gold, and ſees whether it be Standard. (5.) The *Auditor*, who takes all the Accounts. (6.) The *Surveyor of the Melting*, who is to ſee the Silver caſt out, and that it be not alter'd after it's deliver'd to the *Melter*; which is after the *Aſſay-Maſter* hath made Trial of it. (7.) The *Clerk of the Irons*, who is to ſee that the Iron be clean and fit to work with. (8.) The *Graver*, who graveth the Dies and Stamps for the Coinage of the Money. (9.) The *Melters*, who melt the Bullion before it comes to coining. (10.) The *Blanchers*, who anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money. (11.) The *Porters*, who keep the Gate of the Mint. (12.) The *Provoſt of the Mint*, who provides for all the Moniers, and overſees them. And laſtly, The *Moniers*; ſome of which ſhear the Money, ſome forge it, and ſome ſtamp or coin it, and ſome round it and mill it.

MITRE, in Architecture, is the Workmens Term for an Angle that is juſt 45 Degrees, or half a right one; and if it be a Quarter of a Right Angle, they call it a *Half Mitre:* And they have an Inſtrument made to this Angle which they call the *Mitre Square*, with which they ſtrike Mitre Lines on their Quarters or Battens; and for Diſpatch they have a *Mitre Box*, as they call it, which is made of two Pieces of Wood, each about an Inch thick, and one is nailed upright upon the Edge of the other; the upper Piece hath the Mitre Lines ſtruck upon it on both Sides, and a Kerf to direct the Saw in cutting the Mitre Joints readily, by only applying the Piece into this Box.

MITRED *Abbots*, were formerly Governours of ſuch Religious Houſes, as had obtained from *Rome* the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Croſier, and Gloves of a Biſhop. It hath been a vulgar Error, that theſe *Mitred Abbots* were all the ſame with thoſe *Conventual Prelates* who were ſummoned to Parliament as *Spiritual Lords*; but *ſome* of thoſe ſummoned to Parliament were not *mitred*; and *ſome* that were *mitred* were not ſummoned; the Summons to Parliament not any way depending on their *Mitres*, but on their receiving their Temporals from the King. *Cowel's Interpreter.*

MITTA, was anciently a *Saxon* Meaſure containing 16 Buſhels.

MIXT *Tythes.* See *Tythes.*

MOAT; the Brink of the Moat next the Rampart in any Fortification, is called the *Scarp*, and the oppoſite one the *Counterſcarp.*

MODEL, is an original Pattern which any Workman propoſes to imitate; 'tis variouſly made of Wood, Stone, Plaſter, *&c.* and ſhould be (in Architecture, for Inſtance) made by a *Scale*, where an Inch or half an Inch repreſents a Foot, for the more exact compleating of the Deſign.

MOLMUTAN or *Molmutin Laws*, were the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, ſixteenth King of the *Britains*; they were famous here till the Time of *William* the Conqueror. *Molmutius* was the firſt that publiſhed Laws in *Britain*; and theſe Laws, with thoſe of Queen *Mercia*, are publiſhed in Latin by *Gildas*, out of the *Britiſh* Tongue.

MONIERS. See *Mint.*

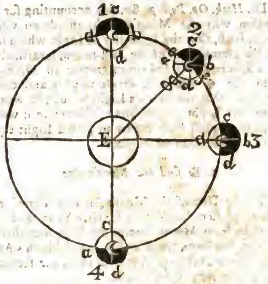
MONOCHORD. See the accurate Diviſion of the *Monochord*, in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 238. by Dr. *Wallis.*

MONOPOLIZERS, are ſuch Perſons as combine together to engroſs, and to raiſe the Price of Goods.

MONSOONS, are ſhifting Trade Winds in the *E. Indian Ocean*, which blows periodically, ſome for half a Year one way, others but for 3 Months, and then ſhift and blow for 6 or 3 Months directly contrary.

MOON. The Reaſon why the ☾ always ſhews the ſame Face towards us, is becauſe ſhe revolves round her Axis in the Time of her Periodical Month.

For if in moving in her Orbit round the Earth ſhe did not do ſo, but that the Horizon of the Disk *a b* kept always parallel to it ſelf in all Poſitions, 'tis plain, that as the Moon moves on in her Orbit, new Parts of the former dark Hemiſphere will begin to be enlighned (or rendred viſible to us ;) as appears plain from the Figure annexed. For ſuppoſe the Moon to have moved in her Orbit from 1 to 2, and that her Diameter *a b* keeps parallel to its ſelf in its firſt Situation ; then her viſible Hemiſphere will be, not as before *a d b*, but *e g f* : and when ſhe comes into Poſition 3, her viſible Hemiſphere will be *c a d*, inſtead of *a d b*, as at firſt : And laſtly, when the Moon is at 4, her viſible Hemiſphere will be *a c b*, which in the firſt Poſition was totally inviſible. And this can't be otherwiſe, if the Moon in her Revolution round the Earth, don't alſo revolve round her own Axis in the ſame exact Space of Time : But if you ſuppoſe her ſo to turn round her Axis, that the Diameter *a b* ſhall always be in a Normal Poſition to the Line E ☾ ; as in the 2d and 3d Poſitions *e f* and *c d* are ; 'tis plain the Moon muſt by ſuch a Motion round her Axis, always ſhew the ſame Face to you, as in Fact (abſtracting from her Vibrations, *&c.*) ſhe really doth.



The annual Regreſſion of the Moon's Nodes is 25 Dregrees, and the *Nutation of her Orbit* about 20 Minutes.

The Phænomena of the Moon, on which, as Foundations, the Lunar Aſtronomy is built, are ſuch are theſe

1. That the Moon moves daily from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, and almoſt in the ſame Line with the Earth, or nearly in the Ecliptick.

For all the Secondary Planets deſcribe leſſer Orbits round their Primary, as *they do* round the Sun ; and the Plains of their Orbits are not very different from that of the Ecliptick, and theſe Secondary Planets do alſo move the ſame Way as the Primary ones.

2. But yet the Moon doth not move accurately in the ſame Plane of the Ecliptick, deviating ſometimes a little to the *North*, and ſometimes to the *South* ; as is apparent from her Meridian Altitudes. The Plane of her Orbit being Inclined to that of the Ecliptick, and interſecting it in two Points, which are called the Moon's *Nodes*.

3. The Phaſes of the Moon are continually changing ; ſometimes ſhe cannot be ſeen at all, then ſhe appears horned, biſected, gibbous, and at laſt *round* or *full* : And ſo on again in an inverſe Order.

For being a ſpherical opake Body, and receiving all her Light from the Sun ; tho' he will always illuminate one Hemiſphere of her, yet in the New-moon, when that Hemiſphere is entirely turned from you, and her Body between the Sun and their Eye, 'tis impoſſible for her to appear viſible : But as ſoon as by her Motion forward in her Orbit, Part of that Hemiſphere comes to be obverted to the Earth, ſhe will begin to appear *falcated* or with Horns of Light, and when ſhe is got to be 90 degr. from the Sun, ſhe will ſhew just one half of her illuminated Hemiſphere, *&c.*

4. The Eclipſe of the Sun happens only at the New-moon, tho' not at every one ; and that of the Moon only when ſhe is at the Full, tho' not at every Full-moon ; as is plain from the Reaſon and Nature of Eclipſes.

5. That obſcure Part of the Moon's Body which the Sun's Rays do not illuminate, when ſhe is Horned or Gibbous, or even in a Solar Eclipſe, is not totally inviſible, but appears with a reddiſh dirty coloured Light ; and that Light ſeems to come to the Moon by Reflection from the Earth.

For when the Moon is at New to us, the Earth is at Full to the Lunar Inhabitants ; and the Light of the Earth being about 15 times greater than that of the Moon, and the Moon ſo little as not to obſcure above a 20th Part of the Earth, the Light from the Earth may eaſily be ſuppoſed to render her a little viſible in even ſolar Eclipſes.

6. The Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon don't happen always in the *ſame* Places in the Zodiack, but in *others* moving ſtill gradually backward, or *in Antecedentia*.

The Reaſon of which is, that the Moon's Orbit is different from that of the Ecliptick, interſecting it but in one Line, whoſe extreme Points are called the *Nodes*, and which Nodes do annually move backward or in *Antecedentia* : But the Eclipſes cannot happen but when the two Luminaries are in or near theſe Nodes ; wherefore, *&c.*

7. There is a very ſenſible Difference in the apparent Length of the Moon's Diameter, at different Times.

For the Moon's Orbit being Elliptical, her Diſtance from the Earth will be very different, as ſhe is in different Parts of that Ellipſis ; and 'tis found that her apparent Diameter is nearly reciprocally proportional to her Diſtance, which Diſtance is both *greateſt* and *leaſt* in the Syzygies, becauſe the Excentricity of the Ellipſis is there greateſt.

8. The apparent Motion of the Moon is not always equal, but greater and leſs by Turns, and that very ſenſibly.

Which Phænomenon ariſes from ſeveral Cauſes concurring together. The firſt Cauſe of which is ſome Inequality even in the mean Motions of the Moon; for in the Earth's *Perihelia* the Moon is carried ſomething ſlower than in the *Aphelia*.

The next Cauſe is the Elliptick Figure of the Lunar Orbit, from whence the Moon muſt move faſter in her *Perigæum* than in her *Apogæum*; as is the Caſe of all the Planets.

A 3d Cauſe, is the continual changing of the Excentricity of the Moon's Orbit; from whence muſt ariſe a greater Difference of her Velocity in her *Perigæa*, and of her Tardity in her *Apogæa* in the Syzygies of the *Apſes* than in the Quadratures.

To all which we may add, that the Moon's Motion it ſelf is a little retarded from the Syzygies to the Quadratures, and then accelerated a little again from thence to the Syzygies, in every Lunar Month.

9. The monthly Motion of the Moon in the Eliptick is ſwifteſt (*cæteris paribus*) when ſhe is in the Syzygies, and ſloweſt when ſhe is in her Quadratures to the Sun.

The Reaſon of which is to be had, not from any Syſtem of Aſtronomy, but from the Phyſical Principles of the *Newtonian* Philoſophy.

10. That Place where the Moon appears leaſt, and where her Motion is ſloweſt, doth not keep always in the ſame Degree of the Ecliptick, but moves ſenſibly forward, or *in Conſequentia*.

For tho' her *Apogæum* go forward in the Syzygies, and backward in the Quadratures, yet becauſe the former Motion is near twice as ſwift as the latter, the Exceſs in the whole Revolution of the *Apſes* muſt be forward, and conſequently the *Apogæum* will move on *in Conſequentia*, as by Obſervation 'tis found it really doth.

11. The Latitude of the Moon is moveable or changeable, being ſometimes greater and ſometimes leſſer (according to the various Poſition of her Orbit to the Sun) even in the ſame Degree of proper Longitude.

This Difference of Latitude ariſes from the various Inclination of the Plane of the Moon's Orbit to that of the Ecliptick. For, as was ſaid above, there is an Inequality even in that Inclination; when the Line of the Nodes is in the Syzygies, the Angle of the Inclination is greateſt, and leaſt when that Line is in the Quadratures, and of a mean Quantity in the intermediate Poſitions.

12. The Moon's Orbit is more or leſs circular according to its various Poſition in Reſpect of the Sun.

And ſo it muſt be, ſince as was ſhewn above, the Excentricity of her Orbit is greater when the Line of the *Apſes* is in the Syzygies, than when it is in the Quadratures, by almoſt half the leaſt Excentricity.

13. The Motion of the Moon is very unequal, and diſſimilar to its ſelf, whether you conſider it in different Parts of the ſame Month, or in the ſimilar Parts of different Months.

Nor is this ſtrange, if you conſider the various and diſſimilar Mutations above-mentioned.

14. The Light of the Moon reflected to us is ſo weak, that even in the Full-moon, it will by no Burning-Glaſs be brought to afford the leaſt Degree of Heat.

The Rays of Light have their Force decreaſed, (at leaſt) as the Square of their Diſtance; and conſequently the Force of the Sun's Rays reflected to us from the Moon, to thoſe that come to us directly, is decreaſed, at leaſt in the Proportion of the Square of the Moon's Diſtance from the Earth, to the Square of the Moon's Semi-diameter; and by Calculation it will be found, that the Light of the Moon brought hither, will be in Force but the fifty thouſandth Part of that which comes hither directly from the Sun.

15. The ſame Face of the Moon nearly, is always turned towards the Earth.

The Reaſon of which is, that ſhe turns round her own Axis, in the Time of her menſtrual Motion round the Earth, as I have demonſtrated above.

16. And yet there are ſome Librations of this Face, ſo that ſome more Eaſtern and Weſtern Parts of it, and ſometimes ſome more Northern and Southern do alternately appear.

The Reaſon and Cauſe of which libratory Motion, Sir *Iſ. Newton*, I think, firſt diſcovered or communicated.

Dr. *Hook*, *Op. Poſt. p.* 80, 81. accounting for the Reaſon why the Moon's Light affords no viſible Heat, ſaith, that the Quantity of Light which falls on the Hemiſphere of the Full-moon, is rarified into a Sphere about 288 times greater in Diameter than the ☾ before it arrive to us; and conſequently, that the Moon's Light is 104368 weaker than the Light of the Sun: Wherefore it would require 104368 Full-moons to give a Light equal to that of the Sun at Noon.

1. *To find the Moon's Age.*

To the Day of the Month (at any Time) add the *Epact* (ſee that Word) for that Year, and the Months from *March* (including both Months) together, the Sum, if under 30, is the Moon's Age; if above 30, ſubtract thirty out of it, the Remainder is the Age of the Moon.

N. B. If the Month have but 30 Days, you muſt ſubtract but 29 inſtead of 30.

Example, May 26, 1708.

Epact 18
Days in *May* 26
Months from March 3
———
47
Deduct — 30
———
The Moon's Age 17 Days.

If the Time propoſed had been between *Jan.* 1. and *March* the firſt, you muſt have uſed the *Epact* for the Year before.

2. *To find the Moon's being upon the Meridian or or Southing.*

Multiply her Age by 4, and divide the Product by 5, the Quotient will give the *Hours,* and the Remainder multiplied by 12 will give the *Minutes,* when the Moon is leſs than 15 Days old; but when more than that, you muſt ſubduct 15, and work with the Remainder, as before.

Example. May 26. 1708.

Moon's Age 17 Days.
Deduct 15
2
Multiply by 4
Divide by 5) 8 (1 hour, 36 m.
5
3
Multiply by 12
36 Minutes.

3. *To find the Time of the Moon's Shining.*

Multiply her Age by 48, and divide the Product by 60; the Quotient ſhall be the Hours, and the Remainder the Minutes: That is, if the Moon be under 15 Days old; but if above, ſubtract the Time of her Shining, found as above, from 24 Hours, the Remainder will be the Time of her Shining in the Morning.

Example. May 26. 1708.

Moon's Age 17 Days
48
136
68
60) 816 (13 *h.* 36 *m.*
60
216
180
36

From 24 *Hours*
Subtract 13 *h.* 36 *m.*
Remains the Time of her Shining. } 10 *h.* 24 *m.*

4. *To find how many Signs and Degrees the Moon is departed from the Sun ſince her laſt Conjunction with him, or ſince the laſt New-moon.*

Double the Moon's Age, and divide the Product by 5, the Quotient is the Signs, and the Remainder (multipled by 6) are the Degrees.

Example. May 26. 1708.

The Moon's Age 17 Days.
2
5) 34 (6 Signs.
30
Remains 4
Multiply by 6

Therefore the *Moon* is gone from 24 Degrees. the *Sun* 6 Signs, and 24 Degrees.

MOON's *Parallax.* There are two Ways of finding the Moon's Parallax.

1. From the Aſtronomical Tables, the Moon's Place muſt be accurately had for the Moment of the Obſervation; and then you muſt find by Calculation and by the Tables of Refractions, how many Degrees and Minutes the Centre of the ☾ is elevated above the Rational Horizon. At the ſame Time alſo exactly, by a large Aſtronomical Quadrant, Sextant, &c. adjuſted with Teleſcopical Sights. &c. the Elevation of the Moon's Centre above the Horizon of the Obſerver muſt be taken in Degrees and Minutes. The Difference between thoſe two Altitudes will be the Parallax of the Moon at the Moment of the Obſervation, and for that particular Place of the Moon; which being found, the *Horizontal Parallax* may be had by this Analogy; As the Coſine of the Moon's Altitude to Radius : : ſo is the Quantity of the preſent Parallax, to the Moon's Horizontal Parallax.

2. Without Aſtronomical Calculation, the Moon's Parallax may be thus found: Let her Diameter be accurately taken by a good Teleſcope and Micrometer, when ſhe is on or near the *Meridian,* and when near the *Horizon,* the ſame Night; the meridian apparent Diameter will be the greateſt; the Difference of theſe two apparent Diameters, being given, in the ſame Night, you may determine the entire Difference between the Horizontal and Vertical Diameter by the former Analogy. And from this Difference, which is proportional to the Earth's Semi-diameter, both the Moon's Diſtance and her Parallax may be found by an eaſie Calculation. And by the beſt Obſervation, the Moon's mean Horizontal Parallax hath been found to be about 57 Minutes, and conſequently her mean Diſtance from the Earth about 60 Semi-diameters of the Earth; or about 24000 Miles *Engliſh.*

MOORS: The Lords Bayliffs in the Iſle of *Man* are called by this Name; their Office is to ſummon the Courts for the ſeveral *Sheadings.*

MORAL *Philoſophy,* or *moral Diſcipline,* is what is uſually called *Ethicks* in the Schools, being a practical Science which explains the Nature and Reaſon of, and withal teaches and inſtructs us how to acquire that Felicity or Happineſs which is agreeable to Humane Nature.

MORAL *Actions* or *Acts,* are ſuch as render the Rational and Free Agent *good* or *evil,* and conſequently rewardable and puniſhable, becauſe he doth them.

MORESK-Work or *Moriſko-Work,* is a kind of Antick-work in Painting or Sculpture, after the Manner of the *Moors,* conſiſting of ſeveral *Groteſco's.*

MORSUS *Diaboli,* is the Term which ſome Anatomiſts give to the outer Ends (*i. e.* thoſe next the *Ovaria)* of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*; becauſe their Edges there appear jagged and torn.

MORTARS of Mr. *Coehorn,* are made of Hammer'd Iron of about 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, ten Inches and a half long, and nine Inches in the Chaſe. They are fixed at an Elevation of 45°. on a Block of Oak of about 20 Inches long, and 10½ broad, and about 4 thick. Theſe like Hand-Mortars, throw Hand-Grenadoes. They are uſed chiefly in the bottom of the *Trenches,* where they are placed about a Yard Diſtance one from another, having each a Soldier to attend it; and there is an Officer to every 40 or 50 of them.

They fire ſometimes 60 or 70 of theſe together, which throw their Shells into the *Covertway*, &c. and make a very terrible Slaughter.

MORTISE or *Mortaiſe*, is the Workmens Word in Architecture for the Hole made in one Piece of Timber to receive the Teanon of another Piece.

MORTMAIN *Statute*: There was a Statute made in 7 *Ed.* 1. *de Terris in manum mortuam non ponendis*; to reſtrain the Donation of any Lands or Tenements to Religious or pious Uſes, where they lay in a *Dead Hand*, without Succeſſion or due Service to the Lord and the King. After which Statute the Lands ſo given away were forfeited to the King, if the immediate Lord of the Fee made not his Claim within a Year after ſuch Alienation.

When the King by ſpecial Licence diſpenced with the *Statute of Mortmain*, there was a previous Inquiſition *ad quod Dampnum*, and a Return upon Oath that it would be no Prejudice to the Dignity and Revenues of the Crown. This Law is now relaxed by *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 5. of giving Lands to Hoſpitals; and by 14 of *Car.* II. *c.* 9. about purchaſing Lands and Tenements for the Poor within *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

MOSAIC *Work*, is corruptly ſo called; it ſhould be *Muſaick*; in Latin *muſivum Opus*, and ſometimes 'tis called alſo *Pavimenta Teſſelata*.

MOTION: From the firſt of Sir *Iſ. Newton*'s three Laws of Motion or Nature mentioned under this Word *Motion* in Vol. I. by way of *Corollary* may be inferred, (1.) That no Particle of Matter, or any Combination of ſuch (that is, no Body whatever) can either move of it ſelf, or alter the Direction of its Motion, becauſe 'tis entirely paſſive and indifferent as to Motion or Reſt; ſo that neither Motion or Reſt are eſſential to Matter. (2.) 'Tis plain alſo from hence, that naturally of it ſelf, no Body can ever move in a Curve Line; for ſince all Motion is originally and naturally rectilinear, 'tis impoſſible that any Body can move in a *Curve* or Line that is not ſtrait of it ſelf; becauſe then it muſt of it ſelf continually alter the Direction of its Motion, which cannot be, by the former *Corollary*; wherefore the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies in Circles or Ellipſes cannot be accounted for by the natural Laws of Motion; but it is owing to the Will of the great Creator that they are kept in their Orbits by an attractive Force.

From the ſecond of the three Laws of Motion, it follows, that all Effects will always be proportional to their *Adequate Cauſes*; and thus if any Degree of any Force will produce any Degree of Motion, a double Degree of the ſame Force will produce a double Degree of Motion, a Triple, a Triple, and ſo on in any Ratio whatſoever. And this Motion muſt proceed on in the ſame Direction with that of the moving Force, becauſe 'tis from *That* only that the Motion ariſes; and Bodies once in Motion, cannot change their Direction of themſelves.

And if a Body be already in Motion, the Motion ariſing from a Force impreſs'd, if it be in the ſame Direction with that of the former Motion, it will increaſe it in Proportion to its Power; but if it be impreſs'd in a contrary Direction, it deſtroys the former Motion either totally or in part, that is, equal to the Force of the Impreſſion. And when it hath a Direction any way oblique to that of the former Motion, it is either added to, or ſubtracted from it, according as a Motion ariſing from a Compoſition of thoſe two, is determined.

MOUNT-EGG; after Tin from the burnt Ore is melted down and remelted, there will ſometimes remain a different Slugg in the Bottom of the *Float*, this they call *Mount-Egg*; and tho' of a Tin Colour, yet is of an Iron Nature, as hath been found by applying a *Magnet* to it.

MUD-SUCKERS, *Limiſugæ*, are a Sort of Water-Fowl which ſuck out of the Mud of Channels, &c. ſome oily Juice or Slime with which they are nouriſhed; hence they are always delicate Fleſh, and their very Guts uncleanſed from the Excrements are uſually eaten, as thoſe of *Woodcocks*, &c. Theſe *Mudſuckers* have therefore very long Bills, and broad near the Tip.

MULIER, a Term uſed in our Common Law; ſome think to be a Corruption either from the Latin *Melior*, or the *French Meilieur*, and ſignifies the *Lawful Iſſue* preferred before an elder Brother born out of Matrimony. Others will have it to be derived, *quaſi ex muliere natus & non ex concubina*; and ſo they uſe the Word *Filius mulieratus*, in Oppoſition to a Baſtard; and in this Senſe the *Scotch* alſo uſe the Word, and therefore this laſt Etymology is moſt probable.

MULTA or *Multura Epiſcopi*, was formerly a Fine or Mulct paid to the King, that a Biſhop might have Power to make his laſt Will and Teſtament; as alſo to have the Probate of other Mens, and the granting Adminiſtrations.

MULTIPLICATION: It often happens that 'tis needleſs to expreſs at large all the Figures of the Product, eſpecially where the *Factors* have each many Places of Decimal Parts; and therefore the following Compendium is as uſeful as 'tis curious.

Suppoſe 3.141592 were to be multiplied by 52.7438; and that a Product which ſhould have 4 Places of Decimals, would be enough for the preſent Purpoſe. Firſt write down the *Multiplicand*, and ſet the *Place of Unites* in the *Multiplier* under that Figure of the *Multiplicand*, whoſe Place you intend to keep in the Product. Thus let 3.141592 be the *Multiplicand*, and you would have but 4 Places of Decimals in the Product; place therefore 2, the Place of Units in the *Multiplier*, under 5 the 4th Place of Decimals in the *Multiplicand*. Thus,

```
   3.141592
   8347.25
  ---------
  157 0796
    62832
    2 1991
     1257
       94
       25
  ---------
  165.6995
```

The Product with 4 places of Decimals only.

After this place all the other Figures of the Multiplier in a contrary Order; *viz.* the 5 Tens in 52 to the Right-hand in the Place of Unites, and all the Decimal Parts to the Left-hand, as you ſee in the Example. Then in multiplying begin always at the Figure in the *Multiplicand* that ſtands over the Figure you multiply by; ſetting down the firſt Figure of each particular Product, directly underneath one another, only you muſt have Regard to the Increaſe which would have ariſen out of the multiplication of the two next Figures, which ſtand to the Right Hand of that Figure in the Multiplicand, which you begin with.

Thus, ſay 5 times 9 is 45, and one which would ariſe from 5 multiplying 2, makes 46; therefore write down 6 and go on as in common Multiplication.

Then with the next Figure 2, ſay twice 5 is 10; which with the Increaſe that would ariſe from 2 multiplying 9; will be nearly two Tens to be put down inſtead of the Cypher. Then ſay, twice 1 is 2, and one to be added from the twice 5 is 3; therefore write down 3, and go on as uſually.

Next go on with 7, and ſay, 7 times 1 is 7, but from the Conſideration of 7 being multiplied into the two Figures 5 and 9, which ſtand to the Right Hand of the 1, there will be 4 to be added; ſo 7 and 4 make 11, write down 1 and carry 1, *&c.*

Another *Example* will make all plain.

Let 257.356 be to be multiplied by 76.48, and the Product to be entirely conſiſting of Integers without Decimal Parts.

First write down the Multiplicand, and then ſet 6, the Place of Units, in the Multiplier under 7 the Place of Units in the Multiplicand (becauſe you are to have no Decimal Parts) and write down the other Figures in a contrary Order, as above directed; proceeding alſo with each ſingle Figure, as is there taught.

```
257.356
 84.67
--------
18015
 1544
  103
   20
--------
19682     The Product
--------  clear of Fractions.
```

MULTONES *Auri*, were formerly Pieces of Gold Coin impreſt with the Figure of a Sheep or Lamb (perhaps the *Agnus Dei*) from whence they had this Name, *Multo* being then uſed for a Sheep, as *Mutto* and *Muto* was alſo, whence our Word *Mutton*. This Coin was more common in *France*; but that it was ſometimes uſed alſo in *England*, appears by a Patent of 33 *Ed.* 1.

MUNDICK, is a Marchaſite found in the *Tin-mines*, of a Colour white, yellow, or green. They ſometimes call it *maxy*; it ſeems to be a Kind of *Sulphur*, becauſe Fire only ſeparates it from the *Tin*, and it evaporates into Smoke. The *mundick* Ore is eaſily known by its brown ſad-coloured glittering, and by its ſoon colouring your Fingers. Some ſay this nouriſhes the Tin, and yet they ſay alſo, where much *Mundick* is found there is little or no Tin; and 'tis certain, that if there be any *Mundick* left in melting the Tin, it makes it thick and *cruddy*, as they ſpeak; that is, it is not ſo ductile as otherwiſe it would be.

MUNIONS, in Architecture, are the ſhort upright Poſts or Bars that divide the ſeveral Lights in a Window Frame.

MUSCLE; a Muſcle is only a Bundle of *Fibres*, which being cloſely compacted at each End, make the two Tendons, each of which is inſerted into ſome fixt Parts of the Body. Every one of theſe Fibres conſiſts of a prodigious Number of leſſer *Fibrillæ*, which are ſo many very ſlender *elaſtick Canals* bound about by ſmall tranſverſe parallel Threads, which divide theſe hollow *Fibrillæ* into ſo many elaſtick *Cyſtes* or *Veſiculæ*, which are orbicular, being formed of two concave Segments of a Sphere. Into every one of theſe *Veſiculæ*, an Artery, Vein, or Nerve enter; the firſt to bring and carry back the Blood; the laſt to carry thither the *Liquidum Nervorum* or Nervous Juice, which mingling in the *Veſiculæ*, with the Blood, doth very probably (it having an acid Taſte, and therefore conſiſting of Particles which are pointed and ſo qualified to prick and break the Globules of the Blood) let out the impriſoned elaſtick Air which before was contained in the Globules, into thoſe little *Veſiculæ*, whereby the elaſtick Cells of the Fibres will be blown up, and thereby their Longitudinal Diameters, from Cell to Cell ſtraitned; and this muſt contract the Length of the whole Fibre, and ſo move that Organ, to which one of the Tendons is fixt. This, ſaith Dr. *Cheyne*, *Phil. Prin. Natural Religion*, *p.* 221. is undoubtedly the true manner of *muſcular* Motion.

He thinks alſo, that the broken Shells of theſe Globules are carried back by the Veins to the *Lungs* to be new formed; which is the Reaſon that muſcular Motion is ſo conſtantly and uniformly performed, as long as the Blood Globules and Animal Spirits are in ſufficient Plenty.

MUSCULUS *Tubæ novus Valſalvæ* vel *Palato-Salpingæus*, a Muſcle ariſing broad and tendinous from the Edge of all the lunated Part of the *Os Palati*, ſeveral of its Fibres being ſpread upon the Membrane that covers the *Foramen Narium*, then growing into a ſmall thin Tendon, it is reflected about the Hook-like Proceſs of the inner *Ala* of the *Proceſſus Pteregoidæus internus*, and is inſerted carnons into all the membranous, fleſhly, and cartilaginous Parts of the Tube. Its Uſe is to dilate and keep open this Channel. *Myegr. comparatæ Specim*, *p.* 47.

MUSCULUS *Auriculæ Anterior*, is a new (5*th*) Muſcle of the *Auricle*, and added to the four before diſcovered by *Caſſerius*, by the Diſcoverer of it *Valſalva* in his Treatiſe of the Ear.

It ariſes from the inveſting Membrane of the Temporal Muſcle, above that Part of the *Zygoma* which proceeds from the *Os Temporis*; thence running ſtrait down, it parts into two; one of which is inſerted to the Fore Part of the upper Cavity of the *Concha*; and the other a little higher, into the Fore Part of the Cavity of the *Scapha*. He deſcribes there alſo two new Muſcles more, which from their Situation he gives theſe Names to.

MUSCULUS *Tragi*, and
MUSCULUS *Anti-Tragius* } but in lean emaciated Bodies he owns theſe are not to be ſeen.

MUSICK. What follows is a brief Account of the *Elements of Muſick*, communicated by the ingenious Mr. *John Perks*.

The Thing conſidered in Muſick is *Harmonical Sound*, or Sound ſo manageable, as to pleaſe the Ear and Fancy of the Hearers.

The Senſe of Sound is cauſed in us by the trembling motion of the Air, excited by the Percuſſion of ſome ſolid Body, as a Bell, String, Pipe, *&c.*

This Trembling of the Air is quick or ſlow, according to the Impreſſion given by the Voice or Inſtrument. The quicker the Trembling is, the more acute and ſharp is the Sound; and the ſlower, the more grave and flat,

The ſame Degree of Quickneſs of the Trembling or Pulſes of the Air being continued, the ſame Sound or Note is continued alſo. Hence a ſounding String keeping the ſame Note to the laſt, ſhews, that its Vibrations are in equal Time from the greateſt to the leaſt Ranges of its motion.

The ſhorter a muſical String is, *cæteris paribus*, the quicker are its Vibrations, and the more acute its Note: And, contrariwiſe, the longer a String is, the more ſlow are its Vibrations, and the more grave its Note.

Hence the Proportions of the Degrees of *Acuteneſs* and *Gravity* of Notes are computed from the Diviſions of a *Monochord*, or ſtrained *muſical String*.

The Proportion of *Quickneſs* in the Vibrations of two Strings, and alſo of the Pulſes of the Air excited thereby, is *Reciprocal* or *Counter* to the Lengths of the Strings; ſo *twice* the Length gives (*cæteris paribus*) *half* the Quickneſs of Pulſes (or *half* the Number of Pulſes in the ſame time,) If the Lengths are as 3 to 2, the Velocity of Pulſes is as 2 to 3, &c. Hence the Relation or Proportion of muſical Notes is determined as follows.

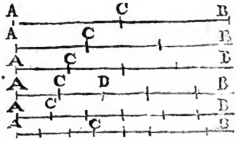


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.

Fig. 1. Let A B repreſent a muſical String (ſuppoſe a *Baſs Viol*) ſtrained ſo as to give a clear Sound. Let it be divided into two equal Parts at C. Stop the String at C, and the Part CB (being ſtruck) will ſound an *Octave* or *Eighth* to the Note of the whole String A B when unſtopt. CB is in length to A B as 1 to 2; and the *Vibrations* of C B to thoſe of A B (in the ſame Time) as 2 to 1. Hence the Proportion of an *Octave* or *Diapaſon* is *Dupla*, Double, 2 to 1.

Fig. 2. Let the String A B be divided into three equal Parts, of which A C is one. If the String be ſtop'd in C, the Part C B will ſound a *Fifth* to the Note of the whole String. C B is to A B (in length) as 2 to 3, and the Vibrations of C B are to thoſe of A B as 3 to 2 in Quickneſs. Hence the Proportion between the two Notes of a *Fifth* (*Diapente*) is *Seſquialtera*, 3 to 2.

Fig. 3. Let A C be a Quarter of the whole String A B. Stop in C, and the Part C B will ſound a *Fourth* to the Note of the whole String A B. Hence the Proportion between the Notes of a *Fourth* (*Diateſſaron*) is *Seſquitertia*, 4 to 3.

Fig. 4. Let A C be a Fifth Part of the String A B. Stop in C, ſo will C B ſound a *Greater Third* to the Note of the whole String A B. The Proportion therefore of the Notes of a *Greater* or *Sharp Third* is *Seſquiquarta*, 5 to 4.

Fig. 5. Let A C be the ſixth Part of A B. Stop in C, ſo will C B ſound a *Leſſer* or *Flat Third* to A B, whoſe Proportion is therefore *Seſquiquinta*, 6 to 5.

If D B (*Fig.* 4) be $\frac{3}{5}$ of A B, B D will ſound a *Greater Sixth* to A B.

If C B (*Fig.* 6.) be $\frac{5}{8}$ of A B, C D will ſound a *Leſſer Sixth* to A B.

From what hath been ſaid it follows, that

If	Pulſes of the Acuter Note be equal in Time to	Of the lower Note the Concord is	
	2	1	*An Eight or Octave.*
	3	2	*A Fifth.*
	4	3	*A Fourth.*
	5	4	*A greater Third.*
	6	5	*A leſſer Third.*
	5	3	*A greater Sixth.*
	8	5	*A leſſer Sixth.*

When two Notes in any of the precedent Proportions one to another, are ſounded together; their Sounds are agreeable and pleaſing to the Ear, and are therefore called *Concords*. Of theſe the Eighth and Fifth are called *Perfect Concords*; Thirds and Sixths are called *Imperfect Concords*: The Fourth (anciently accounted a *Concord*) is by modern Muſicians accounted a *Diſcord* to the *Baſs* in Conſort-Muſick, as wanting a Fifth under to compleat the Harmony.

The above-mentioned are all the Simple Concords that the Ear allows of. If the Proportion between any two Notes be *compounded* of the Proportion of an *Octave* with that of any other Concord, it retains the *Name* and *Nature* of the added Concord. So a *Tenth*, that is, an *Eight* and *Third*, is accounted but a *Third*; and ſo of the reſt.

All other Proportions between 2 Notes ſounding together produce *Diſcords*, or Sounds harſh and unpleaſing to the Ear, the Coincidencies of the Pulſes being too remote one from the other.

By this it appears, that *Commenſurability* in the Quickneſs of the Vibrations is neceſſary to *Concordance*; and the *ſmaller* the Numbers are that expreſs the Proportion of the Pulſes in the ſame Time, or the *nearer* their Coincidencies, the more *perfect* is the Harmony. And conſequently if their Pulſes be of *Incommenſurable Velocities*, the *Diſcord* will be in the *higheſt Degree* harſh and diſpleaſing.

From this Account of Concords and Diſcords may a Reaſon be given of ſeveral Phænomena of Sounds, as particularly why two Strings of a *Baſs Viol* that are *Uniſons* or *Octaves* one to the other, if one be ſtruck, the other will tremble ſo as to be ſenſibly perceived if a ſmall Bit of Paper be laid on it. For the String that is ſtruck putting the Air into a certain Degree of trembling, which being the ſame, or next Degree of proportional Quickneſs to that of the unſtruck String, ſets it a trembling alſo. This Experiment, (and others of like Nature) Dr. *Holder* very well illuſtrates by the Inſtance of a *Pendulum*, which if you blow into Motion, and continue to blow uniformly as it begins to go from you, it may be continued in Motion as long as you pleaſe; but if you blow irregularly (ſometimes as it goes and ſometimes as it comes) its Motion will be check'd, and at laſt ceaſe.

Being once in a Room where was a *Baſs Viol*, and ſtriking one of the Strings, a looſe Quarry of Glaſs in the Window jarr'd every Time that String was ſtruck, which it would not do upon ſtriking any of the other diſcording Strings. The Reaſon of which ſeem to be, that the Times of the Vibrations of the looſe Quarry were equal (or in near Concordance) to thoſe of the String.

From the foregoing Proportions may thoſe of all other muſical Intervals be computed by Compounding or Dividing. I'll give a few Inſtances, and for more refer to Dr. *Holder*'s *Grounds and Principles*

Principles of Harmony, where all Things are more fully treated of.

Let it be required to find what Proportion the extreme Notes will have of *Fourth* and *Fifth* added together. The Proportion of the Notes of a Fifth is expreſs'd by $\frac{3}{2}$, that of a Fourth by $\frac{4}{3}$: Compound theſe Proportions, ſo $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{12}{6} = \frac{2}{1}$, which is the Proportion of an *Octave*: Whence it appears that a Fourth and Fifth added together make an Eighth. Again, to find the *Difference* between a Fifth and a Fourth; Divide $\frac{3}{2}$ by $\frac{4}{3}$ [$\frac{4}{3}$) $\frac{3}{2}$ (= $\frac{9}{8}$] it gives $\frac{9}{8}$, which is therefore the Proportion of a greater Tone by which a Fifth and Fourth differ.

To find the Difference between a Greater Sixth and a Fifth; Divide $\frac{5}{3}$ (the Proportion of a Greater Sixth) by $\frac{3}{2}$ (that of a Fifth) it gives $\frac{10}{9}$ [$\frac{3}{2}$) $\frac{5}{3}$ (= $\frac{10}{9}$] which is the Proportion of a *Leſſer Tone*.

To find the Difference of a Fourth and Greater Third, Divide $\frac{4}{3}$ by $\frac{5}{4}$ [$\frac{5}{4}$) $\frac{4}{3}$ (= $\frac{16}{15}$] it gives $\frac{16}{15}$, which is therefore the Proportion of a *Semi-tone* (or leſſer gradual Interval) by which a greater Third and Fourth differ. In like manner may other Intervals be compared.

In a gradual Series of 8 Notes, there are contained 5 *Tones*, (or whole Notes) 3 Greater and 2 Leſſer, and 2 *Semi-tones* (or half Notes) whoſe Order among themſelves is different according to the *Key*.

The *Key* is the Principal or Fundamental Note of a Tune, to which the reſt have proper Relations, and with which the Baſs always concludes.

The *Key* is called *Flat* or *Sharp*, not as to the Key-Note it ſelf, but with Reſpect to the *Third*, *Sixth*, and *Seventh* above it. A *Flat Key* is that which hath above it (and reckoning from the Key) a *Leſſer* Third, Sixth and Seventh; and a *Sharp Key* is that which hath a *Greater* Third, Sixth and Seventh; the *2d*, *4th*, and *5th* being the ſame Intervals in both Keys.

The annexed Figures ſhew how a String is to be divided to expreſs the Notes in a Flat or Sharp Key.

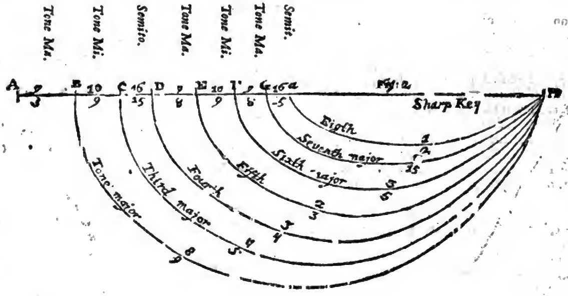


Fig. 2.

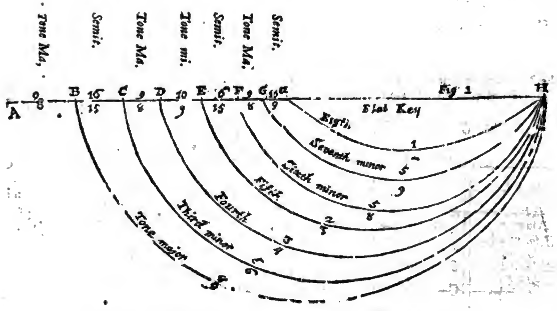


Fig 1

Fig. 1. A H is the whole String, whoſe Sound gives the Key-Note; B, C, D, *&c.* ſhew the Diviſions (or Stops) to expreſs the Notes of a Flat Key.

The Numbers ſet to each little Part of the Line, ſhew the Proportions of the next immediate Notes one to another, and alſo of the Length of Strings from theſe Diviſions to H: So $\frac{10}{9}$ ſtanding between D and E, ſhews, that D H is to E H as 10 to 9; and ſo of the reſt.

Upon the Arched Lines is expreſs'd the Relation of the ſeveral Notes to the Key, and alſo of the ſounding Part to the whole String. So E H is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a whole String, and ſounds a Fifth to the Key. In like manner *Fig*. 2. ſhews the Diviſions in a Sharp Key.

Suppoſe A H (*Fig*. 1.) be a Line 24 Inches long, then will A B be $2\frac{2}{3}$ Inches; A C 4 Inches, A D 6 Inches, A E 8 Inches, A F 9, A G $10\frac{2}{3}$ Inches, A a 12 Inches.

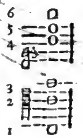
To expreſs the Notes of a *Sharp Key*, let A H (*Fig*. 2.) be a Line 24 Inches long. then is A B $2\frac{2}{3}$ Inches, A C $4\frac{4}{5}$ Inches, A D 6 Inches, A E 8 Inches, A F $9\frac{3}{5}$, A G $11\frac{1}{5}$, A a 12 Inches.

If a middle-ſiz'd Gut-ſtring be ſtrained over a Line thus divided at about a fifth Part of an Inch Diſtance from the Line, the Diviſions mark'd in the Line will ſhew where to ſtop the String ſo as to expreſs the ſeveral Notes.

Above and below the Eighth the Notes aſcend and deſcend in the ſame order repeated, and therefore all Eights are called by the ſame Names, and (in the *Gamut)* ſigned with the ſame Letters of the Alphabet.

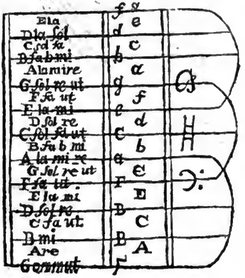
I cannot here omit two Obſervations that have been made relating to what has been ſaid: The firſt by Sir *Iſaac Newton* in his Treatiſe of *Light* and *Colours*, where conſidering the Colours produced by the Sun's Light paſſing through a Triangular Glaſs Priſm, and meaſuring the Space that each of the ſeven Colours (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indico, Violet) take up, he found the Diviſions of the whole Length of the coloured Image, to be the ſame with that of a *Monochord* into the Tones and Semitones of an *Octave*. See *pag*. 92. of his *Opticks*.

The other Obſervation is concerning the Proportions of the Notes in a full Cloſe upon an *Organ* or *Harpſichord*, *viz*. That they are as the Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in order, beginning from the *Baſs*, as is here prick'd down.



All the Notes commonly uſed in Muſick are compriz'd in their Order in a Scale which is call'd

The GAMUT.



Sometimes Ledger Lines are added above and below, as Occaſion requires.

In the firſt Column are ſet the Names by which the Keys. or Notes, are commonly called, as *Gamut*, *A re*, &c. In the ſecond Column are ſet the 7 Letters belonging to the ſeveral Lines and Spaces. The third Column contains the *Cliffs*, and ſhews how many Degrees, or Notes, they are one above or below the other; which being known, the other Degrees of Diſtance are eaſily computed.

Five of theſe Lines, with their Spaces, are commonly ſufficient for the pricking of a Tune; therefore is the whole Scale divided into 3 Syſtems or Staves, compaſſed in by arched Lines. Of theſe the lower 5 belong to the Baſs, and are diſtinguiſh'd by this Mark 𝄢 upon the Line of F. The uppermoſt 5 Lines contains the *Treble* Part, which hath for its *Cliff* 𝄞 or *Gs* upon the Line of G. The *Tenor*, or middle Part, hath for its *Cliff* this Mark 𝄡 upon the Line of C, which only is its proper Line, the other 4 being borrowed from the *Treble* and *Baſs*.

Of Sol-fa-ing, and Tuning Notes when prick'd down.

In learning to ſing, it is neceſſary that the Notes Names, Places, and Difference in Sound from each other be well known, and a Habit got (by Practice) of naming and turning them right at Sight.

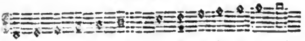
The Names in Uſe are but theſe 4 Monoſyllables, *ſol*, *la*, *mi*, *fa*; which yet muſt (and has been) own'd incongruous[*]; for ſeven diſtinct Notes ſhould certainly have as many Notes to diſtinguiſh them by. I ſhall therefore, after I have given a ſhort Account of the Uſe of thoſe Names, propoſe another way of naming the Notes in Singing, which I judge (and have found by Experience) to be better.

In order to *Sol-fa* a Tune, (that is, to name and tune the Notes right) the Place of *mi* muſt be firſt known, which is B in the Scale, as being the next Note above *three Tones* immediately ſucceeding each other. In caſe of Flats (b) and Sharp (♯) the Place of *mi* is found as in this Table.

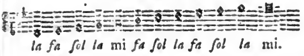
When	B is B and E are B E and A are	*Flat*, *mi* ſtands in	E A D
When	F is F and C are F G & C are	*Sharp*, *mi* ſtands in	F C G

The Place of *mi* being known, you aſcend above *mi* by *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*; and deſcend below *mi* by *la*, *ſol*, *fa*, *la*, *ſol*, *fa*, calling all Eights by the ſame Name.

Mi in B.



Mi in A.

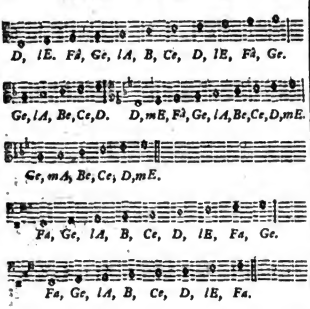


I'll now propoſe the other way of naming the Notes, that I mention'd before.

The ſeven muſical Notes being expreſs'd in the *Gamut* by the 7 firſt Letters of the Alphabet, *A. B, C, D, E, F, G*; let theſe Letters be their Names whereby to expreſs them in Singing. Only, for better Sound's ſake, and to accommodate them to the Variations by *Flats* and *Sharps*, let *A* and *E* be call'd *lA* and *lE*. Let *F* be called *Fà* (with a broader Sound as in the Word *Fall.*) G and *C* are to be pronounc'd *Ge* and *Ce*; ſo will the 7 Names be *lA, B, Ce, D, lE, Fà, Ge.* When *A* and *E* are mark'd to be flat at the Beginning of the Staff of Lines, let them be called *mA* and *mE*; when *B* is Flat call it *Be*, as in the Word *Benefit*. When *F* is mark'd to be a Sharp, let it be call'd *Fa*, as in the Word *Fatal*. When *C* is Sharp call it *Cee* (its proper Name.) In like manner, when G is Sharp, let it be called *Gee*, not *Ge*.

By this means the proper Letter expreſſing each Note is preſerv'd, and alſo a Proviſion made for Variation of the Name, according as the Note is varied to Flat or Sharp.

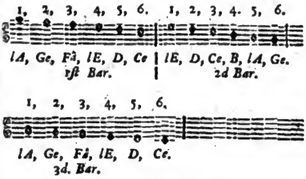
Examples of the Notes Names.


D, lE. Fà, Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE, Fà, Ge.
Ge, lA, Be, Ce, D.
D, mE, Fà, Ge, lA, Be, Ce, D, mE.
Ge, mA, Be, Ce, D, mE.
Fa, Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE, Fa, Ge.
Fa, Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE, Fa.

To ſing a Tune true according as it is prick'd, is beſt and ſooneſt learnt by the Aſſiſtance of one ſkill'd in Muſick; but where ſuch cannot be had, a Perſon who has naturally a Muſical Ear and Fancy, may, (by the Method I ſhall here direct) attain to a competent Skill in *Plain-Song*, at leaſt. In order to which, I ſhall only ſuppoſe that he can ſing the Tune of *Six Bells*, which (with us in *England*, where that Number of Bells is ſo common) is no great Thing to ſuppoſe in a capable Learner.

There being in every *Octave* ſix *Tones* and two *Semitones*, (as has been ſhewn) it is neceſſary to true Singing, that theſe *Tones* and *Semitones* ſhould keep their proper Places. In Order therefore to know and diſtinguiſh *Tones* and *Semitones*, the Learner muſt obſerve, that in the Tune of Six Bells, the *Third* and *Fourth* Notes (or Bells) are diſtant a *Semitone*; all the reſt are diſtant (each from its next) by a *Tone*. A good Ear will eaſily obſerve the *Third* and *Fourth* Notes to be nearer Sound than the reſt.

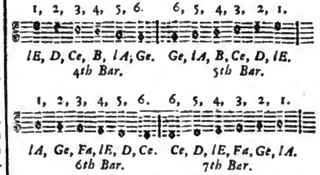
To apply the Tune of Six Bells to Notes prick'd in the Treble Cliff.



In this Example (conſiſting of 3 Bars or Diviſions) you have in the firſt Bar the Notes of Six Bells, beginning at the Leger-line above the Staff, which is the Place of *A*, (according to the Order in the *Gamut*.) Begin with your Voice pretty high (that you may after reach the lower Notes in the other Bars) and ſing 3 or 4 times diſtinctly the firſt ſix Notes, calling them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Then call them by their proper Names, (ſet under the Staff) *lA, Ge, Fa, lE, D, Ce*; ſinging them in the ſame Tune that you did the Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Proceed to the ſecond Bar, but firſt ſing your former ſix Notes once or twice over, holding out the Note *lE* a little longer than the reſt; then repeating only the three laſt Notes of the firſt Six, begin at *lE* in the ſecond Bar, and ſing *lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge*, in the Tune of Six Bells, keeping the three firſt Notes of this Six in the ſame Tune with the three laſt of the former Six. So are you led gradually one Note above an *Octave*. If you ſtop at the lower *lA*, (one Note ſhort of the laſt 6, you will have a compleat *Octave* from *lA* above to *lA* below, which is the Order of Notes in a Flat Key.

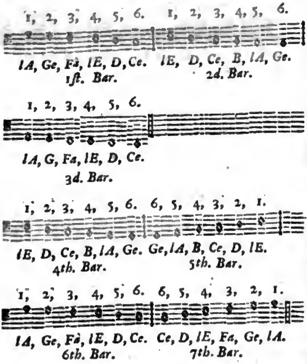
If your Voice will reach another ſix Notes, you may, in the Third Bar, repeat the two laſt Notes of the foregoing Six, and ſing *lA, Ge, Fa, lE, D, Ce*, in the Tune of Six Bells.



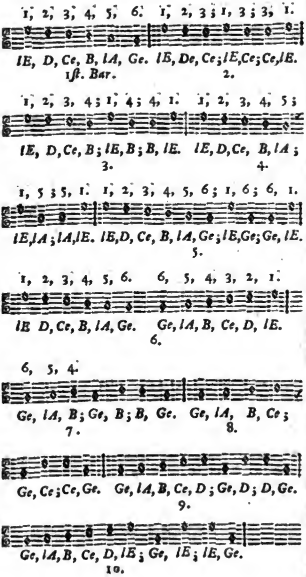
In the 4th Bar, having ſung the 6 Notes *lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge*, in the Tune of 6 Bells ſeveral times, try to ſing them backward, as in the 5th Bar, *Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE*; which with a little heed may eaſily be done, as may alſo the other Six, beginning at *lA* in the 6th Bar.

Here note, 1. That the Tune of Six Bells may begin either at *lA* or *lE*, and no where elſe without altering the Property by Flats or Sharps, of which anon. 2. That the two *Semitones* lie, one between *B* and *Ce*, and the other between *lE* and *Fa*.

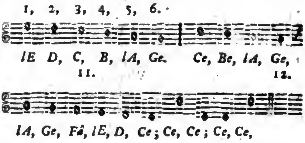
The ſame Directions will ſerve for the following Notes ſet in the *Baſs Cliff*, and therefore I ſhall only ſet down the Notes.



Examples of riſing and falling the Voice by Leaps in the *Treble Cliff.*

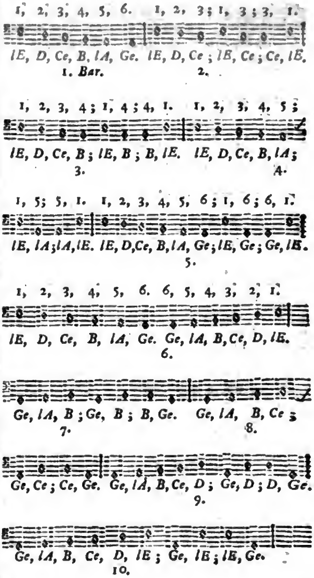

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 1, 2, 3 ; 1, 3 ; 3, 1.
lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge. lE, De, Ce ; lE, Ce ; Ce, lE.
1ſt. Bar. 2.
1, 2, 3, 4 ; 1, 4 ; 4, 1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ;
lE, D, Ce, B ; lE, B ; B, lE. lE, D, Ce, B, lA ;
3. 4.
1, 5 ; 5, 1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ; 1, 6 ; 6, 1.
lE, lA ; lA, lE. lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge ; lE, Ge ; Ge, lE.
5.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
lE D, Ce, B, lA, Ge. Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE.
6.
6, 5, 4.
Ge, lA, B ; Ge, B ; B, Ge. Ge, lA, B, Ce ;
7. 8.
Ge, Ce ; Ce, Ge. Ge, lA, B, Ce, D ; Ge, D ; D, Ge.
9.
Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE ; Ge, lE ; lE, Ge.
10.

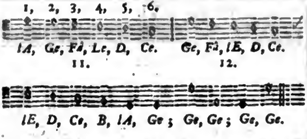
In the firſt Bar, ſing the 6 Notes in order. In the 2d Bar, ſing only the 3 firſt two or three times, then skipping the ſecond Note *D*, ſing *lE*, *Ce* ſeveral times, and then upwards *Ce lE*. In like manner proceed to the following Bars, ſinging the Notes in each Bar as they are prick'd, till you have learnt to raiſe and fall the Voice by the Leaps there ſet down.


1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
lE D, C, B, lA, Ge. Ce, Be, lA, Ge,
11. 12.
lA, Ge, Fa, lE, D, Ce ; Ce, Ce ; Ce, Ce,

In the 12th Bar, ſing the 6 Notes, and in ſinging hold *Ce* the 3d Note, ſomewhat longer than the reſt the better to hit it in beginning afterward at that Note: Then in the 12th Bar begin at *Ce*, and repeat *Ce*, *B*, *lA*, *Ge*, ſeveral times, and then going 2 Steps back, ſing Six from *lA* to *Ce*, below; which will be an *Octave* to the Note *Ce* above.

Examples of raiſing and falling the Notes by Leaps in the *Baſs Cliff.*


1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 1, 2, 3 ; 1, 3 ; 3, 1.
lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge. lE, D, Ce ; lE, Ce ; Ce, lE.
1. Bar. 2.
1, 2, 3, 4 ; 1, 4 ; 4, 1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ;
lE, D, Ce, B ; lE, B ; B, lE. lE, D, Ce, B, lA ;
3. 4.
1, 5 ; 5, 1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ; 1, 6 ; 6, 1.
lE, lA ; lA, lE. lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge ; lE, Ge ; Ge, lE.
5.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
lE, D, Ce, B, lA, Ge. Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE.
6.
Ge, lA, B ; Ge, B ; B, Ge. Ge, lA, B, Ce ;
7. 8.
Ge, Ce ; Ce, Ge. Ge, lA, B, Ce, D ; Ge, D ; D, Ge.
9.
Ge, lA, B, Ce, D, lE ; Ge, lE ; lE, Ge.
10.

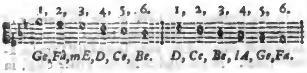


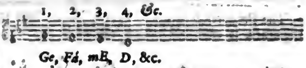
When Flats or Sharps (b, ♯) are ſet at the Beginning of the Staff by the Cliff, they alter the Places for beginning the 6 Notes, by removing the *Semitones* (one or both) from their original Places; the Flat [b] removing its Notes a *Semitone* lower; and the Sharp [♯] removing then a *Semitone* higher. When there are no Flats and Sharps, the Tune of Six Bells begins at *lE* and *lA* only; in other Caſes as follows.

When	*Be* is flat	begin the Tune of 6 Bells at	*lA* & *D*.
	Be and *mE* are flat		*Ge* & *D*.
	mA, *Be* & *mE* are flat		*Ge* & *Ce*.

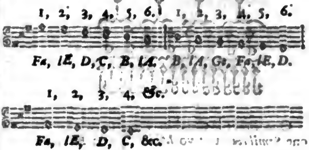
When	*Fa* is ſharp	begin the Tune of 6 Bells at	*B* & *lE*.
	Fa and *C* are ſharp		*B* & *Fa*.
	Fa G & *C* are ſharp		C & *Fa*.

An Example when B *and* E *are flat.*



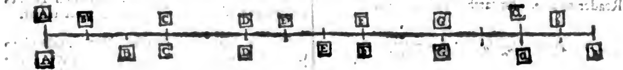


An Example when F *and* C *are ſharp.*



By the Table above, and theſe two Examples, may be underſtood how to place the Six Notes in any other Caſe of Flats and Sharps, or in other Cliffs. The *Semitones* in all Caſes, lie between the 3d and 4th Notes of the Six.

See more, with Application to *Pſalmody*, in a Treatiſe called, *A New and Eaſy Method to learn to Sing by* Book; Printed for *W. Rogers* in *Fleetſtreet.*



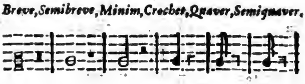
It may be a good Way to give Learners a Notion of the Alterations made by Flats and Sharps; in the Diſtances of the Notes, to divide a Line into 12 equal Parts (which will do for this Purpoſe, tho' in Strictneſs they ſhould not be all equal) as the Line A a is here divided. Provide 8 little ſquare Papers with theſe 8 Letters, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, *a*, upon each, one; and place them as on the underſide of the Figure, which ſhews their natural Order, and the Places of the *Semitones* between B and C, and between E and F. Suppoſe I ſhould now ſee the Order of the *Tones* and *Semitones* when B and E are ſigned flat in the Staff thus, to do this, I remove the Papers mark'd with B and E, one Degree (anſwering to a *Semitone*) lower, or nearer to A; and then the Papers will ſtand in Order as above the Line, and the two *Semitones* are now between A, B, and D, E. In caſe of *Sharps*, the Letter deſign'd to be ſharp muſt be removed one Degree (or twelfth Part) higher, or nearer to *a*.

Thus may all the Varieties be repreſented to the Eye, and the Reaſon of beginning the Six Notes as is directed, be alſo underſtood.

Of the Quantity of Notes as to Time.

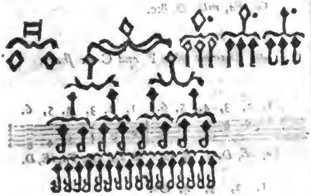
Beſides the giving to Notes their right Tune (according to their Places in the Staff of 5 Lines) Regard is alſo to be had to the *Length* or *Shortneſs* of *Time* they are expreſs'd in, which is known by the Figure or Shape of the Characters by which they are pricked on the Lines.

The Names and Figures of the uſual Notes in Reſpect of *Time*, and their correſpondent Reſts are as follow:



The Strokes or Marks ſet after each Note are called *Reſts* or *Pauſes*, and denote a Ceaſing or Intermiſſion of the Sound for the Time of the Notes they are join'd to.

The Proportion of the foregoing Notes, one to the other, is expreſs'd in this Scheme.



One *Breve* is equal in Time to two *Semibreves*; one *Semibreve* to two *Minims*; one *Minim* to two *Crotchets*, &c.

When a Prick (.) is ſet after any Note, it increaſes its Quantity half as much more. So ( ) is equal in Time to ( ) a *Semibreve* and *Minim*. A prick'd *Minim* ( ) is equal in Time to ( ) a *Minim* and *Crotchet*.

If the Words *one*, *two*, *three*, *four* be pronounc'd in a reading Tenor, the Time of pronouncing each Syllable may be acounted the Meaſure or Time of one *Crotchet*; and conſequently, *one*, *two*, gives the Time of a *Minim*; *one*, *two*, *three*, of a prick'd *Minim*; *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, of a *Semibreve*.

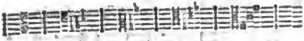
This may ſuffice for an Entrance, referring the Reader to Books for farther Information.

Of Singing in different Cliffs.

The Difference of Cliffs is what doth perplex Learners. They who can ſing in the *Treble Cliff*, are at a Loſs when they come to the *Tenor* or *Baſs Cliffs*: I will therefore here give a Table, wherein all the uſual Cliffs (or Poſitions of them) are ſo compar'd and order'd, that he who can ſing readily in one Cliff, may ſing in any other in the Table.

A Table whereby all the uſual Cliffs *may be reduced to any one* Cliff *deſired.*

I.



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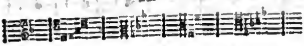
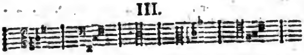


III.



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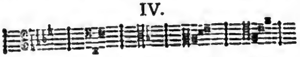

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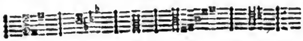
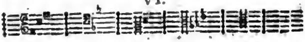
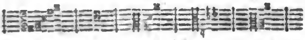


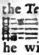
VI.



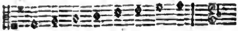
VII.



This Table, conſiſting of 7 Staves or Claſſes, contains in each Claſs all thoſe (uſual) Cliffs wherein the *Semitones* lie in the ſame Places of the Staff; and conſequently what is prick'd in any Cliff, may be ſung (or play'd) as if it were prick'd in any other Cliff of the ſame Claſs.

E. G. Suppoſe a Perſon hath learnt to ſing in the *Treble Cliff* only, and would ſing Notes prick'd in the *Tenor Cliff* on the middle Line with *F*♯, thus  let him look for this Cliff in the Table and he will find it in the ſecond Claſs, where, at the Beginning is that is, the *Treble Cliff* with *B flat*. If he therefore ſing the Notes as if they were in the *Treble Cliff* with *B flat*, he'll ſing them as true as if he had underſtood the *Tenor Cliff*.

Ge, *lA*, *B*, *Ce*, *D*, *lE*, *Fa*, *Ge*.

Examp 

Fà, *Ge*, *lA*, *Be*, *Ce*, *D*, *lE*, *Fà*.

In this Example, the Cliff at the Beginning of the Staff, is that to which the Notes are prick'd, and the Names (as in the *Tenor Cliff*) are ſet above them. At the End is ſet the *Treble Cliff*, in which the Notes may be ſung, and their Names (as accounted in the *Treble Cliff*) as ſet under.

Dr. *Wallis*, in *Phil. Tranſact.* N. 243. takes into Conſideration the ſtrange Reports we have of the Power of the ancient Muſick; and tho' he judges they are in a great Degree Hyperbolical, if not Fabulous; yet he thinks too that ſome Account may be given of the great Effects it's ſaid to have had, from theſe Conſiderations.

1. That Muſick was then, if not *new*, a rare *Thing*; which the Ruſticks, on whom it is reported to have had mighty Effects, had ſcarce ever heard before; and on *ſuch*, a little Muſick will do great Feats; as we find at this Day a Fiddle or a Bagpipe hath at a Country Morice-Dance.

2. Their Muſick was much more Simple and Plain than ours now: They had no Conſorts of 2, 3, 4, or more Voices or Parts; but one ſingle Voice or Inſtrument a-part; which to a *rude* Ear is much more taking than compounded Muſick: *That* not exceeding their Capacity, whereas *This* confounds them quite, and is by no means diſtinguiſhable by them, ſo as to affect them with the Harmony of its Parts.

3. Muſick, with the Ancients, was of a much larger Extent than what we now call by that Name; for *Poetry* and *Dancing* (*i. e.* comely Motion) were then accounted Parts of Muſick when it had arriv'd to ſome Degree of Perfection. And we ſee that *Verſe* of it ſelf alone, if in good Meaſure, and moving Words, and this ſet to a Muſical Tune, ſung by a decent agreeable Voice, accompanied with ſoft Inſtrumental Muſick only, if with any; *i. e.* ſuch as doth not drown or obſcure the emphatical Expreſſions (like what we call *Recitative Muſick*, tho' I doubt not more juſtly managed; for I hope

the ſame Tone did not ſerve with them for making Love, Fighting, and delivering Letters) will work ſtrangely upon the Ear, and move all the Affections ſuitable to the Tune and Ditty, eſpecially if attended with a *Geſture* and *Action* ſuitable; for we ſee that *ſuitable Action* alone doth on the *Stage*, give great Life and Force to Words; and therefore all this together might eaſily operate very ſtrongly on the Fancies and Affections of ordinary People not uſed to ſuch kind of Treatments: For if the deliberate reading of a Romance, (when well penn'd) will produce Mirth, Tears, Joy, Grief, Pity, Wrath or Indignation, ſuitable to the reſpective Intents of it, much more would it do, if accompanied with all theſe Attendants.

4. If it be ask'd, why may not all this be done now? I anſwer, no doubt it may: If the Addreſs be made in proper Words, emphatically ſpoken, and in juſt Meaſures, with moving Arguments, pronounced by an agreeable Voice, and attended with a decent Geſture, and not drown'd by too much Muſick, or over acted by apparent Affectation.

5. We ſhould underſtand alſo, that the uſual Deſign of what we *now* call *Muſick* is very different from that of the Ancients; for that which we call ſo, was but with them the *Harmonick, i. e.* but one Part of their whole Muſick, which conſiſted of Words, Verſe, Voice, Tune, Inſtrument, and Acting.

6. When Muſick arriv'd to good Perfection, it was applied by the Ancients to the exciting this or that particular Affection, Paſſion, or Temper of Mind; the Tunes and Meaſures being ſuitably adapted to ſuch Deſigns, whereas thoſe are now almoſt quite neglected in our preſent Muſick; the chief Deſign being now to pleaſe the Ear, when by a ſweet Mixture of different Parts and Voices, with juſt Cadences and Concords intermix'd, a grateful Sound is produced: But this only the Judicious Muſician, or one a good while uſed to ſuch Compoſitions and Performances can diſtinguiſh.

7. 'Tis true, that even this Compound Muſick admits of different Characters; ſome is more brisk and airy, others more ſolemn and grave, as the different Subjects do require. But that which is moſt proper to excite particular Paſſions or Diſpoſitions, is ſuch as is more Simple and Uncompounded; ſuch as a Nurſe's languid Tone lulling her Babe to Sleep, or a continued Tale (as in *Ireland)* or reading in an even Tone; or the ſoft Murmur of a little Rivulet running upon Gravel or Pibbles inducing a quiet Repoſe to the Spirits: and on the other Hand, the Briskneſs of a Jig, *&c.* on a Violin exciting to Dance; for theſe are more operative for ſuch Ends than elaborate Compoſitions of full Muſick.

The ſame excellent Author in N. 249. hath a judicious Diſcourſe about the Imperfection of that noble Inſtrument an *Organ*; where he obſerves, That each Pipe is deſigned to expreſs a diſtinct Sound at ſuch a Pitch, or at ſuch a determinate Degree of *Gravity* or *Acuteneſs, i. e.* as it is now called of *Flatneſs* or *Sharpneſs*; and the Relative or Comparative Conſideration of the two or more ſuch Sounds or Degrees of Flatneſs or Sharpneſs is the Ground of what we call *Concord* and *Diſcord*; that is, a ſoft or harſh Coincidence. Concerning which there was among the ancient *Greeks* two Sects of Muſicians; the *Ariſtoxenian* and *Pythagorean*: But both agreed thus far, that *Diateſſaron* and *Diapente* do together make up *Diapaſon*; *i. e.* a *Fourth* and a *Fifth* make up an *Eighth*. And the Difference of theſe two, of a 4th and a 5th they agreed to call a *Tone*; which we now call a *whole Note*. Such is that in our preſent Muſick of *la mi*; for *la, fa, ſol, la*, or *mi, fa, ſol, la*, is a perfect 4th, and *la, fa, ſol, la, mi*, or *la, mi, fa, ſol, la*, is a perfect *Fifth*. The Difference of which is *la, mi*; and this the *Greeks* called the *Diazeutick Tone*, which disjoins two Fourths on each Side of it; and being added to either of them, makes a *Fifth*; which was That, in their Muſick from *Meſe* to *Parameſe*, or in *Ours* from *A* to *B*, ſuppoſing *mi* to ſtand in *B fa B mi*, which is accounted its natural Poſition.

Now in order to this *Ariſtoxenus* and his Followers took that of a *4th*, as a known *Interval*, by the Judgment of the Ear, and that of a *Fifth* likewiſe, and conſequently that of an *Octave*, as the Aggregate of both, and that of a *Tone* as the Difference of thoſe two. And this of a *Tone* (as a known Interval) they took as a common Meaſure by which they eſtimated other *Intervals*: And accordingly they accounted a *Fourth* to contain two Tones and $\frac{1}{2}$, a *Fifth* three Tones and $\frac{1}{2}$, and conſequently an *Eighth* ſix Tones, or five Tones and two half Tones; and at this Rate our practical Muſicians talk of *Notes* and *half Notes* at this Day; ſuppoſing an *Octave* to conſiſt of twelve half Notes.

But *Pythagoras* and thoſe that follow'd him, not taking the Ear alone to be a competent Judge in a Caſe ſo nice, choſe to diſtinguiſh theſe, not by *equal Intervals* but by *due Proportions*. And this is followed by *Zarline, Kepler, Cartes*, and other Writers on *Speculative Muſick*, in this and the laſt Age. Accordingly they accounted an *Octave* to be, when the *Degree* of *Gravity* or *Acuteneſs* of one Sound to another is *double*, or as 2 to 1. That of a 5th when 'tis *Seſquialteral*, or as 3 to 2. That of a 4th, when 'tis *Seſquitertian*, or as 4 to 3; accounting that the ſweeteſt Proportion which is expreſt in the ſmalleſt Numbers; and therefore next to an *Uniſon* they accounted the *Octave*, or of 2 to 1. Then that of a 5th, or of 3 to 2, and then that of a 4th, or of 4 to 3. And thus that of a 4th and 5th do together make an 8th, for $\frac{4}{3}\times\frac{3}{2}=\frac{12}{6}=\frac{2}{1}=2$: Or the Proportion of 4 to 3, compounded with that of 3 to 2 is the ſame with that of 4 to 2 or 2 to 1, and conſequently the Difference of theſe two, which is that of a *Tone* or full Note, is that of 9 to 8; for $\frac{3}{2})\frac{4}{3}(=\frac{9}{8}$: Or if out of the Proportion of 3 to 2 you take that of 4 to 3, the Reſult is that of 9 to 8. Now according to this Computation 'tis plain, that an *Octave* is ſomething leſs than 6 *full Notes*; for as hath been demonſtrated by *Euclid*, and ſome others ſince, the Proportion of 9 to 8 being 6 times compounded is ſomething more than that of 2 to 1, for $\frac{9}{8}\times\frac{9}{8}\times\frac{9}{8}\times\frac{9}{8}\times\frac{9}{8}\times\frac{9}{8}=\frac{531441}{262144}$ which is more than $\frac{524288}{262144}=\frac{2}{1}$. And this being the Caſe they allowed to the *Diazeutick Tone, la, mi*, the full Proportion of 9 to 8, as the unalterable Difference between the *Fifth* and the *Fourth*. All the Difficulty was how the remaining Fourth, *viz. mi, fa, ſol, la*, ſhould be divided into three Parts, ſo as to anſwer pretty near the *Ariſtoxenians* two *Tones* and an half; and might all together make up the Proportion of 4 to 3, which is that of a *Diateſſaron* or *Fourth*.

Many Attempts were made to this Purpoſe, and according to theſe, they gave Names to the different Kinds of Muſick, *viz.* the *Diatonick*, *Chromatick*, and *Enharmonick*, with the ſeveral *Species* or leſſer Diſtinctions under theſe *Generals*.

The firſt was that of *Euclid*, (which obtained generally for many Ages) and which allows to *fa*, *ſol*, and to *ſol*, *la*, the full Proportion of 9 to 8; and therefore to *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, which we now call the *greater Third*, that of 81 to 64; for $\frac{9}{8}\times\frac{9}{8}=\frac{81}{64}$; and conſequently to that of *mi*, *fa* (which is the Remainder to a *Fourth*) that of 256 to 243; for $\frac{81}{64})\frac{4}{3}(\frac{256}{243}$, *i. e.* if out of the Proportion of 4 to 3, we take that of 81 to 64, the Reſult is that of 256 to 243. To this they gave the Name of λεῖμμα, that is, the Remainder (over and above two Tones.) But in common Diſcourſe, when we don't aim at ſpeaking exactly, nor deſire to be ſo underſtood, 'tis uſual to call it an *Hemitone* or *half Note*, as being very near it; and the other two whole *Notes*: And this is what *Ptolemy* calls *Diatonum Ditonum*, (or the *Diatonick* Kind with two full Tones.) Againſt this it is objected, That the Numbers of 81 to 64, are too great for that of a *Ditone* or *greater Third*; which is not harſh to the Ear, but is rather ſweeter than that of a ſingle Tone, whoſe Proportion is that of 9 to 8. And in that of 256 to 243 the Numbers are yet greater much; whereas there are many Proportions (as $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{8}{7}$) in ſmaller Numbers than that of 9 to 8, of which in this Diviſion there is no Notice taken, and conſequently this Diviſion is not the moſt convenient.

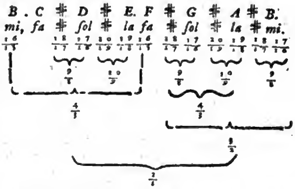
To rectify this, there is another Diviſion thought more convenient; which is *Ptolemy*'s *Diatonum Intenſum*, of the *Diatonick* Kind, but more *Intenſe* or *Acute* than the other; and this inſtead of two full Tones for *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, aſſigns what we now call a *Greater and a Leſſer Tone*; and this ſeems to have been more followed by the nicer Muſicians of this and the laſt Age. To *fa*, *ſol*, they aſſign the Proportion of 9 to 8, which is their *greater Tone*, and to *ſol*, *la*, that of 10 to 9, which they call the *leſſer Tone*; and therefore to *fa*, *la*, the *Ditone* or *greater Third*, that of 5 to 4; for $\frac{10}{9}\times\frac{9}{8}=\frac{90}{72}=\frac{5}{4}$, and conſequently to *mi*, *fa*, which is remaining of the *Fourth*, that of 16 to 15. for $\frac{5}{4})\frac{4}{3}(=\frac{16}{15}$; that is, if out of that of 4 to 3 you take that of 5 to 4, there remains that of 16 to 15.

Omitting to ſpeak of the other Ways of Diviſion, this $\frac{16}{15}$ is what we now call an *Hemitone* or *half Note* in *mi*, *fa*: $\frac{9}{8}$ is that of the *greater Tone* in *fa*, *ſol*; and $\frac{10}{9}$ that of the *leſſer Tone* in *ſol*, *la*.

Only with this Addition, That each of theſe *Tones* is now, on Occaſion, by *Flats* and *Sharps* divided into *Hemitones* or *half Notes*; which anſwers to what the *Greeks* called the *Change of Mood*; and which is now done by removing *mi* to another *Key*, *viz.* $\frac{9}{8}=\frac{18}{16}=\frac{18}{17}\times\frac{17}{16}$: and $\frac{10}{9}=\frac{20}{18}=\frac{20}{19}\times\frac{19}{18}$.

This by the Help of Flats and Sharps, as they are now called, (dividing each whole Note by its *greater* or *leſſer* into two *half Notes*, or ſuch as we call ſo.) The whole *Octave* is divided into 12 Parts or *Intervals*, contained in an Organ between 13 Pipes; and theſe are commonly called *Hemitones* or *half Notes*: Not that each is preciſely an half Note, but ſomewhat near it, and ſo called. I ſay *by Flats and Sharps*, becauſe ſometimes one and ſometimes the other is uſed: As for Inſtance, a Flat in *D* or a Sharp in *C*, do either of them denote a midling Sound (tho' not preciſely in the middle) between *D* and *C*, flatter than *D*, and ſharper than *C*.

According to this, ſuppoſing *mi* to ſtand in *B fa B mi* (which is accounted its natural Place) the Sound of each Pipe is to bear theſe Proportions one to another, *viz.*



And ſo in each *Octave* ſucceſſively following: And if the Pipes in each *Octave* be fitted to Sounds in theſe Proportions of Gravity and Acuteneſs, it will be ſuppoſed according to this Hypotheſis, to be perfectly proportioned.

But inſtead of theſe ſucceſſive Proportions for each *Hemitone*, it hath been found neceſſary (if I do not miſtake the Practice) ſo to order the 13 Pipes containing the 12 Intervals or *Hemitones*, as that their Sounds, as to Gravity and Acuteneſs, ſhall be in continual Proportion (that is, each to its next following in one and the ſame Proportion) which altogether ſhall compleat that of the *Octave* or *Diapaſon*, or as 2 to 1, whereby it comes to paſs, that each Pipe doth not expreſs its *proper Sound*, but very near it, tho' ſomething varying from it: And this they call *Bearing*, which is ſomewhat of Imperfection in this noble Inſtrument the Organ, the Top of all.

It may be ask'd, Why may not the Pipes be ſo ordered as to have their Sounds in *juſt Proportion* as well as their Bearing?

I anſwer, it might very well be ſo, if all Muſick were compoſed to the ſame Key, or as the *Greeks* call it, the ſame *Mode*; as for Inſtance, if in all Compoſitions, *mi* were always in *B fa B mi*, then the Pipes might be ordered in ſuch Proportions as I have now deſign'd. But Muſical Compoſitions are made in great Variety of *Modes*, or with great Diverſity of the Pitch. *Mi*, is not always placed in *B fa B mi*, but ſometimes in *E la mi*, ſometimes in *A la mi re*, &c. And indeed there is no one of theſe *B* Pipes but may be made the Seat of *mi*; and if they were exactly to any one of theſe Caſes, they would be quite out of Order for all the reſt. As for Inſtance. if *mi* be removed from *B fa B mi* (by a Flat in *b*) to *E la mi*, inſtead of the Proportions but now deſigned, they muſt be thus ordered.

B ♯. *C* ♯. *D* ♯. *E.* *F* ♯. *G* ♯. *A.* *B.*
fa ♯ *ſol* ♯ *la* ♯ *mi* *fa* ♯ *ſol* ♯ *la* *fa.*
$\frac{18}{17}$ $\frac{17}{16}$ $\frac{20}{19}$ $\frac{19}{18}$ $\frac{18}{17}$ $\frac{17}{16}$ $\frac{16}{15}$ $\frac{18}{17}$ $\frac{17}{16}$ $\frac{20}{19}$ $\frac{19}{18}$ $\frac{16}{15}$

Where it is manifeſt, that the Removal of *mi* doth quite alter the whole *Series* of the Proportions. And the ſame would again happen if *mi* be removed from *E* to *A*, by another Flat in *E*: and again if removed from *A* to *D*, and ſo perpetually. But the *Hemitones* being made all equal, they do indifferently anſwer all the Poſitions of *mi* (tho' not exactly to any) yet nearer to ſome than to others; whence it is that the ſame Tune ſtands better in one Key than in another.

Nor can this ever be remedied, but only in Part, by making the Imperfection ſomething leſs by the Interpoſition of *quarter* or *half quarter Notes*, &c. for it hath been long ſince demonſtrated,* that there is no ſuch thing as a *juſt Hemitone* practicable in Muſick (and the like holds for the Diviſion of a *Tone* into any other Number of equal Parts) for ſuppoſing the Proportion of a *Full Note* or *Tone* to be $\frac{9}{8}$ or as 9 to 8; that of the half Note muſt be, as $\surd$. 9. to the $\surd$. 8. that is, as 3 to the $\surd$. 8. or 3 to 2 $\surd$. 2, which are incommenſurable Quantities: and that of a Quarter Note will be as $^4\surd$. 9. to $^4\surd$. 8. which is yet more incommenſurable. And the like for any other Number of equal Parts; which therefore will never fall in with the Proportions of Number to Number.

So that this can never be perfectly adjuſted for all *Keys*, without ſomething of *Bearing*, by multiplying the Pipes. Unleſs for every Key, or for every different Place of *mi* there be a different Set of Pipes, of which this or that is to be uſed, according as (in the Compoſition) *mi* is ſuppoſed to be in this or that Place. Which vaſt Number of Pipes for every *Octave*, would greatly encreaſe the Charge, and after all, make the whole impracticable.

Authors of Note who have treated on this Subject of Muſick.

Claudii Ptolemæi Harmonicorum Lib. III. By Dr. *Wallis. Oxon.* 1682. 4*to.*
Porphyrii Comment. in Lib. 4. *Harm. C. Ptolemæi atque Manuelis Bryennii Comment. in* 3 *Libros Harmonices ejuſdem Ptolemæi. (Qui ſoli reſtant ex Græcis Muſicæ Scriptoribus nondum Editi.)* G. L. *Cura J. Walliſii in Folio.*
Syntagma Muſicæ; Treating of Muſick Philoſophically, Mathematically, and Practically, by *J. Birchenſha*, Eſq;
Muſica Speculativa des Mengoli. Bologna. 1670. 4*to.*
Philoſophical Eſſay of Muſick. Lond. 1677. 4*to.*
A Treatiſe of the Natural Grounds of Harmony. By Dr. *Holder.* Lond. 1694. 8*vo.*
An Eſſay to the Advancement of Muſick. By *Tho. Salmon*, M. A. 1672. 8*vo.*
Marci Meibomii Antiquæ Muſices Scriptores. G. L. *Amſt.* 1652.
Morley's Introduction to Muſick.
Des Cartes's Muſick.
Jo. Cochæi Tetrachordon Muſices.
Cleonidis Muſica. Fol.
Fabii Stapulenſis Elementa Muſices.
Salmon's Theory of Muſick in *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 302.

MUTUUM, in the Civil Law, is a *Loan* ſimply ſo called; or a *Contract* introduced by the Law of Nations, in which a Thing that conſiſts in Weight, (as ſuppoſe Bullion) in Number, as Money: or in Meaſure, as Corn, Wine, Oil, &c. is given to another upon Condition that he ſhall return another Thing of the ſame Quantity, Nature, and Value, upon Demand.

So that this is a Contract without Reward, and admits, properly ſpeaking, of no Recompence. And therefore where Uſe and Intereſt is agreed on, they ariſe from ſome diſtinct particular Argument, or by Cuſtom of the Country.

NAMATION, is the ſame as Diſtreyning or taking a Diſtreſs; and in *Scotland* 'tis uſed for Impounding.

NASALIS or *Rhinæus*, is a Pair of proper Muſcles belonging to the Cartilaginous Part of the Noſe; it ariſes fleſhy from the Extremity of the *Os Naſi* and adjacent Part of the *Os Maxillare*, and is inſerted into all the Cartilages of the *Alæ*; its Uſe is to open and dilate the Noſtrils, by putting that outwards.

NATIVO *habendo*, was a Writ that lay to the Sheriff, for a Lord, whoſe Villain claimed for his Inheritance, run from him, for the apprehending and reſtoring him to his Lord again.

NATURAL *Hiſtory*, is a Deſcription of any of the natural Products of the Earth, Water or Air, ſuch as Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Metals, Minerals, Foſſiles, together with ſuch *Phænomena* as at any time appear in the Material World; ſuch as Meteors, &c.

Some Writers on this Subject are theſe:

Plinii Hiſtoria Naturalis Dalechampii. Gen. 1631.
Joan. Euſebii Nierembergii Hiſtoria Naturæ. Antw. 1635.
Mart. Liſter Hiſtoria Conchyliorum, Lond. 1685.
Fr. Willoughbei Hiſtoria Piſcium.
Ornithologia (ejuſdem Authoris) ſive de Avibus.
Mouſettus de Inſectis. Lond. 1634.
Garneri Hiſtoria Animalium.
Gurnerus Rolſincius de Vegetabilibus. Jenæ. 1670. 4*to.*
Martyn Liſter's Hiſtoria Animalium Angliæ.
Fred. Lackmund. Admirand. Foſſilium Deſcriptiones.
Swammerdam's Hiſt. Generalis Inſectorum.
G. Piſonis de Re Naturali, &c. *Indiæ Utriuſque.*
J. Johnſton's Hiſtoria Naturalis.
Hiſtory of Animals by the Academy of Sciences.
Plot's Natural Hiſtory of { *Oxfordſhire.* *Staffordſhire.*
Hiſtoria Naturalis de Terrante.
Merret's Pinax Rerum Naturalium Angliæ.

NATURE. Beſides the three Senſes of this Word mentioned in Vol. I. it is ſometimes uſed for this vaſt Machine of the *Univerſe*, the wiſe Production of *Almighty God*, conſiſting of a great Number of *leſſer Machines*, every one of which is adjuſted by the ſame Wiſdom in Number, Weight and Meaſure.

Laws of Nature, ſignify thoſe Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things. An Account of theſe Laws ſee in Motion.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* at the End of his excellent *Opticks*, (Lat. Edit.) obſerves, That *Univerſal Nature* is very *Simple* and *Uniform* in its Operations. All the Motions of the heavenly Bodies are cauſed by that *Attracting Force*, Impulſe or Power which we call *Gravitation*; and which is mutual amongſt all thoſe Bodies. All the *leſſer Motions* of the Particles or Corpuſcles of Matter whereby Bodies act on one another, are effected alſo, by ſome *attracting* and *repelling Force*; which is mutual and reciprocal amongſt them.

The *Vis inertiæ*, is a Principle *purely paſſive*, by which Bodies perſiſt in their State of Reſt or Motion, whereby they receive Motion from others equal or proportionable to the *moving Force*; and whereby they *reſiſt* as much as they are *reſiſted*. But from this *Principle alone* there never could have been any ſuch Thing as *Motion*, any where in the Univerſe. There is a Neceſſity of ſuppoſing ſome other Principle to be the Origin of Motion, and its Conſtitution too: For from the various Compoſitions of two Motions, 'tis plain that there cannot be always the ſame Quantity of Motion in the World, for if two Globes, connected together by a ſlender Thread, be ſuppoſed to revolve with an uniform Motion round their common Centre of Gravity; and at the ſame Time that Centre ſhould move on Uniformity alſo in a Right Line coincident with the Plane of the *Globes* Orbits: Then will the *Summ* of the Motions of thoſe two Globes, whenever they happen to be both in the Right Line deſcribed by the common Centre of Gravity, be *greater* than the *Summ* of their Motions can be, when they are in a Line at Right Angles to that. By which Inſtance 'tis apparent, *that Motion is producible and deſtructible*. But from the *Tenacity* and *Attrition* of the Particles of Fluid Bodies, and the Imbecility of the Elaſtick Force in ſolid Bodies, we may conclude, that the courſe of *Nature* tends more to the *Deſtruction* than the *Production* of Motion; and indeed it is continually decreaſing, for Bodies that are either ſo perfectly *hard*, or throughly *ſoft*, as to have no *Elaſticity*, cannot be reverberated back from one another, and from their Impenetrability only it would follow that their Motion would ſtop, and terminate. If therefore there were any ſuch things as the *Imaginary Vortexes* of *Des Cartes*, their Motion muſt be continually decreaſing, and at laſt muſt quite ceaſe. Since therefore Motion is thus continually decreaſing in the Univerſe, we muſt have Recourſe to ſome *active Principles*, to increaſe and preſerve it; *viz.* to ſuch as the *Cauſe of Gravity* and *Fermentation*: By the former of which the Planets and Comets perpetually move in their Orbits, and Bodies by deſcending gain a great Velocity or large Quantity of Motion; and by the latter, the Heart and Blood of Animals is preſerved in Motion and Warmth: The internal Parts of the Earth are perpetually getting Heat, many Bodies burn and ſhine, *Volcanoes* and *Earthquakes* are produced, and the Sun it ſelf preſerves his Light and Heat, and warms aud cheriſhes all Things: For we find very little Motion in the World (except what is voluntary in free Agents) but what depends on theſe active Cauſes.

So that after well conſidering and underſtanding theſe Things, our admirable Author, (whoſe Piety and Goodneſs is as eminent as his profound Mathematick Learning and Penetration into Univerſal Nature) concludes, that our perfectly good, moſt wiſe, and Almighty Creator, did in the Beginning of the World, create Matter ſo as that its original Particles, from whence all corporeal Natures were to ariſe, were *ſolid, firm, impenetrable*, perfectly paſſive and moveable; and that they were made of ſuch *Magnitudes* and *Figures*, and endued with ſuch Properties, and in that Number and Quantity as was proportionable to the Space in which they were afterwards to move, in order to the moſt effectual obtaining of thoſe Ends and Purpoſes for which they were created.

And theſe original primary Particles being perfectly ſolid, muſt be much more hard and firm than any Bodies that can be made out of them with Pores, hidden *Meatuſes*, or Vacuities interſperſed; that is, ſo perfectly hard and firm, that they can never be worn away or diminiſhed; for 'tis not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that there ſhould be any Force or Power in the *ordinary Courſe* of Nature, that can divide *that* into more Parts, which God in the firſt *Creation* of Things, hath made *one*. As long therefore as theſe original Particles remain entire, there may for ever be Bodies made or compoſed of them; which ſhall have the ſame *Nature* and *Texture*: But if theſe can be broken, worn away, or diminiſhed, then the Nature of corporeal Things which is dependent on theſe might be changed. Earth and Water compoſed of either ſuch Particles as have been worn or broken, or of their Fragments, could not have at this Day, the ſame Nature and Texture, that original Earth and Water which was compoſed of theſe Particles when they were ſound and entire. Wherefore that the Nature of Things ſhould laſt, and their Natural Courſe continue the ſame; all the Changes made in Bodies muſt ariſe only from the various Separations, new Conjunctions and Motions of theſe original Particles. For mix'd or compounded Bodies are broken or deſtroyed, not by the breaking to Pieces of their ſolid original Particles, but by ſeparating them one from another, and diſpoſing them in thoſe Places where they touch'd one another but in a little Part of their Surface. And theſe Original Particles, ſeem not only to have in them the *Vis Inertiæ* and all thoſe *Paſſive Laws of Motion* which neceſſarily ariſe from thence; but receive alſo *Motion continually* from certain *Active Principles*; *viz.* ſuch as *Gravity* the *Cauſe of Fermentation* and of the *Coheſion* of the Parts of *Matter*. And theſe *Principles* are not to be conſidered as *occult Qualities* which are feigned to ariſe from the *Specifick Forms* of Things, but as the *Univerſal Laws of Nature* by which Things themſelves are formed. For that there are really *ſuch Principles*; the various Phænomena of Nature do demonſtrate, tho' what their *Cauſes* are hath not yet been explained: For to aſſert that the *ſeveral Species* of Things are endued with *Specifick Occult Qualities*, by which they have a certain Force or Power in acting, is in Reality to ſay Nothing. But from the Phænomena of Nature to derive two or three *general Principles of Motion*; and from thence to explain how the Properties and Actions of all Corporeal Things may be deduced from thoſe Principles, would be a very *great Progreſs* in Natural Philoſophy, although the Cauſes of thoſe *Principles* ſhould be yet undiſcovered.

NAVAL *Architecture.* See *Shipping.*

NAVE, in Architecture, ſignifies the main Body of a Church,

NAVEL-STING. See *Umbelical Veſſels.*

NAVIGATION. Books on this Subject are;

Sir *Jonas Moor*, in 2 Vol in *Quarto.*

Wright's Correct Errors in Navigation.

Norwood's Epitome of the Art of Navigation.

Sturmy's Mariners Magazine.

Seller's Practical Navigation.

Norwood's Syſtem of Navigation. } *His Seaman's Practice.* *— Companion.*

Phillips's Geometrical Seaman.

Colſon's Calendar.

Martin's Art of Navigation.

Perkin's Seaman's Tutor.

Eden's Art of Navigation.

Treſor de Navigation par M. Blondell.

Collin's Plain Scale new plained.

Jones's Navigation.

Newton's Idea of Navigation and Geography.

Atkinſon's Epitome of Navigation.

Hodgſon's Theory of Navigation demonſtrated. 4to. 1707.

NEALING *of Steel*, is heating of it in the Fire to a *Blood-red heat*, and then taking it out and letting it cool gently of it ſelf. This is done to make it ſofter, in order to engrave or punch upon it.

NEAR, at Sea, when the Conner commands, the Man at the Helm to ſet the Ship full to Leeward, his Word is *No-near.*

NEBULOUS-*Stars*, ſeen thro' good Teleſcopes appear to be Cluſters of ſmall Stars; as appears by the Obſervations of *Caſſini* and *Flamſtead.* See *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 123.

NECYDALUS, the ſame with *Nympha*, a Term uſed in the Natural Hiſtory of *Inſects.* See *Nympha.*

NEIFE, *Nativa*; is a Bond-woman. *An.* 1 *E.* 6. 3. and 9 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. But if ſhe married a Freeman ſhe was thereby made free; and when once made free and diſcharged of all Bondage cannot be *Neife* after, without ſome ſpecial Act done by her; as Divorce or Confeſſion in a Court of Record. Nor ſhall a Free-woman be bound by taking a Villain to her Husband; but their Iſſue ſhall be Villains after their Father. There was alſo anciently a *Writ of Neifty*, whereby the Lord claim'd his *Neife*; but all this is now out of Doors.

NEWEL, in Architecture, is the upright Poſt that the Caſe of winding Stairs turns round about.

NITRE. See *Clark's Natural Hiſtory of Nitre. Lond.* 1670. in 8*vo.* Mr. *Boyle's Tract about the Redintegration of Salt Petre.*

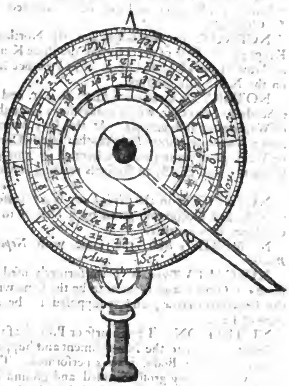
NOBLE; there hath not been any Piece of Gold (or Silver) of this Name coined with us ſince 9 *H.* 5. They were firſt coined by *E.* 3. 1344. The Noble contained 80 Pence; its half, which was then called *Obolus* 40 *d*, its 4th Part the *Quadrans* or *Farthing* in theſe Days 20 *d.*

NOCTURNAL. There are ſeveral Sorts of *Nocturnals*, of which ſome may be Projections of the Sphere; ſuch as the Hemiſpheres or Planiſpheres on the Plane of the Equinoctial; but the Seamen uſe only two, and the Manner of uſing either is the ſame. One of them is fitted for the Pole-Star and the firſt of the Guards of the Little Bear; and the other for the Pole-Star and the *Guards* or *Pointers* (as ſome call them) of the Great Bear.

The Inſtrument conſiſts of three Parts or Pieces; the largeſt of which hath a Handle to hold it by when you would *obſerve*; and oppoſite to the Handle there is a ſmall Tooth or Point, which (if it be made for the Little Bear) ſtands againſt the 25th of *April*; but if for the Great Bear, againſt the 17th of *February*; which are the Times of the Year when thoſe Stars come to the Meridian at 12 at Night. On this bigger Part or Piece then are two Circles deſcribed; the outermoſt hath the Months and their Days, and the innermoſt hath the 24 Hours of a Natural Day; on the backſide of this Piece alſo are the 32 Points of the Compaſs deſigned, and marked with their initial Letters.

The ſecond Part of the Nocturnal hath two Circles deſcribed on it; of which the outermoſt is divided into 29 ½ equal Parts, for the Days of the Moon's Age; and in the innermoſt into 24 Hours: And at the Beginning of the Days of the Moon's Age, and at XII, there is a Tooth to be ſet to the Day of the Months in the upper Part.

The third Part is an Index with a Fiducial Edge iſſuing from the Centre; and muſt be ſo long, that a good Part of it may extend beyond the outermoſt or biggeſt Piece. Theſe three Parts are ſo ordered, that by Means of a ſmall hollow Braſs Socket they are made to move about the Centre of the Inſtruments. See the Fig. annexed.



The Uſes of this Inſtrument are;

1. *To find the Hour of the Night.*

To do which, ſet the Tooth to the middle Part of the Day of the Month, and then turning the foreſide of the Inſtrument towards you, hold it up towards the North, and incline the upper Part toward you, till thro' the Hole in the Middle you can ſee the Pole-Star; there hold it faſt, and turn the long Index about, till by its Edge you can ſee either the *firſt of the Guards of the Little Bear*, or the *Pointers of the Great Bear*, (according as the Inſtrument is made) and then ſhall the Edge of the Index or Ruler, in the innermoſt Circle of the middle Part ſhew you the true Hour of the Night.

2. *To find on what Point of the Compaſs the Guards are.*

This will appear on the backſide of the Nocturnal, after you have found the Hour of the Night, as above; for the Index will be on the ſame Point of the Compaſs as the *Guards* really are.

3. *To find at what Hour the Moon will be full South on any Day of her Age.*

Seek the Moon's Age in the outermoſt Circle of the middle Piece, and then right againſt it in the innermoſt Piece, is the Hour required.

Thus if the Moon be 11 Days old, you will find ſhe will be on the Meridian at 8 Hours 48 min.

NODATED *Hyperbola*: So Sir *Iſ. Newton* calls a peculiar kind of Hyperbola, which by turning round decuſſates or croſſes it ſelf. See *Curves.*

NOMINATION; this Word as well by the Canoniſts as common Lawyers, is uſed for a Power that a Man hath by vertue of a Mannor or otherwiſe, of appointing or naming a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, to be by him preſented to the Ordinary.

NORROY, or *North-Roy*, *i. e.* the Northern Kings; is the Title of the Third of the three Kings at Arms in the Heralds-Office. His Province lies on the North-ſide of *Trent.*

NOTARY, is mentioned in 27 *E.* 3. 1. and is a Scribe or Scrivener, which makes ſhort Draughts of Writings or Inſtruments. At this Day we call him a *Notary* or *Notary Publick*, that atteſts Deeds or Writings to make them authentick in another Country; and chiefly in Buſineſs relating to Merchants.

NOVATION, in the *Civil Law*, is a transferring the firſt Obligation given by a Debtor to a Creditor, into another.

NUMBRING *Rods*, the ſame with *Neper's Bones.*

NUMMATA *Terræ*, a Term formerly uſed in ſome old Grants, and thought to be the ſame with the *Denariatus Terræ*; and is ſuppoſed to be an Acre of Land.

NUTRITION. The Courſe or Proceſs of the *Aliment* in order to the Nouriſhment and Support of an Humane Body, is thus performed. The Meat we eat being groſly divided and ground by the Teeth, is in that Action mingled with the *Saliva*, which helps to ferment and dilute it. Thence thro' the *Oeſophagus* or Gullet by the Conſtriction of its Fibres 'tis thruſt down into the Stomach; where being further ſoftened and ſwell'd by the Juices contained in the Glands of the Stomach, its Parts are farther broken and the intimate Coheſion of them deſtroyed, and they divided one from another, by the perpetual Motion of the Coats of the Stomach and by the Muſcles of the *Midrif* and *Abdomen*. By this Preſſure alſo of the Sides of the Stomach upon the contained Aliment, that is thruſt down into the Inteſtines; at its Entry into which it is mix'd with the Bile and Pancreatick Juice, the one to ſweeten, the other to dilute the Chyle. By the *Periſtaltick Vermicular* Motion of the Guts, (ariſing from the Alternate Action of their Spiral and Longitudinal Fibres) and by the Preſſure of the *Diaphragm*, and the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, the groſſer Parts of the Chyle are derived downwards to be thruſt out of the Body; while the finer are ſqueezed into the narrow Orifices of the *Lacteal Veins*, which opens into the Inteſtines; from whence in ſlender Channels they are carried into the Glands of the Meſentery; where they receive a fine thin *Lympha* from the *Lymphatick Ducts*, which further dilates it and ſcours its containing Veſſels; which Veſſels going from thoſe Meſenterick Glands unite into larger Channels, and thoſe into ſtill larger, and at laſt paſs directly into the common Receptacle of the Chyle; which is a kind of Baſon formed for it in the Union of theſe *Lacteal* and Lymphatick Veſſels. From thence in one Duct it aſcends into the *Thorax*, and ſometimes dividing about the Heart, it immediately unites again, and creeping along the Gullet, it paſſes on to the left *Subclavian Vein*, where in one or two Months it pours in its Contents, and there mixes with the poor Venal Blood returning from all Parts of the Body. And thus doth the Blood receive its Supply and Nouriſhment.

But if you take *Nutrition* in the Senſe which ſome do, of the Blood nouriſhing the ſeveral Parts of the Body: Then will that kind of Nutrition be performed by a *Secretory Duct* ariſing from the Termination of an Artery, and carrying a ſuitable Portion of the Blood to every Part to be nouriſhed; ſo that every Point of the Body muſt be the Termination of a *Secretory Duct* thro' which a proper Part of the Blood is brought in order to ſupply that Part of the Body.

NYMPHA, in ſuch Inſects as undergo a Tranſformation, is the very firſt Change of the *Eruca*, or of the *Vermiculus Prior*, or *Maggot*; or indeed, as *Swammerdam* hath proved (in his *Hiſt. Inſect. general.*) rather the Growth and Increaſe of the *Eruca*, whereby the Figures of the ſucceeding Animal is beginning to be expreſſed by the Explication of its Members, which before lay involved up in the *Eruca* (like a Plant in its Seed;) ſo that in Reality it is only the Animal under that imperfect Form is called the *Nympha*, the Word being taken from *Ariſtotle* in his *Hiſt. Anim. Lib.* v. *c.* 19. where he uſes it for the firſt Rudiment of an Inſect. This *Nympha* is ſometimes called *Chryſalis*, ſometimes *Aurelia*, and ſometimes *Necydalus*; all which Terms ſignify the ſame Thing.

O. The Seven *Antiphones* or Alternate Hymns of Seven Verſes, &c. ſung by the Choire in the Time of *Advent*, was formerly called O, from their Beginning with ſuch an Exclamation.

OATH, in the Law-Senſe, is an Affirmation or Denial by any Chriſtian of a Thing lawful and honeſt, before one or more that have Authority to give the ſame; for the Advancement of Truth and Right, calling Almighty God to witneſs that his Teſtimony is true. 'Tis called ſometime *his Corporal Oath*, becauſe he toucheth with his Hand ſome part of the Holy Scripture of the *New Teſtament*, and moſt uſually of the Four Goſpels (whence the Phraſe for lawful ſwearing is *Sacroſanctis Tactis Evangeliis.*)

OBEDIENTIA, was anciently uſed as a Term for Rent; but in the Common Law 'Tis taken for an Office, or for the Adminiſtration of an Office; and thereupon

OBEDIENTALES, is uſed in the Provincial Conſtitutions for thoſe that have the Execution of any Office under their Superiors.

OBIT, ſignifies an Office for the Dead or a Funeral Solemnity: The Anniverſary of any Perſon's Death was alſo called an *Obit*. And in Religious Houſes, &c. they had formerly an

OBITUARY, which was a Regiſter or Calendar wherein they enter'd the Obits or Obitual Days of their Founders or Benefactors.

OBLATA; were formerly Gifts made (tho' properly Offerings) to the King by any of his Subjects; and were ſo carefully taken Notice of by K. *John* and *Hen.* 3. that they were enter'd in the Fine Rolls under this Name of *Oblata*.

OBLATÆ; were the Conſecrated Wafers or Hoſts diſtributed to the Communicants in the Maſs or Sacrament of the Altar; and ſometimes the cuſtomary Treats in Religious Houſes have been called by this Name of *Oblata*.

OBLATIONS *of the Altar*, were cuſtomary Offerings from the Pariſhioners to their Prieſt, which were ſolemnly laid upon the Altar; of which the Maſs or Sacrament Offerings were uſually Three-pence at *Chriſtmas*, Two-pence at *Eaſter*, and a Penny at the two other principal Feaſts. The cuſtomary Dues alſo for *Sacramentalia* or Chriſtian Offices, were comprehended under this Title; and alſo all little Summs for ſaying Maſſes for the Souls of Perſons deceaſed.

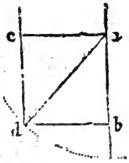
OBLATIONES *Funerales*, were the *Soul Scent* or Offerings to expiate the Omiſſions or Defaults of the Party deceaſed in paying Tythes or other Eccleſiaſtical Dues: At firſt this was an Oblation at the Funeral, and was often the beſt Horſe of the Defunct, led before the Corps, and deliver'd at the Church-Gate or Grave, for the Uſe of the Pariſh-Prieſt.

To this Cuſtom we owe the Original of Mortuaries. If the Corps were buried any where elſe, the Offerings were due to the Pariſh-Prieſt where the Party died.

At the Burial of the Dead, it was a Cuſtom for the ſurviving Friends to offer liberally at the Altar, for the pious Uſe of the Prieſt, and the good Eſtate of the Soul departed; and the Reliques of this ſuperſtitious Cuſtom do ſtill remain in *North-Wales*, where at the Rails of the Communion-Table, there is a Tablet or flat Board fixed, to receive the Money, which at moſt Funerals is offered by the ſurviving Friends, according to their own Ability and that of the Deceaſed. Dr. *Kennet's Gloſſary.*

OBLIGATION, by the Civilians, is defined to be a *Cauſe of Action*, and a legal Bond or Tie which compells by Action to give or to do according to the *Roman* Law. And they divide Obligations into *Natural*, *Civil*, and *Mix'd*: a *natural Obligation* is what ariſes only from meer natural Equity; and this they diſtinguiſh into *Effectual* and *Ineffectual*: The former of which, tho' there is not Ground enough for Action by the *Roman* Law, yet may bar by *Plea* and *Exception*; but the latter hath no Aſſiſtance from any poſitive Law, but conſiſts meerly in the Conſcience or Pleaſure of the Party. A pure *Civil Obligation* owes its Original or Birth to the Strictneſs of a poſitive Law, without Natural Equity. A *Mix'd Obligation* is a Legal Bond, having its Strength both from Natural and Civil Laws.

OBLIQUE *Force*, is that whoſe Line of Direction is not at Right Angles with the Body on whom it is impreſt. The *Ratio* which ſuch an *Oblique Force* to move a Body, bears to a *Direct* or *Perpendicular Force*, will by this Diagram be eaſily underſtood to be always as the *Sine of the Angle of Incidence is to the Radius.* Let *a b* be the Side of any Body on which an Oblique Force falls, with the Direction *d a*; draw *d c* at Right Angles to *d b*, a Perpendicular let fall from *d* to the Body to be moved, and make *a d* the Radius of a Circle. 'Tis plain, that the Oblique Force *d a*, by the Laws of Compoſition and Reſolution of Motions will be reſolved into the two Forces *d c* and *d b*; of which *d c* being parallel to *a b*, hath no Energy or Force to move that Body; and conſequently *d b* expreſſes all the Power of the Stroke or Impulſe upon the Body to be moved. But *d b* is the Right Sine of the Angle of Incidence *d a b*; wherefore the Oblique Force *d a*, to one falling perpendicularly is as the Sine of the Angle of Incidence to Radius. *Q. E. D.*



OBLIQUITY *of the Eclíptick*, 'Tis well known that the Plane of the Terreſtrial Equator is inclined to that of the Eclíptick in an Angle of 23 Degr. 30 Min. or rather more accurately 23°. 29′ And this Angle (allowing for a very ſmall Nutation of the Earth's Axis, which tho' neceſſarily deducible from the Principles of the *Newtonian* Aſtronomy, need not here be conſidered) hath always yet continued the ſame: As any one may find if they will on the two Solſtitial Days obſerve the Sun's Meridian Altitudes, and then freeing them from Refractions, Parallax, &c.

ſubtract the Winter from the Summer Altitude; for then half the Difference between them will be found to be 23°. 29′. the Quantity of the Angle of the Inclination or Obliquity of the Eclipticks to the Plane of the Equator.

OBOLUS, tho' now taken to ſignify our Halfpenny, anciently ſignified the *Half Noble*. The Noble or *Floren* being called a *Penny*, and its quarter part a *Farthing*: And indeed in the old Hiſtories and Accounts of Coin, you are to underſtand by the Word *Denarius*, the whole Coin, be it *Angel*, *Rial*, &c. and by *Obolus* its half; and by *Quadrans* its fourth part.

OBSERVATION. The Seamen call an *Obſervation* the taking the Sun or any Stars Meridian Altitude, in order thereby to find their Latitude; and how they do this you will find under that Word: And they call finding the Latitude by the Name of *Working an Obſervation*.

OCCIPITO-*Frontalis*, is a Muſcle of the Skin of the *Occiput* and *Os Frontalis*, which is uſually called *Occipitalis*; it ariſes fleſhy from the tranſverſe Line of the *Occiput*, oppoſite to part of the ſuperior Termination of the *Maſtoidæus*, and part of the Beginning of the *Trapezius* next it, and then tendinous from the reſt of the Line backwards, ariſing after the ſame Manner on the other ſide; from thence it goes ſtrait up, and ſoon becoming all tendinous, it covers the two *Parietal Bones*, and the *Oſſa ſquammoſa* above the *Temporal Muſcles*, its outer Edge being faſtened to the *Os Jugale* on each Side. This broad Tendon near the *Coronal Suture* grows fleſhy, and deſcends with ſtreight Fibres as low as the *Muſculi Orbiculares*. It is inſerted into the Skin at the Eyebrows having ſent down between them a narrow fleſhy Slip or Elongation which is continued over the *Oſſa Naſi*, as far as its Cartilaginous Parts, where its Fibres run off on each Side, and terminate in the Skin above the *Muſculus Naſi proprius* When this Digraſtick Muſcle, which covers all the upper Part of the Scull like a Cap, acts, it pulls the Skin of the Head backwards, and at the ſame time draws up and wrinkles that of the Forehead, and is antagoniz'd by the *Corrugator*.

OCCUPANCY, in the Civil Law, is the Poſſeſſion of ſuch things as at preſent belong to no private Perſon, but however are capable to be made ſo; as by ſeizing or taking of Spoils in War, of things wild by Nature, as Birds and Beaſts for Game, *&c.* or by finding things before undiſcovered, or truly loſt, or loſt by their proper Owners.

OCCUPIERS *of Walling*, are certain annual Officers in the *Cheſhire* Salt-works, who ſee Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Perſons concerned; they appoint alſo how many Houſes ſhall work at a Time, *&c.* and order a Cryer to proclaim the Time of kindling the Fires, *&c.* See *Salt*.

OCEAN, is the vaſt Collection or Union of all the Seas which compaſs round the whole Earth, and in which the two great Continents of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa* on one ſide of the Northern, and Southern *America* on the other, are but like two large Iſlands. This great and univerſal Ocean, is ſometimes by Geographers divided into 3 Parts; as 1. The *Atlantick* and *European Ocean*, lying between Part of *Europe Africa*, and *America*. 2. The *Indian Ocean*, lying between *Africa*, the *E. Indian* Iſlands, and *New Holland*. 3. The great *South Sea* or the *Pacifick Ocean*, which lies between the *Philippine Iſlands*, *China*, *Japan*, and *New Holland*, on the Weſt, and the Coaſt of *America* on the Eaſt. Sometimes alſo with Regard to *Europe*, they call that the *Hyperborean Ocean* which encloſes it on the North; and that which encloſes it on the Weſt, the *Weſtern Ocean*. That Sea which encloſes *Aſia* on the North and Eaſt is often called the *Tartarean*, and ſometimes the *Chineſe Ocean*; and on the South *Aſia* is bounded by three Seas, which are called the *Indian*, *Perſian*, and *Arabian Ocean*. Alſo the great Sea on the Eaſt of *Africa*, is called the *Oriental Ocean*, as is alſo that vaſt Sea which encloſes *America* on the Eaſt.

OCTAVES, in old *Engliſh* the *Uta*'s were eight Days after any *eminent Feſtival*; and ſuch Feſtivals are enumerated in the Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

OCTO *Tales*. See *Tales*.

ODIO and *Atia*, was an old Writ mentioned in the Statute of *Weſtminſter* 1. and made 3 *E.* 1. *cap.* 11. It was directed to the Sheriff, to enquire whether a Man committed to Priſon for a Suſpicion of Murder, be committed on juſt Cauſe, or only upon Malice: If the latter were the Cauſe, then another Writ came to the Sheriff to Bail him. But now this Courſe is taken away by 28 *E.* 3. *cap.* 9.

OECONOMICUS, was formerly uſed for the Executor of a laſt Will and Teſtament, as the Perſon who had the Oeconomy or Fiduciary Diſpoſal of the Deceaſed's Goods.

OFFERTORIUM, formerly was uſed for a Piece of Silk or fine Linnen, to receive and wrap up the Oblations or occaſional Offering in any Church.

OGEE, *Ogive*, and as it is often written O— G— is a ſort of Moulding in Architecture, conſiſting of a Round and a Hollow. *Vitruvius* makes it two quarter Circles. *Scamozzi* and ſome others, make the Arches flatter. 'Tis almoſt in the Form of an *S*, and is the ſame with what *Vitruvius* calls *Cima*. *Cima reverſa* is an O— G— with the Hollow downwards, as ſome define it.

OLERON *Laws*, are ſo called, becauſe made when King *Richard* I. was there (*i. e.* at *Oleron*, an Iſland in the Bay of *Aquitain* in *France*) they have Reſpect to Maritime Affairs.

OPACITY. Sir *Iſ. Newton*, *Opticks*, *Book* 2. ſhews that the *Opacity* of all Bodies ariſeth from the Multitude of Reflections cauſed in their Internal Parts: And he ſhews alſo, that between the Parts of the opake and coloured Bodies, there are many Spaces either empty or repleniſhed with Mediums of other Denſities; and he ſhews the true or principal Cauſe of *Opacity* to be this Diſcontinuity of their Parts; becauſe ſome opake Bodies become tranſparent by filling their Pores with any Subſtance of equal or almoſt equal Denſity with their Parts. Thus Paper dipp'd in Water or Oil, the *Oculus Mundi* Stone ſteep'd in Water, Linnen Cloth oil'd or varniſhed, and many other Subſtances ſoaked in ſuch Liquors as will intimately pervade their little Pores, become by that Means more tranſparent than otherwiſe; as on the contrary, the moſt tranſparent Subſtances may, by evacuating their Pores or ſeparating their Parts, be render'd ſufficiently opake; as Salts or wet Paper, or the *Oculus Mundi* Stone by being dried, Horn by being ſcrap'd, Glaſs by being pouder'd or flaw'd, Water by being form'd into ſmall

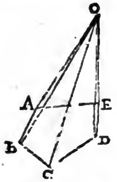
Bubbles either alone in the Form of Froth, or by ſhaking it together with Oil of Turpentine, or ſome other convenient Liquor with which it will not perfectly incorporate.

But however, to render Bodies opake and coloured, their Interſtices muſt not be leſs than of ſome definite Bigneſs; for the moſt *opacous* Bodies that are, if their Parts be ſubtilly divided (as when Metals are diſſolved in acid Menſtruums) become perfectly tranſparent. And on this ground it appears, why Water, Glaſs, Salt, and ſome Stones are tranſparent, for they are as full of Pores and Interſtices as the Bodies are; but yet their Parts and Interſtices are too ſmall to cauſe Reflections in their common Surfaces: Wherefore white Metals become opake not from their Denſity alone, but from their Parts being of ſuch a bigneſs as fits them to reflect the White of the firſt Order. And as he ſhews, that the White of the firſt Order is the ſtrongeſt which can be made by Plates of tranſparent Subſtances, ſo it ought to be ſtronger in the denſer Subſtances of Metals than in the rarer ones of Air, Water and Glaſs. And he thinks that metallick Subſtances of ſuch a Thickneſs as may fit them to reflect the White of the firſt Order, may by reaſon of their great Denſity reflect all the Light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and ſplendent as 'tis poſſible for any Body to be. *See Colours.*

OPENING *of the Trenches*; is the firſt breaking Ground of the Beſiegers, in order to carry on their Attacks againſt the Town. The Difference between this and *carrying on the Trenches*, is, that *this* is only the Beginning of the Trench: It is begun by a ſmall Foſs or Ditch which the Pioneers make in the Night on their Knees, uſually about a Musket-ſhot from the Place, but if there be no hollow nor riſing Ground to favour them, they begin farther off. This ſmall Foſs is afterwards enlarged by the next Pioneers which come behind the firſt; and ſo 'tis dug deeper by Degrees till it be about 12 Foot broad and 5 Foot deep. The Earth that is dug out is thrown up as they go along, and ſerves them for a Parapet to ſave them from the Fire of the Town. The Place where the Trenches are opened, is called the End of the Trench.

OPPOSITE *Sections.* If a Cone be cut by a Plane through its Vertex, and afterwards by a ſecond Plane parallel to the former, this latter Plane produced through the oppoſite Cone, will there make the oppoſite Sections. See *Conick Sections.*

OPTICK *Pyramid*, is made by Rays coming from the ſeveral Angles of the ſuperficial Baſe of any Object, and united in a Point in the Eye of the Spectator. Thus if A B C D E be the Baſe of the Eye in O, the Optick Pyramid O A B C D E O. And when the Baſe is a Right-Line, as ſuppoſe A E or C D, then the Triangle O A E or O C D is called the



OPTICK *Triangle*, as the Angle A O E or C O D, is called the *Optick Angle.*

OPTICKS, taken properly and ſimply, is that Science which teaches the Properties of Direct Viſion; but in a larger Senſe it may comprehend the whole Doctrine of Light and Colours, and all the Phænomena of viſible Objects. In this large Senſe our incomparable Sir Iſ. *Newton* calls his Book of Light and Colours, *Opticks*; and from thence the following Brief Introduction to this Science is taken.

DEFINITIONS.

DEFIN. I.

By the Rays of Light I underſtand its leaſt Parts, and thoſe as well ſucceſſive in the ſame Lines as contemporary in ſeveral Lines. For it is manifeſt that Light conſiſts of Parts both ſucceſſive and contemporary; becauſe in the ſame place you may ſtop that which comes one Moment, and let paſs that which comes preſently after; and in the ſame time you may ſtop it in any one place, and let it paſs in any other. For that Part of Light which is ſtopt cannot be the ſame with that which is let paſs. The leaſt Light, or part of Light, which may be ſtopt alone without the reſt of the Light, or propagated alone, or do or ſuffer any thing alone, which the reſt of the Light doth not or ſuffers not, I call a Ray of Light.

DEFIN. II.

Refrangibility of the Rays of Light, is their Diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their Way in paſſing out of one tranſparent Body or Medium into another. And a greater or leſs Refrangibility of Rays, is their Diſpoſition to be turned more or leſs out of their Way in like Incidences on the ſame Medium. Mathematicians uſually conſider the Rays of Light to be Lines reaching from the luminous Body to the Body illuminated, and the Refraction of thoſe Rays to be the bending or breaking of thoſe Lines in their paſſing out of one Medium into another. And thus may Rays and Refractions be conſidered, if Light be propagated in an Inſtant. But by an Argument taken from the Æquations of the times of the Eclipſes of *Jupiter's Satellites* it ſeems that Light is propagated in time, ſpending in its paſſage from the Sun to us about ſeven Minutes of Time: And therefore I have choſen to define Rays and Refractions in ſuch general terms as may agree to Light in both Caſes.

DEFIN. III.

Reflexibility of Rays, is their Diſpoſition to be turned back into the ſame Medium from any other Medium upon whoſe Surface they fall. And Rays are more or leſs reflexible, which are turned back more or leſs eaſily. As if Light paſs out of Glaſs into Air, and by being inclined more and more to the common Surface of the Glaſs and Air, begins at length to be totally reflected by that Surface; thoſe ſorts of Rays which at like Incidencies are reflected moſt copiouſly, or by inclining the Rays begin ſooneſt to be totally reflected, are moſt reflexible.

DEFIN. IV.

The Angle of Incidence, is that Angle which the Line deſcribed by the incident Rays contains with the Perpendicular to the reflecting or refracting Surface at the Point of Incidence.

DEFIN. V.

The Angle of Reflexion or Refraction, is the Angle which the Line deſcribed by the reflected or refracted Ray contained with the Perpendicular to the reflecting or refracting Surface at the Point of Incidence.

DEFIN. VI.

The Sines of Incidence, Reflexion, and Refraction, are the Sines of the Angles of Incidence, Reflexion, and Refraction.

DEFIN. VII.

The Light whoſe Rays are all alike Refrangible, I call Simple, Homogeneal and Similar; and that whoſe Rays are ſome more Refrangible than others, I call Compound, Heterogeneal, and Diſſimilar. The former Light I call Homogeneal, not becauſe I would affirm it ſo in all reſpects; but becauſe the Rays which agree in Refrangibility, agree at leaſt in all thoſe their other Properties, which I conſider in the following Diſcourſe.

DEFIN. VIII.

The Colours of Homogeneal Lights, I call Primary, Homogeneal and Simple; and thoſe of Heterogeneal Lights, Heterogeneal and Compound. For theſe are always compounded of the Colours of Homogeneal Lights; as will appear in the following Diſcourſe.

AXIOMS.

AX. I.

The Angles of Incidence, Reflexion, and Refraction, lie in one and the ſame Plane.

AX. II.

The Angle of Reflexion is equal to the Angle of Incidence.

AX. III.

If the refracted Ray be returned directly back to the Point of Incidence, it ſhall be refracted into the Line before deſcribed by the Incident Ray.

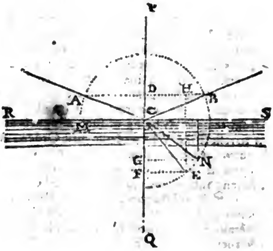
AX. IV.

Refraction out of the rarer Medium into the denſer, is made towards the Perpendicular; that is, ſo that the Angle of Refraction be leſs than the Angle of Incidence.

AX. V.

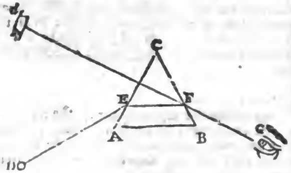
The Sine of Incidence is either accurately or very nearly in a given Ratio to the Sine of Refraction.

Whence if that Proportion be known in any one Inclination of the incident Ray, 'tis known in all the Inclinations, and thereby the Refraction in all Caſes of Incidence on the ſame refracting Body may be determined. Thus if the Refraction be made out of Air into Water, the Sine of Incidence of the red Light is to the Sine of its Refraction as 4 to 3. If out of Air into Glaſs, the Sines are as 17 to 11. In Light of other Colours the Sines have other Proportions; but the Difference is ſo little, that it need ſeldom be conſidered.

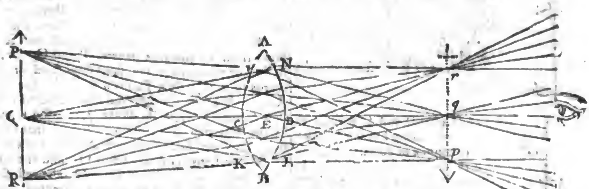


Suppoſe therefore, that R S repreſents the Surface of ſtagnating Water, and C is the point of Incidence in which any Ray coming in the Air from A in the Line A C is reflected or refracted, and I would know whether this Ray ſhould go after Reflexion or Refraction: I erect upon the Surface of the Water from the point of Incidence the Perpendicular C P and produce it downwards to Q, and conclude by the firſt Axiom, that the Ray after Reflexion and Refraction, ſhall be found ſome where in the Plane of the Angle of Incidence A C P produced. I let fall therefore upon the Perpendicular C P the Sine of Incidence A D, and if the reflected Ray be deſired, I produce A D to B, ſo that D B be equal to A D, and draw C B. For this Line C B ſhall be the reflected Ray; the Angle of Reflection B C P and its Sine B D being equal to the Angle and Sine of Incidence, as they ought to be by the ſecond Axiom. But if the refracted Ray be deſired, I produce A D to H, ſo that D H may be to A D as the Sine of Refraction to the Sine of Incidence, that is, as 3 to 4; and about the Center C and in the Plane A C P with the Radius C A deſcribing a Circle A B E I draw parallel to the Perpendicular C P Q, the Line H E cutting the Circumference in E, and joyning C E, this Line C E ſhall be the Line of the refracted Ray. For if E F be let fall perpendicularly on the Line P Q, this Line E F ſhall be the Sine of Refraction of the Ray C E, the Angle of Refraction being E C Q; and this Sine E F is equal to D H, and conſequently in Proportion to the Sine of Incidence A D as 3 to 4.

In like Manner, if there be a Priſm of Glaſs (that is, a Glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel Triangular Ends, and three plane and well poliſhed Sides, which meet in three parallel Lines running from the three Angles of the one End, to the three Angles of the other End) and if the Refraction of the Light in paſſing croſs this Priſm de deſired.



Let A B C repreſent a Plane cutting this Priſm tranſverſly to its three Parallel Lines or Edges there where the Light paſſeth through it, and let D E be the Ray incident upon the firſt ſide of the Priſm A C where the Light goes into the Glaſs; And by putting the Proportion of the Sine of Incidence to the Sine of Refraction as 17 to 11 find E F the firſt refracted Ray. Then taking this Ray for the Incident Ray upon the ſecond ſide of the Glaſs B C where Light goes out, find the next refracted Ray F G by putting the Proportion of the Sine of Incidence to the Sine of Refraction as 11 to 17. For if the Sine of Incidence out of Air into Glaſs be to the Sine of Refraction as 17 to 11, the Sine of Incidence out of Glaſs into Air muſt on the contrary be to the Sine of Refraction as 11 to 17, by the third Axiom.

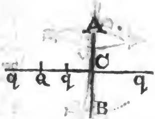


Much after the ſame Manner, if A C B D repreſent a Glaſs ſpherically convex on both Sides (uſually called *Lens*, ſuch as is a Burning-glaſs, or Spectacle-glaſs, or an Object-glaſs of a Teleſcope) and it be required to know how Light falling upon it from any lucid Point Q ſhall be refracted, let Q M repreſent a Ray falling upon any point M of its firſt ſpherical Surface A C B, and by erecting a Perpendicular to the Glaſs at the point M, find the firſt refracted Ray M N by the Proportion of the Sines 17 to 11. Let that Ray in going out of the Glaſs be incident upon N, and then find the ſecond refracted Ray N q by the Proportion of the Sines 11 to 17. And after the ſame Manner may the Refraction be found when the *Lens* is convex on one ſide, and plane or concave on the other, or concave on both Sides.

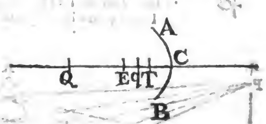
AX. VI.

Homogeneal Rays which flow from ſeveral Points of any Object, and fall almoſt perpendicularly on any reflecting or refracting Plane or Spherical Surface, ſhall afterwards diverge from ſo many other Points, or be parallel to ſo many other Lines, or converge to ſo many other Points, either accurately or without any ſenſible Error. And the ſame thing will happen, if the Rays be reflected or refracted ſucceſſively by two or three or more Plane or Spherical Surfaces.

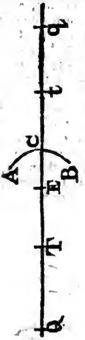
The Point from which Rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *Focus*. And the Focus of the incident Rays being given, that of the refracted or reflected ones may be found by finding the Refraction of any two Rays, as above; or more readily thus.



Caſ. 1. Let A C B be a reflecting or refracting Plane, and Q the Focus of the incident Rays, and Q q C a Perpendicular to that Plane. And if this Perpendicular be produced to q, ſo that q C be equal to Q C, the Point q ſhall be the Focus of the reflected Rays. Or if q C be taken on the ſame ſide of the Plane with Q C and in proportion to Q C as the Sine of Incidence to the Sine of Refraction, the point q ſhall be the Focus of the refracted Rays.

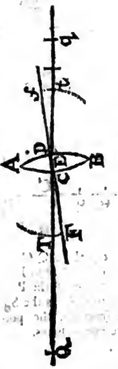


Caſ. 2. Let A C B be the reflecting Surface of any Sphere whoſe Center is E. Biſect any Radius thereof (ſuppoſe E C) in T, and if in that Radius on the ſame Side the point T you take the Points Q and q, ſo that T Q, T E, and T q be continual proportionals, and the point Q be the Focus of the incident Rays, the point Q ſhall be the Focus of the reflected ones.



Caſe 3. Let B C B be the refracting Surface of any Sphere whoſe Center is E. In any Radius thereof E C produced both ways take E T and C *t* ſeverally in ſuch Proportion to that Radius as the leſſer of the Sines of Incidence and Refraction hath to the difference of thoſe Sines. And then if in the ſame Line you find any two Points Q and *q*, ſo that T Q be to E T as E *t* to *t q*, taking *t q* the contrary way from *t* which T Q lieth from T, and if the Point Q be the Focus of any incident Rays, the Point *q* ſhall be the Focus of the refracted ones.

And by the ſame means the Focus of the Rays after two or more Reflexions or Refractions may be found.



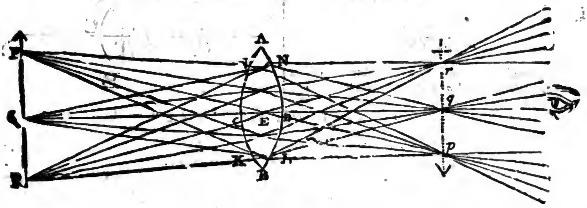
Caſe 4. Let A C B D be any refracting Lens, ſpherically convex or concave or plane on either ſide, and let C D be its Axis (that is, the Line which cuts both its Surfaces perpendicularly, and paſſes through the Centers of the Spheres,) and in this Axis let F and *f* be the Foci of the refracted Rays found as above, when the incident Rays on both ſides the *Lens* are parallel to the ſame Axis; and upon the Diameter F *f* biſected in E, deſcribe a Circle. Suppoſe now that any Point Q be the Focus of any incident Rays. Draw Q E cutting the ſaid Circle in T and *t*, and therein take *t q* in ſuch proportion to *t* E as *t* E or T E hath to T Q. Let *t q* lie the contrary way from *t* which T Q doth from T, and *q* ſhall be the Focus of the refracted Rays without any ſenſible Error, provided the Point Q be not ſo remote from the Axis, nor the Lens ſo broad as to make any of the Rays fall too obliquely on the refracting Surfaces.

And by the like Operations may the reflecting or refracting Surfaces be found when the two Foci are given, and thereby a Lens be formed, which ſhall make the Rays flow towards or from what place you pleaſe.

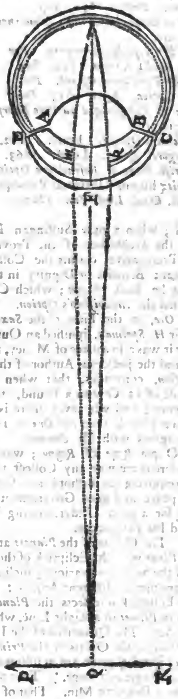
So then the Meaning of this Axiom is, that if Rays fall upon any plane or ſpherical Surface or Lens, and before their Incidence flow from or towards any Point Q, they ſhall after Reflection or Refraction flow from or towards the Point *q* found by the foregoing Rules. And if the incident Rays flow from or towards ſeveral Points Q, the reflected or refracted Rays ſhall flow from or towards ſo many other Points *q* found by the ſame Rules. Whether the reflected and refracted Rays flow from or towards the Point *q*, is eaſily known by the Situation of that Point. For if that Point be on the ſame ſide of the reflecting or refracting Surface or Lens with the Point Q, and the incident Rays flow from the Point Q, the reflected flow towards the Point *q* and the refracted from it; and if the incident Rays flow towards Q, the reflected flow from *q*, and the refracted towards it. And the contrary happens when *q* is on the other Side of that Surface.

AX. VII.

Where-ever the Rays which come from all the Points of any Object meet again in ſo many Points after they have been made to converge by Reflexion or Refraction, there they will make a Picture of the Object upon any white Body on which they fall.



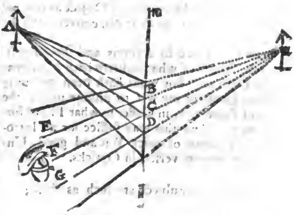
So if P R repreſent any Object without Doors, and A B be a Lens placed at a Hole in the Window-ſhut of a dark Chamber, whereby the Rays that come from any Point Q of that Object are made to converge and meet again in the point *q*; and if a Sheet of white Paper be held at *q* for the Light there to fall upon it: The Picture of that Object P R will appear upon the Paper in its proper Shape and Colours. For as the Light which comes from the Point Q goes to the Point *q*, ſo the Light which comes from other points P and R of the Object, will go to ſo many other correſpondent Points *p* and *r* (as is manifeſt by the ſixth Axiom;) ſo that every Point of the Object ſhall illuminate a correſpondent Point of the Picture, and thereby make a Picture like the Object in Shape and Colour, this only excepted that the Picture ſhall be inverted. And this is the Reaſon of that vulgar Experiment of caſting the Species of Objects from abroad upon a Wall or Sheet of white Paper in a dark Room.



In like manner when a Man views any Object P Q R, the Light which comes from the ſeveral Points of the Object is ſo refracted by the tranſparent Skins and Humours of the Eye, (that is, by the outward Coat E F G called the *Tunica Cornea*, and by the cryſtalline Humour A B which is beyond the Pupil *m k*) as to converge and meet again at ſo many Points in the Bottom of the Eye, and there to paint the Picture of the Object upon that Skin (called the *Tunica Retina*) with which the Bottom of the Eye is covered. For Anatomiſts, when they have taken off from the Bottom of the Eye that outward and moſt thick Coat called the *Dura Mater*, can then ſee through the thinner Coats the Pictures of Objects lively painted thereon. And theſe Pictures propagated by Motion along the Fibres of the Optick Nerves into the Brain, are the Cauſe of Viſion. For accordingly, as theſe Pictures are perfect or imperfect, the Object is ſeen perfectly or imperfectly. If the Eye be tinged with any Colour (as in the Diſeaſe of the *Jaundice*) ſo as to tinge the Pictures in the Bottom of the Eye with that Colour, then all Objects appear tinged with the ſame Colour. If the Humours of the Eye by old Age decay, ſo as by ſhrinking to make the *Cornea* and *Coat* of the *Cryſtalline Humour* grow flatter than before, the Light will not be refracted enough, and for Want of a ſufficient Refraction will not converge to the Bottom of the Eye, but to ſome Place beyond it, and by Conſequence paint in the Bottom of the Eye a confuſed Picture, and according to the Indiſtinctneſs of this Picture the Object will appear confuſed. This is the Reaſon of the Decay of Sight in old Men, and ſhews why their Sight is mended by Spectacles. For thoſe Convex-glaſſes ſupply the Defect of Plumpneſs in the Eye, and by encreaſing the Refraction, make the Rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene diſtinctly at the Bottom of the Eye, if the Glaſs have a due Degree of Convexity. And the contrary happens in ſhort-ſighted Men whoſe Eyes are to plump. For the Refraction being now too great, the Rays converge and convene in the Eyes before they come at the Bottom; and therefore the Picture made in the Bottom, and the Viſion cauſed thereby, will not be diſtinct, unleſs the Object be brought ſo near the Eye, as that the Place where the converging Rays convene may be removed to the Bottom, or that the Plumpneſs of the Eye be taken off, and the Refractions diminiſhed by a Concave-glaſs of a due Degree of Concavity; or laſtly, that by Age the Eye grow flatter till it come to a due Figure: For ſhort-ſighted Men ſee remote Objects beſt in Old Age, and therefore they are accounted to have the moſt laſting Eyes.

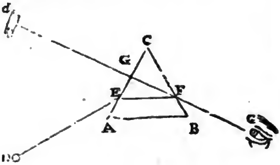
A X. VIII.

An Object ſeen by Reflection, or Refraction, appears in that Place from whence the Rays after their laſt Reflection or Refraction diverge in falling on the Spectator's Eye.

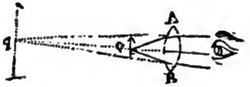


If the Object A be ſeen by Reflexion of a Looking-glaſs *m n*, it ſhall appear, not in its proper Place A, but behind the Glaſs at *a*, from whence any Rays A B, A C, A D, which flow from one and the ſame Point of the Object, do after their Reflexion

Reflection made in the Points B, C, D, diverge in going from the Glaſs to E, F, G, where they are incident on the Spectator's Eyes. For theſe Rays do make the ſame Picture in the Bottom of the Eyes as if they had come from the Object really placed at *a*, without the Interpoſition of the Looking-glaſs; and all Viſion is made according to the Place and Shape of that Picture.



In like Manner the Object D ſeen through a Priſm appears not in its proper place D, but is thence tranſlated to ſome other place *d* ſituated in the laſt refracted Ray F G drawn backward from F to *d*.



And ſo the Object Q ſeen through the Lens AB, appears at the Place *q* from whence the Rays diverge in paſſing from the Lens to the Eye. Now it is to be noted, that the Image of the Object at *q* is ſo much bigger or leſſer than the Object it ſelf at Q, as the Diſtance of the Image at *q* from the Lens A B is bigger or leſs than the Diſtance of the Object at Q from the ſame Lens. And if the Object be ſeen through two or more ſuch Convex or Concave-glaſſes, every Glaſs ſhall make a new Image, and the Object ſhall appear in the Place and of the Bigneſs of the laſt Image. Which Conſideration unfolds the Theory of Microſcopes and Teleſcopes. For that Theory conſiſts in almoſt Nothing elſe but the deſcribing ſuch Glaſſes as ſhall make the laſt Image of any Object as diſtinct and large and luminous as it can conveniently be made.

I have now given in Axioms and their Explications the Summ of what hitherto hath been treated of in Opticks. For what hath been generally agreed on I content my ſelf to aſſume under the Notion of Principles, in Order to what I have further to write. And this may ſuffice for an Introduction to Readers of quick Wit and good Underſtanding not yet verſed in Opticks.

Authors on this Subject are ſuch as theſe;

Sir *Iſ. Newton's Opticks*, Engl. *and* Lat.

Phyſico-Matheſis de Lumine, Coloribus, & Iride. per Fr. Mar. Grimaldi. Bononiæ. 1665. 4*to*.

Cogitationes Phyſico-Mechanicæ de Natura Viſionis. Per J. Ott. Schaphuſam. Heidelburgh. 1670. 4*to*.

Synopſis Optica per Honorat. Fabrum, Lugduni. 1667.

L'Occhiale all' Occhio overo Dioptrica Practica. del Carlo Ant. Mancini. Bolognæ. 1660. 4*to*.

Lectiones 18 Cantabr. in Scholis Habitæ in quibus Opticorum Phenomenon genuinæ Rationes investigantur & exponuntur. Per D. Iſ. Barrow. Lond. 1669. 4*to*.

La Dioptrique Oculaire, par le Pere Cherubin D'Orleans. Paris. 1671. *Fol.*

A Treatiſe of Dioptricks, by Will. Molineux, Eſq; *F. R. S.* 4*to*.

Catoptricæ & Dioptricæ Elementa. Per D. Gregorium, M. D. Oxon. 1695. 8*vo*.

Albazeni & Vitellionis Optica. Fol.

Aguillonii Optica. Antv. 1613. *Fol.*

L'Optique & Catoptrique du Pere Murſennes, a Paris. 1651.

Chriſt. Scheineri Optica. Lond. 1652.

Jacobi Gregorii Optica. Lond. 1663.

Joan. Baptiſt. Porta de Refractione Optices. 15.

Mr. *Leibnitz* his one Univerſal Principle of *Opticks* in *Act. Erud. Lipſ. Jun.* 1682.

OPTION; when a new Suffragan Biſhop is conſecrated, the Archbiſhop of the Province, by a cuſtomary Prerogative, claims the Collation of the firſt vacant Benefice or Dignity in that See, according as he ſhall chooſe; which Choice is therefore called the *Archbiſhop's Option.*

ORA or *Ore*, in the Time of the *Saxons*, according to Sir *H. Spelman*, ſignified an Ounce, and he ſaith, that it was alſo a piece of Money, in value 16 pence; and the judicious Author of the *Chronicon Pretioſum*, concludes, that when we find Mention made of 12 Oræ in a Pound, then the *Ora* is 20 pence; and whenever there is ſaid to be 15 Oræ in a pound, then the *Ora* is 16 pence, in which he agrees with Mr. *Somner.*

ORANDO *pro Rege & Regno*; was a Writ formerly (before there was any Collect purpoſely appointed,) requiring the Biſhops and Clergy, to pray for the peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Underſtanding between the King and his Parliament.

ORBIT. The Orbits of the *Planets* are not all in the ſame *Plane* with the Ecliptick of the Earth's Orbit round the Sun; but variouſly inclined to it and to one another at different Angles: But the *Plane* of the Ecliptick interſects the *Plane* of the Orbit of every *Planet* in a Right Line, which paſſes thro' the Sun. The Quantities of the Inclinations of the *Planes* of the Orbits of the *Primary Planets* to that of the Ecliptick are as follows. That of *Saturn* is an Angle of 2 Degr. ½. That of *Jupiter* is an Angle of 1 Degr. 20 Min. That of *Mars* is almoſt 2 Degr. *Venus* is a little more than 3 Deg. 20'. And that of *Mercury* is a little more than 7 Degr.

ORDEAL, was the old Judicial Cuſtom of proving the Guilt, or atteſting the Innocence of parties accuſed; chiefly by *Water* or *Hot Iron.* This *Ordeal* was ſimply call'd *Judicium*, in Oppoſition to *Bellum*, which was Duel or Combat Fight, the other cuſtomary purgation. Neither of theſe Trials were taken away by *William the Conquerour*, as Sir *W. Temple* aſſerts. *Ordeal* might be undergone by Servants or Deputies in the Cauſe and Name of their Maſters; eſpecially of thoſe Lords who were Biſhops and Eccleſiaſtical Men. Dr. *Kennett's*

Kennet's Gloſſary at the End of his Parochial Antiquities.

ORDINANCE *of the Foreſt*, is a Statute made about Foreſt Cauſes in the Thirty Fourth Year of *Edw.* I. See *Aſſize*.

ORDINATE *Figures* (in Geometry) are the ſame with Regular ones; that is, they are *Equilateral* and *Equiangular*.

ORDONANCE, in Painting or Sculpture, is the juſt and elegant Compoſition of the whole Piece by a proper, natural, and agreeable Diſpoſition of the Figures, ſo as to anſwer the Deſign of the Hiſtory.

ORGANICAL *Deſcription of Curves*, is the Method of Deſcribing them on a Plane by the Regular Motion of a Point. See ſome excellent ſhort Theorems for this, invented by Sir *Iſ. Newton*, under the Word *Curves*.

ORIGINALIA, is the Term for Records or Tranſcripts ſent out of the Chancery into the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer: Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from *Recordæ*, which ſignify the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits try'd before the Barons of that Court.

OSTINEÆ, ſo ſome Anatomiſts call the Entrance into the Cavity of, or the Mouth of the *Matrix*, where it joins the upper End of the *Vagina*, and makes a little Protuberance in the Form of Lips.

OVARIA: The *Ovaria* in Women are about half as big as the *Teſticles* in Men; their Surface is ſmooth and equal in Virgins, but in Women of Years unequal and wrinkled. They are covered with a *proper* Membrane, which ſticks cloſe to their Subſtance, and with another *common* from the *Peritonæum*, which covers alſo the Spermatick Veſſels. The Subſtance of the *Ovaria* is compoſed of Fibres and Membranes, which leave little Spaces, in which there are ſeveral ſmall Veſicles, round, full of Water, and which when boiled, harden like the Whites of Eggs; they have each of them two proper Membranes, on which there are ſeveral ſmall Twigs of Veins, Arteries and Nerves. Theſe Veſicles are called *Eggs*. The *Ovaria* have Nerves alſo from the Intercoſtals, and Lymphaticks, which diſcharge themſelves into the common Receptacle of the Chyle.

OVOLO or *Echinus*, in Architecture, is a part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Corniſh of a Pillar; which in the Tuſcan and Dorick Orders is turned like a *Scima* or *Cymatium*, and is ſubſtituted for the Support of the *Corona*; in the *Dorick Order* it uſually hath a ſlender *Regula* above it, and in the *Corinthian* both above and below too, where it is likewiſe carved and adorned with a broad *Welt* like a *Plinth*.

OUSTER *la main*, in a legal Senſe, denotes a Judgment given for him that ſued or traverſed a *Monſtrans le Droit*; and is indeed a Delivery out of the King's Hands; for when it appeareth on the Matter diſcuſſed, that the King hath no Right or Title to the Thing ſeized, then Judgment ſhall be given in the Chancery, that the King's Hand be *amoved*, and thereon an *Amoveas Manum* or *Ouſter la main* ſhall be awarded to the Eſcheator; which is as much as if Judgment were given that he ſhould have his Land again. Now, all Wardſhips, Liveries, Primier Seiſins, and *Ouſter la mains* are taken away by 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

OUTFANGETHEF, was a Privilege granted to ſome Lords of Mannors from the Crown, to try Foreigners or Strangers apprehended for Theft within their own Fee.

O YES, is a Corruption from the French *Oyez!* hear ye! being the Form uſed by our Criers in Courts, *&c.* to make Proclamation of any Thing.

PACK *of Wool*, is a determinate Quantity of 17 Stone and two Pound Weight, being a common Horſe Load.

PACTUM *Commiſſorium*, in the Civil Law, is an Agreement between Buyer and Seller, but on this Condition, that if the Price contracted for be not paid before a certain Day, that then the Bargain ſhall be void.

PAINTING. Books treating of this Art, and of the Eminent Artiſts, are as follow.

An Idea of the Perfection of Painting: Originally written in French by Rowland Treart, *Sieur* de Cambray, *and rendred Engliſh by* J. Evelyn, *Eſq*; F. R. S. Lond. 1668. 8*vo*.

A General Idea of the Art of Painting, and a Relation of 7 Conferences held at Paris *in the Academy Royal for the Improvements of the Arts of Painting and Sculpture.*

Optique de Portraiture & Peinture, contenant la Perſpective Speculaire & Pratique Accomplie. &c. *par Gregoire Huret de l' Academ. Royale de Peinture & Sculpture, a* Paris. 1670. *Fol.*

Entretiens ſur les Vies & ſur les Ouvrages des plus Excellens Peintres Anciens & Modern, per M. Felibien.

PALATO-*Salpingæus*, a Muſcle of the *Tuba Euſtachyana*. See *Muſculus Tubæ Novus*.

PALATO-*Staphilinus*, is a Muſcle of the *Uvula*, ariſing fleſhy from the middle of the *Os Palati*, near its juncture with its Fellow of the other Side, and running ſtrait forwards, it is inſerted near the Extremity of their duplicated glandulous Membrane called the *Gargareon*: Its Uſe is to pull it forwards and downwards. *Dr. Dowglas, Myogr. Comp. Spec.*

PALLIFICATION, in Architecture, is the *Pileing* the Ground-work, or ſtrengthning it with Piles or Timber driven into the Ground, when they build upon a *Moiſt* or *Marſhy Soil*. *Builders Dictionary.*

PALLISADES *turning*, are an Invention of Mr. *Coehorn's*, for in Order to preſerve the Palliſades of the Parapet from the Beſiegers Shot; he orders them ſo, that as many of them as ſtand in the length of a Rod, or in about 10 Foot, turn up and down like a Trap; ſo that they are not in Sight of the Enemy, but only juſt when they bring on their Attack; and yet are always ready to do the proper Service of Palliſades.

PALLS, *Pallia*, were Veſtures made of Lambs Wool (25. *H.* 8. 20.) about 8 Fingers broad, and with two Labells hanging down before and behind: Theſe the Pope gives or ſends to Archbiſhops and Metropolitans, who wear them about their Necks at the Altar above their Ornaments. We retain ſomething of the Figure of it, in what the Heralds call a *Croſs Pall.*

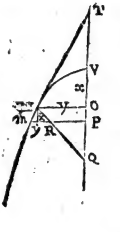
PANEL; ſome ſay is a little Part of any Thing; others, as *Spelman*, ſay it ſignifies a Schedule or little Page; which ſeems trueſt, for hence comes our Law Word to Empennel a Jury, *i. e.* to write the Names in a Pannel or Schedule of ſuch Jurors as the Sheriff returns to paſs upon any Trial.

PANNAGE, *Pannagium*; ſignified formerly both the running and feeding of Hogs within a Foreſt, and alſo the Price that was paid for their ſo running. *Pannagium Liberum*, or *Free Pannage*, was a Liberty of free running for Swine within the Limits of ſuch Foreſts or Woods; and was ſometimes a Privilege granted to ſome private Perſons, and to ſeveral Religious Houſes. If this Pannage were not duely paid, there was a *Proceſs* from the *Exchequer* and a *Deſtraint* by the *Sheriff.* The Title of *Pannage* was ſometimes alienated from the Pariſh Prieſt to the Appropriators. Dr. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.*

PAPILLÆ *Pyramidales*, are the Extremities of all the Nerves of the Skin, and ſerve more immediately for the Senſe of Feeding and Touching; about them there is a Web of Nerves and other Veſſels all covered with a Mucous Subſtance, to moiſten them and keep them in good Order. Under theſe *Papillæ Pyramidales* lie the *Glandulæ Miliares*, which ſee. See alſo the word *Skin.*

PAR, in Exchange of Money, is a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, which contain in them an equal Quantity of Silver to that in another Number of Pieces of the Coin of another Country. *v. g.* Suppoſe 36 Shillings of *Holland* to have juſt as much Silver in them as 20 Shillings *Engliſh*; then Bills of Exchange drawn from *England* to *Holland* at the rate of 36 Shillings *Dutch* for each Pound Sterling *is according to Par.*

PARABOLA. To draw a Tangent to the *Parabola* in a Point aſſign'd.



Let the Point aſſigned be *M*, and the Parameter$=p$.

Then the Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Curve is $\boxed{px=yy}$

Suppoſe the Tangent found and all Things drawn as in the Figure,

'Tis required to determine the Subtangent *TO*; now the △'s *m R M* and *MOT* being ſimilar, let the former be noted with its proper Fluxionary Letters, and then this Proportion will ariſe;

$\dot{y} . \dot{x} :: y . \frac{\dot{x}y}{\dot{y}} (= OT)$. and the Equation of the Curve being $\boxed{px=yy}$ the Fluxion $(p\dot{x}=2y\dot{y}$ and dividing all by p; $\frac{2y\dot{y}}{p}=\dot{x}$. and ſubſtituting $\frac{2y\dot{y}}{p}$ inſtead of $\dot{x}$, in the Quantity $\frac{\dot{x}y}{\dot{y}}=OT$, you will find that $\frac{2yy}{p}=$ is alſo equal to OT. Then ſubſtituting px inſtead of yy, you will have $\frac{2px}{p}$ or $2x=OT$: That is, in the common *Parabola, The Subtangent is always = to twice the Abſciſſa.*

N. B. In any *Parabola* if the Parameter be ſuppoſed $=1$. and m be the Index of the Power of y, and a poſitive Number, whole or broken, then will $\boxed{y^m=x}$ expreſs the Nature of all *Parabola's*;

The Subtangent *TO* in the *Parabola* being equal to $2x$: and □ $MO=(yy)=px$. by Reaſon of the ſimilar Triangles *MOT* and *MOQ*: $OT (=2x) . y :: y . \frac{yy}{2x} = OQ$. and then putting for yy its equal px it will be $\frac{px}{2x}=OQ$ $\boxed{\text{or } \frac{p}{2}=OQ}$ which gives you a very temarkable Property of the common *Parabola*: *viz.* That the *Sub-normal*, as the Line *OQ* is called, is always equal to half the Parameter of the Axis, and conſeqnently a ſtanding Quantity.

Wherefore 'tis a very ready Way to draw a Tangent to the Parabola, to ſet off half p from *O* the Foot of any Ordinate downwards in the Axis, and from *Q* draw *MQ*: And to it at Right Angles *MT*: For that ſhall be the Tangent required.

PARABOLICK *Spiral.* See *Helicoid Parabola.*

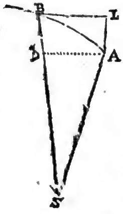
PARABOLOIDS, are Paraboliform Curves in Geometry; whoſe Ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in a Subtriplicate, Subquadruplicate, &c. Ratio of their reſpective *Abſciſſæ*; and putting x for the Abſciſſa, y for the Ordinate, and p for the Parameter, the Equation for the *Cubical Paraboloid* will be $\boxed{ppx=y^3}$ In the Biquadrical Paraboloid, the Cube of the Parameter into the Abſciſſa is equal to the Biquadrate of the Ordinate; that is, $p^3x=y^4$: and ſo of other Paraboloids *ad infinitum.*

But there is alſo another Species of the *Paraboloids*; *v. gr.* 1. Suppoſe the Parameter multiply'd into the Square of the Abſciſſa to be equal to the Cube of the Ordinate; that is, $pxx=y^3$. Then the Curve is called a *Semicubical Paraboloid.* And,

2. When $px^3=y^4$. then 'tis called a *Semi-biquadratical Paraboloid.*

PARACENTRICK *Motion of Impetus*, is a Term in the New Aſtronomy, for ſo much as the Revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Centre of Attraction.

Thus



Thus if a Planet in A move to B, then is S B— —S A bB, the Paracentrick Motion of that Planet. *Hayes. p.* 293.

PARACENTRICK *Sollicitation of Gravity,* or *Levity* (which is all one with the *Vis Centripeta*) is in *Aſtronomy* expreſſed by the Line A L drawn from the Point A parallel to the Ray S B (infinitely near S A) until it interſect the Tangent B L.

PARADIGRAMMATICE, is the Art of making all ſorts of Figures in *Plaiſter.* The Artiſts in this are called *Gypſochi.*

PARALLAX, in the *Leipſick* Acts for *October,* 1685, there is an Account of the *Caſſinian Method* of finding the *Parallaxes* and *Diſtances* of the *Planets* from the Earth; practiſed at *Rome* by the Abbot *Fran. Blanchinus.*

PARALLAX *Diurnal* of the Sun. How to find it, ſee under *Sun* in this Vol.

PARALLEL *Sailing* in Navigation, is ſailing under a Parallel of Latitude: of this there are but 3 Caſes. 1. Given Departure and Diſtance. Required Latitude.

The Canon is, As Diff. of Longitude to Rad. :: ſo is Diſtance, to Coſine of the Latitude.

2. Given Diff. of Longitude between two places under the ſame Parallel; required their Diſtance.

The Canon is, As Rad. to Diff. Longitude :: ſo is the Coſine of Lat. to Diſtance.

3. Having the Diſtance between two places in the ſame Latitude, required their Difference of Longitude.

The Canon is, As the Co-ſine of Lat. to Diſtance :: ſo is Rad. to Diff. Longitude.

PARASTÆ, in Architecture, are the ſame with *Pilaſters*; the *Italians* call them *Membretti.*

PARCEL-*makers,* are two Officers in the Exchequer that make the parcels of the Eſcheators Accompts, wherein they charge them with every thing they have levied for the King's Uſe within the Time of their Office, and deliver the ſame to one of their Auditors of the Court, to make an Accompt with the Eſcheator thereof. See the *Practice of the Exchequer, p.* 99.

PARCELLING of the Seam of a Ship, is after it is caulked, to lay over it a narrow piece of Canvas, and then pouring on it hot *Pitch* and *Tar.*

PARGETING or *Parging,* is the Workmens Word for plaiſtering of Walls.

PARHELII and *Parhelia,* or ſuch *Phænomena* as we call *Mock-Suns,* are the Repreſentations of the Face or Figure of the *True Sun,* by way of Reflection in the Clouds.

PARLIAMENT, comes from *parler* to Speak, and *Ment,* Mind, in *Fr.* And the Writ which ſummons our *Parliament* runs, *ad conſulendum,* &c. *de arduis Regni Negotiis.* And therefore ſignifies a ſolemn Conference of all the Eſtates of the Kingdom, ſummoned together by the King or Queen's Authority to treat of the weighty Affairs of the Realm. The ancient *Britains* ſeem to have had no ſuch Aſſemblies; but that the *Saxons* had ſomething like it, appears from King *Ina*'s Laws, who flouriſh'd *An.* 712. *W. the Conqueror* divided the Land amongſt his Followers, in ſuch manner, that every one ſhould hold of him *in Capite*; and theſe diſtributed part thereof among their Friends and Servants; who for the ſame owed them *Suit* and *Service* in their Courts. The chief of theſe were called *Barons,* who thrice every Year aſſembled at the King's Court, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas, Eaſter,* and *Whitſontide*: and then the King was wont to come amongſt them in his Royal Robes, and with his Crown on his Head, to conſult about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom. But ſome ſay, this ancient Cuſtom was changed by *H.* 1. who in the 16th Year of his Reign, ſummoned the Commons to the great Council at *Salisbury. Cowell's Interpreter.*

PARODICAL *Degrees in an Equation in Algebra,* are the ſeveral Regular Terms in a Quadratick, Cubick, Biquadratick Equation, &c. the Indexes of whoſe Powers aſcend or deſcend orderly in an Arithmetical Progreſſion, as $Z \times {}^{3}Z m + Z r = S$ is a *Cubick Equation* where no *Term* is *wanting*; but having all its *Parodick Degrees* the *Indexes* of the Terms regularly deſcending thus, 2, 3, 1, 0.

PARTICLES, are the very ſmall parts of which any natural Body is ſuppoſed to be compounded; and theſe are often called the *conſtituent* or *component Particles of any Natural Body.* That theſe are almoſt infinitely ſmall, the continual Effluvia which ſome Bodies do continually emit, and this without any ſenſible Diminution of their Bulk or Weight, as well as ſome other Experiments and Obſervations do plainly ſhew. But how to make any Conjecture at the ſeveral Sizes of theſe component Particles of Bodies, whether they are all equal in Bulk, or which are greater, and how much they are ſo, than others, is what *Philoſophers* have hardly yet had *Data* or Diſcoveries enough to determine. But the wonderful Sir *Iſaac Newton,* in his excellent Book of *Opticks,* hath opened a Door into this new World, and hath given ſome very good Rules whereby to gueſs at the Bigneſs of the Component Parts of Natural Bodies. For he having ſhewn in *Prop.* 5. *Book* 2. *Part* 3. That the tranſparent parts of all Bodies do moſt probably exhibit the ſame Colours with thin plates of Glaſs, or thin Bubbles of Water, and on the ſame Grounds; provided they are of the ſame Thickneſs and of the ſame Denſity with them. And ſince their Parts ſeem for the moſt part to have the ſame Denſity with Water or Glaſs, as by many Circumſtances 'tis obvious to collect. To determine the Sizes of thoſe Parts, you need only have Recourſe to the Tables in the aforeſaid Book for this purpoſe, in which the Thickneſs of Water or Glaſs exhibiting any Colour is expreſs'd. Thus if it be deſired to know the Diameter of a Corpuſcle, which being of equal Denſity with Glaſs, ſhall reflect Green of the 3d Order, (as he diſtinguiſhes it) by looking into the Table, you will find that the Number $16\frac{1}{4}$ ſhews it to be $\frac{16\frac{1}{4}}{1000000}$ parts of an Inch. In the general he proves alſo, *That the Parts of Bodies on which their Colours depend are denſer than the Medium, which pervades their Interſtices.* Prop. 6. B. 2. part 3.

He ſhews alſo at the End of his *Latin Opticks*, That the Component Particles of all Bodies muſt be hard or ſolid, or elſe *Fluid Bodies* could not *congeal*; which 'tis certain that *Water*, *Oyl*, *Vinegar*, and Spirit or Oyl of *Vitriol* will do by *Cold*; Quickſilver by the Fumes of Lead; Spirit of Nitre and Quickſilver together by diſſolving the Mercury, and then evaporating the *Flegm*: Spirit of Wine, or Urine, by firſt well dephlegmating them, and then mixing them together, and the Spirit of *Urine* and of *Salt*, by ſubliming them together to make *Sal Armoniack*. Nay, the very Particles or Rays of Light ſeems to be *hard Bodies*, otherwiſe they could not in their different Sides have different Properties, as he hath ſhewn that they have (ſee *Light*.) *Hardneſs* therefore ought to be accounted as the Property of all ſimple Matter in the Univerſe; for all Bodies which we know, are either hard, or may be made ſo. And if there are many hard Bodies, as we know is the Caſe of moſt, that have Pores interſperſed, or *Meatus* placed between their Particles; thoſe Particles themſelves that are devoid of any ſuch Vacuities muſt needs be much harder.

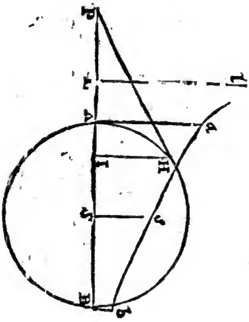
'Tis probable that the moſt ſmall Particles of Matter do attract one another, and adhere together with the greateſt Force; and that theſe may combine into larger Particles, whoſe attracting Force is weaker; and many of theſe latter cohering together may form yet greater Particles of Bodies, whoſe attracting Force ſhall be yet weaker. And ſo on by a continual Series, 'till you come to the greateſt of thoſe Particles, on which the *Chymical Operations*, and the *Colours* of Bodies depend (ſee *Attraction* and *Colour*) and theſe cohering into *Maſſes* may form Bodies of ſufficient *Magnitude* to become perceptible by Senſe.

It hath been diſcovered of late by the wonderful Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Mr. *J. Keil* of *Oxon*, and ſuch others as have proceeded on his Principles, *That there is a Power in Nature, by which each Particle of Matter attracts every other Particle with a Force that increaſeth in a greater Proportion than that by which the Squares of the Diſtance decreaſe*; viz *in a Reciprocal Triplicate, or Quadruplicate Ratio of the Diſtances*. For, were it not ſo, the Attraction of theſe ſmall Particles would not be much greater at the *Point* of *Contact*, than at ſome determinate Diſtance from it; as is evident in the Caſe of the *Gravity* of greater Bodies, whoſe power of Attraction is only reciprocally as the Square of the Diſtance; for we find that Bodies are of the ſame Weight, when at the Earth's Surface, or when at 100 Feet Diſtance. But when a little *Salt* is diſſolved in a large Quantity of Water, there is no Attraction of the Particles towards one another, till by evaporating part of the Water, they are brought within a due Diſtance; and then they preſently run towards one another, unite, and form Chryſtals, whoſe Parts have a ſtrong Coheſion. (See *Attraction* in this Vol.)

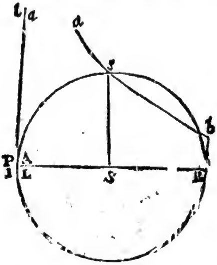
'Tis plain alſo, that the *attractive Force in theſe Particles is* (cæteris paribus) *proportionable to their Solidity*; for it muſt be compounded of the *Summs of all the Parts* of each Particle, and thoſe parts will be moſt numerous in ſuch Particles as are moſt ſolid; *i. e.* in ſuch as have feweſt and leaſt Pores or Interſtices between their Parts. For Particles or Corpuſcles may be ſo compounded, that the moſt ſolid and compact Particles may conſtitute the lighteſt Corpuſcle: That is, if the interſperſed Vacuities between the Particles of *Matter* be large, ſo that few of them may be diffuſed thro' a large Space. And ſuch a Corpuſcle, tho' conſiſting of Parts endued with a ſtrong attractive Power, may yet be ſpecifically lighter than another, which may conſiſt of Particles not ſo ſolid, but yet much cloſer put together.

And becauſe this *Natural Philoſophy* of *Particles* is of the greateſt Uſe to be fully underſtood, I ſhall here give you (*from* Dr. Keil's *Book of Animal Secretion*, &c.) ſome further Propoſitions about this matter. I ſay then, *That if any Particles of Matter attract each other with a Force that is in a Triplicate or yet greater Reciprocal Proportion of their Diſtances*: *The Force by which a Corpuſcle is drawn to a Body, made up of ſuch attractive Particles, is infinitely greater at the Contact, or extreamly nearer it, than at any determined Diſtance from it.*

Suppoſe the Sphere *A H B* compoſed of Particles that attract any Particle, as *P*, with a Force reciprocally proportionable to the Cubes of their Diſtances.



Draw the Tangent *P H*, and from *H* let fall the *Perpendicular H I*: Biſſect *P I* in *L*, and raiſe the *Perpendiculars l L*, *A a*, *S s*, *B b*; and make $Ss = SI$. Then with the Aſymptotes *L B*, *L l* thro' *s* deſcribe the Hyperbola *b s a*; and then the Area *a A B b* — 2 *A S* × *S I*; will repreſent the Attraction of the Corpuſcle *P* by *Prop.* 81. of Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s *Princip.* But when the Corpuſcle *P* comes to touch the Sphere in *A*, then the *Points P*, *L*, *A*, *I* and *H* will all coincide; and *A a* becomes the Aſymptote of the Hyperbola, and the *Area a A B b* becomes infinite; and the Rectangle 2 *A S* × *S I* being finite, the *Area a A B b* — 2 *A S* × *S I*, will be infinite; and conſequently the Force by which the Corpuſcle *P* is attracted by the Sphere, when it touches it in *A*, will be likewiſe infinite.



If the Sphere conſiſts of Particles that attract in a quadruplicate Proportion of their Diſtances reciprocally, the Force by which a Corpuſcle will be drawn to the Sphere will be $\frac{1}{PS^3 \times PI}$. But when the Corpuſcle comes to touch the Sphere, *P I* becomes $=0$, snd conſequently whatever is divided by it becomes infinite, and therefore the attractive Force at the Point of Contact being proportional to $\frac{1}{PS^2 \times PI}$, will be infinite.

Prop. IV. *If a Body conſiſts of Particles attracting with a Force that is in a reciprocal Proportion to the Cubes of the Diſtances, or in a greater; and if this Force is not infinitely greater than the Force of Gravity at the Point of Contact, or extreamly near it, at any determined Diſtance from the Point of Contact, it muſt be infinitely leſs than the Force of Gravity.*

This is clear by the laſt Propoſition: For in that Caſe, the Force of Attraction in a Corpuſcle removed from the Contact is infinitely leſs than at the Contact, or extremely near it; but at the Contact it is not infinitely greater than the Force of Gravity by the Suppoſition: therefore the Force, by which a Particle removed at a determined Diſtance from the attracting Body is attracted, is infinitely leſs than the Force of Gravity.

Prop. V. *The Force, by which the Particles of Matter attract each other, when extremely near the Contact, is not infinitely greater than the Force of Gravity.*

This is evident; becauſe in the ſtrongeſt Coheſion of Particles touching one another, we find that the Weight of ſome Bodies will pull the Particles aſunder, tho' that Body may be prodigiouſly greater and heavier than the Particles united. Sir *Iſaac Newton* calculates from the Inflection of the Rays of Light, that this Force near the Contact is 10000 0000 0000 0000 greater than the Force of Gravity.

Corol. Particles removed at a determined Diſtance from the Body attracting, are not acted upon by it; becauſe this Force muſt then vaniſh, or which is the ſame Thing, be infinitely leſs than the Force of Gravity.

Prov. VI. *A large Particle attracts not more ſtrongly than a ſmall one at the ſame Solidity, but a Diverſity of Figures cauſes different Degrees of Attraction in Particles, that are otherwiſe the ſame.*

This attractive Power acts only on ſuch Particles as are extremely near; and therefore of a large Particle, the remoteſt parts conduce Nothing to Attraction: And for the ſame Reaſon the attractive Force varies, according as the Particles are Cones, Cylinders, Cubes, or Spheres: And, *cæteris paribus*, a Spherical Particle has the ſtrongeſt attractive Power.

Prop. VII. *If Particles ſwimming in a Fluid, attract one another more ſtrongly than they do the Particles of the Fluid, the Force, by which they come to each other, will be that by which their attractive Force, exceeds the attracting Force of the Fluid.*

For the Particles of the Fluid, that lie directly between the attracting Particles, being more preſſed than the other ambient Particles; they will from the Nature of Fluidity, with that Exceſs of Preſſure, drive the other Particles out of their Places, and make way for the attracting Particles to come together.

Prop. VIII. *If Particles ſwimming in a Fluid are more attracted by the Fluid, than by one another, they will recede from one another, with a Force that will be equal to the Difference of their mutual Attraction, and the Attraction of the Fluid.*

For the Ambient Particles of the Fluid attracting more ſtrongly, will with their Exceſs of Force draw the other Particles to themſelves and make them to recede from one another.

Prop. IX. *The Force, by which Particles attracting one another cohere, is greater,* cæteris paribus, *where the Contact is greater.*

For the Parts that are farther remov'd from the Contact, conduce Nothing to the Force of the Coheſion; and a greater Power muſt be requiſite to ſeparate two Particles, which cohere in two Points, than two Particles which cohere only in one Point, if the Degree of Coheſion be equal in each Point. Thus two poliſhed Marble-ſtones (ſuppoſe a Foot ſquare) adhere more ſtrongly than any other two Bodies of a Foot ſquare, which are not ſo ſolid, but have more Pores and Interſtices between their Parts, and which will not receive ſo good a poliſh, by which the parts come to a cloſe contact with one another.

Prop. X. *If the attracting Corpuſcles are elaſtick, they muſt neceſſarily produce an inteſtine Motion, greater or leſſer, according to the Degrees of their Elaſticity and attractive Forces.*

For after meeting they will fly from one another with the ſame Degree of Velocity (abating the Reſiſtance of the Medium) that they met together with; but when they approach other Particles in their Reſilition, their Velocity muſt increaſe, becauſe they are afreſh attracted, and therefore meeting a ſecond time, they will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their firſt Concurſion: And ſo their Velocities will be increas'd by every Concurſion and Reſilition, which muſt neceſſarily produce a ſenſible inteſtine Motion; and the ſtronger their attractive Force, and the greater their Elaſticity, their Concurſions and Reſilitions will be the more ſenſible.

Prop. XI. *Particles attracting one another in a Fluid, moving either with a ſwift or ſlow progreſſive Motion, attract one another juſt the ſame, as if the Fluid was at reſt, if all the Particles move equally; but an unequal Velocity of the Particles does mightily diſturb their Attractions.*

The Particles do all by Hypotheſis move equally, and conſequently the progreſſive Motion of the Fluid does not alter their Diſtances, that is to ſay, it does not repel them from one another; and conſequently they muſt attract one another with the ſame Facility as if the Fluid was at reſt. But if ſome Particles move faſter than others, ſome muſt change their Poſition in Reſpect to each other, and thoſe parts, which by the force of Attraction would have come together, will by this unequal Motion be carried from one another. Thus Salts do not chriſtallize, nor the terreſtrial Particles of Urine attract one another, and unite, till the Water, in which they are diſſolved, is almoſt cold; and the inteſtine Motion of its Particles, cauſed by heat, is quieted.

Mr. *J. Keil* of *Oxford* in *Phil. Tranſact.* N. 315. advances theſe other Theorems about the ſmall Particles of Matter.

1. *That the leaſt Particle of Matter aſſignable, may ſo fill any large aſſigned Space, that the Diameters of the Pores, Interſtices, or Meatus between its Parts may be all leſs than any given Right Line; or, ſo that all the Parts of ſuch a Particle, ſhall be nearer to each other than any given Right Line.* See his *Lecture De Diviſibilitate Materiæ*, in his *Lectiones Phyſicæ*.

2. *Two Bodies may be aſſigned or given equal in Bulk, but yet any how unequal in Specifick Gravity, or in the Quantity of Matter in each; ſo that the Summs of the Pores or Meatus in each, ſhall be nearly equal.*

V. gr. Let there be a Cubick Inch of Gold and another of Air: Tho' the Quantity of Matter in the former may be 20000 Times as great as that in the latter: Yet the Vacuities in the Gold, may be to thoſe in the Air, as 999999 to 1000000; *i. e.* very nearly equal.

3. *Thoſe Particles which conſtitute Water, Air, or any other Fluid, (if they touch one another) are not abſolutely ſolid; but are compounded of other Particles, which do contain within them many Pores or Vacuities.*

And he thinks that ſuch Particles of Matter as are the *leaſt* of all others, and which are perfectly ſolid and devoid of all interſperſed Vacuities, may be called *The Firſt* or *Primary component Particles of Matter*, or *Particles of the firſt Compoſition.*

Such *Moleculæ* as are compounded by the Coaleſcence of any of theſe firſt Particles (only) may be called *Particles of the 2d Compoſition.* And ſuch *Moles* as are compounded of theſe ſecond *Moleculæ* by ſeveral of them coaleſcing together may be called *Particles of the third Compoſition*: And ſo on till you come to *Particles* out of which the *laſt Compoſition of Bodies is made*, and into which they are primarily diſſolved.

4. *If a Particle of Matter touch any Body, the Force with which it tends toward the Body, or by which it adheres to it, is proportionable to the Quantity of the Contact, for ſuch Particles as lie remote from the Place of Contact add Nothing to the Coheſion.*

And therefore according to the ſeveral Degrees or Quantities of the *Contact* of Particles, there will ariſe ſeveral Degrees of the Firmneſs or Coheſion of Bodies. And the greateſt Force or Degree of Coheſion, will be when the Surfaces of the cohering Particles are perfectly *plane*; for there the Force by which any Corpuſcle adheres to another, will (*cæteris Paribus*) be as the Parts of the Superficies which do adhere to, or touch one another.

And from hence, and I believe hence only, can that hitherto difficult Problem, about the *Cauſe of the Coheſion of the Parts of Matter in ſolid and firm Bodies* be ſolved.

5. *Thoſe Corpuſcles or Particles of Matter are moſt eaſily ſeparable one from another, whoſe Contacts with other Particles are feweſt and leaſt; as will be the Caſe of exceeding Particles of a Spherical Figure.*

And from hence, and hence only, can the True and Primary Reaſon of *Fluidity* ariſe.

6. *If the Texture of a Body be ſuch, that its Particles of the laſt Compoſition* (ſee *Prop.* 3.) *can be moved a little from their primary State of Coheſion or Contact by ſome external Force (ſuch as the Weight and Compreſſure, or the Stroke or Shock of ſome other Body.) But yet ſo as that the Particles of the Body don't by this Preſſure or Stroke, run into any new Contacts or Coheſions; Then, I ſay, they will recover again their former Contacts, by the Power of Attraction, or by a Force that will make them tend towards one another: And conſequently, ſuch a Body, will, after the Preſſure or Stroke, recover again its former Figure and Poſition of its Particles.*

And this is the Reaſon of the *Elaſticity* of Bodies.

7. *But if the Texture of a Body be ſuch, that when its Particles are by ſome external Force removed from their former Contacts and Coheſions, they go immediately into others of the ſame Degree; that Body cannot recover its former Figure and Poſition of Parts.*

And this is the Texture of ſuch Bodies as are *ſoft*, and herein the Reaſon of their *Softneſs* conſiſts.

8. *As Particles which are perfectly ſolid will attract one another the moſt ſtrongly; and as in all other Particles the Power of their Attraction is proportionable to their Denſity or Solidity; ſo that the attractive Forces of even Particles perfectly Denſe or Solid, depend much upon their Figures.*

For if a ſmall Particle of Matter be ſuppoſed to be formed into an indefinitely ſmall Plate or *Lamina*, of a Figure perfectly circular; and if another Particle of Matter be ſuppoſed to be in a Right Line paſſing thro' the Centre of that Plate, and at Right Angles to its Plane: Then if you ſuppoſe that Particle to be diſtant from the circular Plate a tenth Part of the Radius of that Circle; I ſay, the Force by which that Corpuſcle is attracted by the Plate is 30 Times leſs than if the attracting Matter had coaleſced into a Spherical Figure: So that the Virtue of the whole Particle had been diffuſed, as it were from one Phyſical Point.

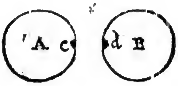
But yet this circular Plate will more ſtrongly attract the Particle than any other Particle of the ſame Weight with it, that ſhall be formed into a long and ſlender Cylinder.

9. *Salts are Bodies, whoſe Particles of the laſt Compoſition are endowed with a very great attractive Force: But yet between thoſe Particles, there are very many Pores or Meatus, which are pervious to the Particles of the laſt Compoſition of Water; which aqueous Particles being ſtrongly attracted by the Saline ones, do ruſh towards them with an Impetuoſity, do disjoyn their mutual Contact, and diſſolve their Coheſion.*

10. *A Body ſpecifically heavier than Water, may have its Magnitude ſo diminiſhed, that it ſhall be ſuſpended by or ſwim in Water, and not deſcend by its own Weight.*

And this is the Reaſon that the ſmall Particles of Salts and Metals will ſwim in ſuch *Menſtruums* as will diſſolve thoſe Metals, *&c.*

10. *Greater Bodies attract one another with a leſs Force than leſſer ones do.*



For the Force with which the Bodies *A* and *B* attract one another, exerts it ſelf only in thoſe Particles which are near one to another, the remote ones having no ſuch Force; wherefore there is no greater attractive Force required to move the Bodies *A* and *B* towards one another, than to move *c* and *d*. But the Velocity of Bodies moved by the ſame Force, are reciprocally proportional to thoſe Bodies: Wherefore the Velocity by which *A* tends towards *B*, will be to the Velocity with which the Particle *c*, apart from the Body, tends towards *B*: : as the Particle *c* to the Body *A*; much leſs therefore is the Velocity of the Body, than that of *c* would be, if it were ſeparated from it.

From hence it comes to paſs, that the Motion of the *greater Bodies* is naturally ſo ſlow and gentle, that 'tis uſually impeded by an ambient Fluid or other Bodies round about them. But in *leſſer Bodies*, this attractive Force is very active and vigorous, and is the Cauſe of a great many noble Effects.

12. *Two Particles of Matter, tho' they do not touch, may yet come ſo near one to another, as that their mutual attractive Force ſhall much exceed the Force of Gravity.*

13. *If a Particle placed in a Fluid be equally attracted every where by all the ambient Particles of the Fluid, no Motion of the Particle will ariſe from thence: But if it be attracted by ſome Particles more, and by others leſs, it will move that way where the Attraction is greateſt, and the Motion produced will be anſwerable to the Inequality of the Attraction;* (i. e.) *it will be greater where there is a greater Inequality, and leſſer where there is leſs.*

14. *If a Body be placed in a Fluid, and its Particles do more attract the Particles of the Fluid, than the Particles of the Fluid do one another; and if there be alſo in that Body any* Pores or Meatus, *pervious to the Particles of the Fluid; then the Particles of the Fluid will ſoon diffuſe themſelves through thoſe* Meatus: *And if the Coheſion or Connection of the parts of the Body be not ſo ſtrong, but that it may be ſurmounted by the* Impetus *of the Particles of the Fluid ruſhing upon it, and every way into its Pores; there will ariſe from thence a Diſſolution of that Body.*

And from hence you may ſee the Reaſon of the Diſſolution of Bodies in *Menſtruums*: In order to which, Three Things are always neceſſary.

1. That the Particles of the Body to be diſſolved do more ſtrongly attract thoſe of the *Menſtruum*, than thoſe of the *Menſtruum* do one another.

2. That the Bodies have Pores pervious to the Particles of the *Menſtruum*.

3. That the Coheſion of the Conſtituent Particles of the Body be not ſo ſtrong, but that it may be broken by the violent Action of the Particles of the *Menſtruums* upon it.

15. *If Particles mutually attracting each other do alſo mutually touch one another, no Motion can ariſe; for they can come no nearer to each other: But if they are ſeparated from one another a very ſmall Diſtance, a Motion muſt ariſe from their mutual Attraction. Tho' if they are farther from one another than that they cannot attract one another more than they will the Particles of the Fluid in which they are, and ſo no Motion alſo will be produced.*

From theſe Principles all the *Phænomena* of *Fermentation*, and of all *Efferveſcences* do proceed. And from hence you may ſee the Reaſon why Oyl of *Vitriol* when mingled with a little Water, hath ſo great an *Efferveſcence* and *Ebullition*: For by the Infuſion of the Water, the Saline Particles are a little disjoined from their mutual Contact; but ſince they do much more attract one another than they do the Particles of the Water, and ſince they are not every way equally attracted, a conſiderable Motion muſt from thence ariſe.

And from hence alſo you may ſee the Reaſon why ſo great an Ebullition ariſes from putting Filings of Steel or Iron into the former Mixture of Oyl of *Vitriol* with a little Water; for the Particles of the Steel have a very great Degree of Elaſticity, and from thence a ſtrong Reflection muſt ariſe. And from hence alſo 'tis that ſome *Menſtruums* act with a greater Force, and will ſooner diſſolve Metals, when mingled with a little Water, than when pure and without ſuch Mixture.

16. *If the Particles which do mutually attract each other have no Elaſticity, then they are not reflected back from one another, but will form* Congeries, Moleculas, *Aggregates or Lumps of Particles; from whence what we call a* Coagulation *ariſes: And if theſe Lumps exceed in Specifick Gravity that of the Fluid, and are large enough, a* Precipitation *will ſucceed. Tho' a Precipitation may alſo ariſe from the ſpecifick Gravity of the* Menſtruum *in which the Particles ſwim, its being diminiſhed or increaſed.*

17. *If the Figure of Particles mutually attracting each other, when ſwimming in a Fluid be ſuch, that there is a greater attracting Force in ſome of their given Parts than in others, as alſo a greater Contact there; then thoſe Particles will coaleſce into Bodies having given Figures; and this way all* Chryſtallizations *ariſe; and you may by Geometry determine the Figures of the Component Particles from having the Figure of the Chryſtals given.*

18. *If between two Particles of a Fluid, another ſhall interpoſe, whoſe two oppoſite Faces or Sides have very great attractive Forces; this interpoſing Particle will glew or faſten the other two to its ſelf; and when this is done throughout the whole Fluid, that Fluid will be frozen or turned into Ice.*

19. *If a Body of ſome Bulk emit a large Quantity of Effluvia, and the Particles of ſuch Effluvia have a very great attracting Force, then will theſe Effluvia, when they come near any leſſer or lighter Body, by their attracting Force, ſurmount the Gravity of thoſe Bodies, and lift them up to the Bodies from whence they flow: And ſince the Effluvia are much more copious and thick at leſſer Diſtances from the emittent Body, than at greater; the light Body will be attracted by ſtill more and more denſe Effluvia, and at laſt be brought to adhere to the emittent Body.*

And this way moſt of the *Phænomena* of *Electricity* may be ſolved.

PARTING, is one of the Refiners Ways to ſeparate Gold and Silver; 'tis done by *Aqua fortis*, which how to make, and the whole Manner of the Operation, ſee under *Refining*.

PARTY *Jury*. See *Half Tongue*.

PASCHA *Clauſum*, is the Octaves of *Eaſter* or *Low-Sunday*, which cloſes or concludes that Solemnity; and *die (tali) poſt Paſchia Clauſum*, is a Date in ſome of our old Deeds; and the firſt Statute of *Weſtminſter* is ſaid to have been made *Landeſmain de la Cloſe de Paſche, i. e.* The *Munday* after *Eaſter-Week*.

PASNAGE, or *Pannage*, was anciently uſed in a double Senſe for the running or feeding of Swine within a Foreſt, and for the Price or Rate of it. If the *Paſnage* were not duly paid, there was a Proceſs from the Exchequer, and a Diſtreſs by the Sheriff. Dr. *Kennet*.

PASS, a Frame of Boards conſiſting of 2 or 3 Bottom Boards, and two Side ones, ſet ſlope-wiſe, thro' which the *Ore* ſlides down into the Coffer of the Stamping-Mill for the Tin-works, is called by the Workmen the *Paſs*.

PASSAGE, *Paſſagium*, 'twas a Tribute or Toll paid by Paſſengers or Travellers for the Repair or Maintenance of ſome Road or Paſſage.

PAVIMENTA *Teſſellata*. See *Teſſellata*.

PAY, the Seamen ſay, *Pay more Cable*, that is, let out more Cable; and *pay cheap*, that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, to turn it over-board faſter.

PECTEN, in Anatomy, is the ſame with the *Regio Pubis*, or lower part of the *Hypogaſtrium*.

PEDIMENT, in Architecture, is a Triangular Frame with Corniſh raiſed over the Front of a Houſe, and ſometimes over Doors, &c.

PEERS, in Architecture, are a kind of Pilaſters or Buttreſſes, for Support, Strength, and ſometimes Ornament.

PEERS, *Pares*, in our Common Law, are thoſe that are empannelled on an Inqueſt upon any Man for the convicting or clearing him of any Offence for which he is call'd in queſtion; and the Reaſon thereof is, becauſe 'tis the Courſe and Cuſtom of our Nation, that every one ſhall be tried by his *Peers* or Equals. The Word is uſed alſo for the Nobility of this Realm, and Lords of the Parliament, who tho' diſtinguiſhed as to degrees of Nobility, yet are *equal* in all publick Actions, as in Votes of Parliament, in paſſing Tryals on Noblemen.

PENNY, *Denarius*, was the firſt coined piece of Silver we have any account of; and for many Years the only one. In the Reign of *H.* 1. there were Half-pence. A Penny was ſo much the whole of the current Coin of the Kingdom, that *Denarius* ſignified the ſame thing with *Nummus* or Money. Dr. *Hicks* in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, p.109. ſaith, that the *Anglo-Saxons* had but *one* Silver Coin amongſt them, and that was a *Penny*; and *Cambden* and *Spelman*, and moſt of our good Antiquaries agree in this. The old *Penny* before 1279 was ſtruck with a double Croſs, ſo that it might eaſily be broken in the middle, or into four Quarters; and ſo made into *Half-pence* or *Farthings*, ſaith Mr. *Stow*; on which it was *then* ordered, that Half-pence and Farthings ſhould be made or coined round, as the *Penny* was before. The *Penny* was called *Sterling*, which ſee.

PENNY-*Weight*, formerly every Pound contained 12 Ounces, and each Ounce was divided into 20 parts, called *Twenty-penny-weight*; for then Twenty-penny-weight weighed an Ounce: and tho' the *Penny-weight* be altered, the Denomination ſtill continues.

PENSA; formerly there were three ways of paying a Pound of Money into the Exchequer. 1. Payment of a *Pound de Numero*, which was juſt 20 Shillings in Tale. 2. Payment of *a Pound ad Scalum*, which was 6 *d.* over and above the 20 *s.* 3. *Ad Penſam*, which was paying the full Weight of 12 Ounces.

PENTECOSTALS, were, and are ſtill in ſome few Dioceſes, Whitſon-Contributions paid to the Biſhops, of which probably the firſt Occaſion were certain pious Oblations made to the Cathedral Church at *Pentecoſt* or *Whitſontide*. They were alſo made by the *Pariſhioners* to their *Pariſh Prieſt*, and ſometimes by inferior *Churches* or *Pariſhes* to their Mother-Church. Theſe *Pariſh Pentecoſtals* were called *Whitſon-Farthings*, and their Sum was divided into four parts, of which one went to the *Prieſt*, one to the *Poor*, one towards the Repair of the *Pariſh-Church*, and one to the *Biſhop*. See *Stephens of Procurations and Pentecoſtals*, and Dr. *Kennet's Parochial Antiquities in Gloſſary*.

PERCH, *Pertica*, is an *Engliſh* Meaſure of 16 Foot and a half in Length, called alſo a Pole and Rod. Forty ſuch Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, make what we call an *Acre of Ground*. This is the common *Statute-Perch*; but in ſome Counties in *England* its Length is different; as in *Staffordſhire* it is 24 Foot, in the Foreſt of *Sherwood* 25 Foot. In *Herefordſhire*, tho' a *Perch* of Walling be but 16½ Feet, yet a *Perch* of Ditching is 20 Feet: In the Foreſt of *Canke* 'tis 25; in the Foreſt of *Clarendon* 20. *Skene de verborum ſignificatione ſub. verb. Perticata Terræ*, ſaith, *Perticata Terræ* is a Rood of Land. There are alſo ſome other Meaſures mentioned which are now out of uſe. He ſaith three Feet and one Inch make an *Elne*; ſix *Elnes* make a *Fall*; which he ſaith is the common lineal Meaſure. Six *Elnes* long and ſix broad make a *Square*, and *Superficial Fall* of Land meaſured; and 'tis to be underſtood, he ſaith, that a *Raip*, a *Rod* and a *Lineal Fall* of Meaſure, are all one; only a Rod is a *Staff* or *Pole* of Wood, and a *Raip* is made of *Tow* or *Hemp*. Alſo ten *Falls* in Length and four in Breadth make an Acre: This is the Meaſure of *Scotland*.

PERICARDIUM. Dr. *Keil* in *An. Secretion*, p. 32, 33. ſhews, that the Liquor in the *Pericardium* is the moſt fluid of any that is ſeparated from the Blood; becauſe the Particles of it *unite firſt*, and are *ſecreted firſt*; and thoſe Particles which unite firſt will have the greateſt attractive Force; and ſuch muſt have their Corpuſcles of a moſt ſpherical Figure, and muſt be moſt ſolid; ſo that their Contact will be the leaſt that can be.

PERIOPHTHALMIUM, is a thin Skin which Birds can draw over their Eyes to defend them, without ſhutting their Eye-lids. The ſame with the *Membrana Nictitans*.

PERISTERNA, in Anatomy, are the lateral parts of the *Thorax*,

PERITONÆUM: The external Surface of this ſoft thin *Membrane* is unequal where it adheres to the tranſverſe *Muſcles*; the internal is very ſmooth. It hath a Number of ſmall Glands which ſeparate a Liquor which ſupplies the Inteſtines, and facilitates their Motion; and when theſe Glands are obſtructed the *Peritonæum* grows thick, as in ſeveral Dropſies. The *Peritonæum* is a double *Membrane*, containing in its Duplicature the Umbilical Veſſels, the Bladder, Ureters, Kidneys, and Spermatick Veſſels, to all which it gives a Membrane, as alſo to the Liver, Spleen, Stomach, Inteſtines and Womb.

Its external *Lamina* hath two Productions, like to two Sheaths, which paſs thro' the Rings of the oblique and tranſverſe *Muſcles* in the *Groin*, for the paſſage of the Spermatick Veſſels in Men; and for the round Ligaments of the Womb in Women. Theſe Productions being come to the Teſticles in Men, dilate and form the *Tunica Vaginalis*. The Internal *Lamina*, which is very thin here, having accompanied the external Productions a little way, cleaves cloſe to the Spermatick Veſſels and round Ligaments of the Womb. The *Peritonæum* hath Veins and Arteries from the *Phrenicæ*, the Mammillary, the Epigaſtrick, and often from the Spermaticks. Its Nerves are of thoſe which are diſtributed in the *Muſcles* of the *Abdomen*; it hath likewiſe a few Lymphaticks which diſcharge themſelves into the *Iliack Glands*. By the Elaſticity of its Fibres it eaſily dilates and contracts in Reſpiration, and in Conceptions. If it breaks it cauſes a Rupture either in the Navel or Groin. Its Uſe is to contain the Bowels of the Abdomen, and to give to each of them an outer Coat.

PERMUTATION *of Quantities*. See *Variation* and *Combination*.

PERNANCY: Taking or receiving Tythes in Pernancy, is taking ſuch as are or may be paid in kind.

PERPETUAL *Motion*; by this Term ought to be meant an uninterrupted Communication of the ſame Degree of *Motion* from one part of Matter to another, in a Circle, (or ſuch like Curve returning into itſelf) ſo that the ſame Quantity of *Matter* ſhall return perpetually undiminiſhed upon the firſt Mover: And perhaps if Men had rightly underſtood that this is the true meaning of a perpetual Motion, abundance of Expence both of Money and Reputation might have been ſaved by the vain Pretenders to this piece of impoſſible *Mechaniſm*. For ſince by the ſecond Law of Nature or Motion, (ſee *Motion*) *The Changes made in the Motions of Bodies are always proportional to the impreſs'd moving Force, and are produced in the ſame Direction with it*, no *Motion* can be communicated to any Engine or *Machine* greater than that of the firſt Force impreſſed; and therefore ſince on our Earth, all *Motions* are performed in a Fluid which reſiſts them, it muſt of Neceſſity retard them; and conſequently a conſiderable Quantity of the *Motion* muſt be ſpent upon the reſiſting *Medium*; ſo that 'tis impoſſible the ſame Quantity of it can return undiminiſh'd on the firſt mover; which yet is abſolutely neceſſary for the Continuance of the ſame *Motion* perpetually. Beſides, in no *Engine* or *Machine* whatſoever, can all *Friction* be avoided, there being in Nature no ſuch thing as exact Smoothneſs or perfect Congruity: The manner of the Coheſion of the Parts of Bodies, the ſmall Proportion the ſolid matter bears to the Vacuities between them, and the Nature of thoſe conſtituent *Particles* not admitting it; wherefore this *Friction* will alſo ſenſibly in time diminiſh the impreſſed or communicated Force, ſo 'tis not poſſible the *Motion* can be perpetual; which Effect can indeed never follow, unleſs the communicated Force be ſo much greater than the generating Force, as to recompenſe the Diminution made therein by all theſe Cauſes, in order to the *Motion's* returning undiminiſhed upon the firſt Mover. But *nil dat quod non habet*, the generating Force cannot communicate a greater Degree of *Motion*, that it hath it ſelf, and conſequently, the perpetual *Motion* is demonſtratively impoſſible.

Beſides, it being certain that a Body cannot move conſtantly in any Orbit with the ſame Degree of *Motion* from one ſingle Impulſe; ſince that Degree of *Motion* and *Velocity* ariſing from ſuch a ſingle Impulſe, muſt by that means continually decreaſe, and ſo at laſt be quite ſpent and extinct: From hence it will follow alſo, that there can be no perpetual *Motion* in any Engine from one ſingle Impulſe; for this *Motion*, that it may return again upon the firſt Mover, muſt be propagated in an Orbit; and conſequently muſt by Degrees ceaſe and ſtop.

Per *Quæ Servitia*, in Law, is a Writ Judicial iſſuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for Cogniſee of a Mannor, Seigniory, Chief Rent or other Services; to compel him that is a Tenant of the Land at the Time of the Note of the Fine levied, to attorn unto him.

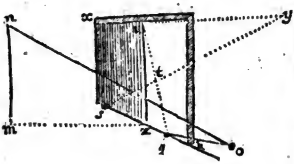
PERQUISITE, in the Law-ſenſe, is any thing gotten by a Perſon's own Induſtry, or purchaſed with his own Money, different from that which deſcends to him from his Father or Anceſtors.

PERQUISITES *of Court*, are ſuch Profits as grow to a Lord of a Mannor by Virtue of his Court-Baron, over and above the yearly certain Profits of his Land; as *Fines of Copyholds, Herriots, Amerciaments, Waifes, Strayes*, &c.

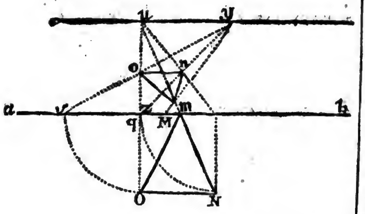
PERSONAL *Services*. See *Services*.

PERSPECTIVE: The Foundation or Ground of *Perſpective*, may be thus conceived. Suppoſe there be a Point, as o, which is ſeen by the Eye at n (whoſe Height above the Horizon is $n\,m$) thro' the *Glaſs* or tranſparent *Plane* $x\,z\,k$, which in *Perſpective* is called the *Table*: And it be required to find the true Repreſentation of this Point in *Perſpective*; from m the point of the Horizon perpendicularly under the Eye at n draw at Right Angles to $n\,m$ (the height of the Eye) the Line $m\,z$; at z in the Table erect the *Perpendicular* $z\,u$ equal to $n\,m$, and at Right Angles to it, from the Point u, draw alſo $u\,y$ equal to $m\,z$ the Diſtance of the Eye from the Table. From o let fall a Perpendicular to the Baſe of the Table, as $o\,q$.

and draw the Line *q u*. Take *q s* = to *q o*, draw *s y* cutting *u q* in the point *t*, ſo is *t* the point required.



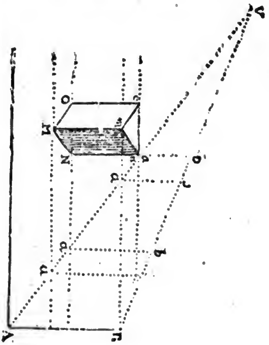
On this Foundation is the primary Rule of all *Perſpective* built, and all its Practices eſtabliſhed, *v. gr.* Suppoſe an Equilateral Triangle (as *m n o*) or any other Geometrical Plane Figure were to be repreſented in *Perſpective*. Between the Eye and the Triangle draw ſomewhere the Right-line *a b*, which they call the *Fundamental Line*; then draw *z v* repreſenting the perpendicular Diſtance of the Eye above that Line, be it what it will, and thro' *v* draw, at Right Angles to *z u*, or parallel to *a b*, the *Horizontal Line v y*; then will the Plane lying between thoſe Parallels repreſent the *Table* or *Tranſparent Plane*. Then in order to find the perſpective Point for *o*, one of the Angles of the Triangle *o m n*, draw *o q* perpendicular to the *Fundamental Line a b*, and make *q s* equal to *q o*. Take *u y* equal to *u z*, and then from *y* draw *s y*; draw alſo *v q*, whoſe interſection with *q s* will find the point *o*, which will be the true Repreſentation of *o* in *Perſpective*; proceed after the ſame manner with the Points M and N, and drawing the Lines *o n*, *n m*, *m o*, the Triangle *o n m* will be the true Repreſentation of the Triangle M N O. And thus proceeding with the Angular Points of any Figure, whether regular or irregular, you may draw any thing truly in *Perſpective*; only in Practice, ſeveral compendious Methods will ariſe, which every one will diſcover on frequent Tryals.



And if the Scenographick Appearance of any Solid were to be repreſented, as ſuppoſe of a Triangular Priſm whoſe Baſe is the Triangle *M N O* in the ſecond Figure; you need only find the upper Surface of it after the ſame way as you found the lower or the Baſe, and then joining the correſponding Points by Right-Lines you will have the true Repreſentation of the Solid in *Perſpective*.

So that the Work is the ſame as before, only you take a new *Fundamental Line*, as much higher than the former, as is the Altitude of that Solid whoſe Scenographick Repreſentation you would delineate.

But there is yet a more commodious Way of doing this, as follows; Having found, as above, the Baſe, or *Ichnographick Plane m n o*;



Let Perpendiculars be erected to the *Fundamental Line*, from the three angular points, which will expreſs the Altitudes of thoſe Points. But becauſe theſe Altitudes, tho' equal to one another in the Body or Solid it ſelf, will appear unequal in the Scenographick View, for thoſe that are further off will appear leſs, and the nearer, larger.

Their true proportionable Heights may be thus determined: Any where in the Fundamental Line let *A B* be erected perpendicularly equal to the true Altitude (or if the Figure hath different Altitudes, let them all be transferred into the Perpendicular *A B*) and from the points *A* and *B* (and from all the points of intermediate Altitudes, (if there be any ſuch) draw Right Lines to the Eye point in *V*, or to any point in the Horizontal Line: Thoſe Lines *A V* and *V B* will conſtitute a Triangle with *A B*, within which all the Points of Altitude will be contained. Thro' the points *o*, *n*, and *m*, draw parallels to the *Fundamental Line*, as you ſee, and from the points *a*, *a*, *a*, erect Perpendiculars to thoſe Parallels, and where they interſect the two Lines *A V* and *B V*; as in the points *a*, *a*, *a*, and *b*, *b*, *b*, &c. they will determine the apparent Height of the Solid in that Scenographick Poſition to the Eye at *V*. And in practice theſe Parallels and Perpendiculars are to be eaſily deſcribed by the Help of a good *Drawing-Board* or *Table* fitted for this purpoſe, and others of this Nature.

Authors on this Subject of *Perſpective*, are;

Alberti Dureri Perſpectiva. cum Fig.
Hanſen Leucours Perſpectiva, in *High-Dutch. Ulm.* 1617. *Fol.*

Henrick Loutenſack Perſpectiva, ditto. *Franck.* 1618.

La Perſpective curieuſe de Niceron. a Paris. 1663.

La Perſpective avec la Raiſon des Umbres, &c. *par Salamon de Cauſa.*

Roger Bacon's Perſpective. Lat.

Joan. Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopi Perſpectiva communis.

Leingenno de Giocchi. Perſpettiva practica.

Leeda Regele delle Perſpettiva.

Ferdinanni Friſii Perſpectiva.

The Jeſuits Perſpective ; or, *La Perſpective practique par un Religieux,* &c.

Maxon's Practical Perſpective.

G. Ubaldi Perſpectiva, Lib. 6.

La Perſpective ſpeculative & practique, par Mignon.

Lamii Perſpective.

Andrea Alberti de Perſpectiva & Umbra, Lil.

PESA, *Penſa, Piſa* ; is a *Wey* or Weigh, or a certain Weight or Meaſure of Cheeſe and Wooll, containing formerly 256 Pounds.

PESAGE, is a Duty paid for weighing of Merchandize and other Wares, to a certain common Weigher, whom they called *Peſarius.*

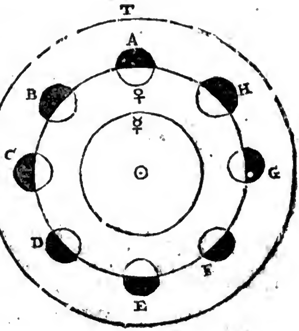
PETER-*Pence,* called alſo *Hearth-pence, Rome Scot,* and in the North *Ream Pence* ; was a Levy of a Penny on every Houſe wherein there were 30 Pence *vivæ pecuniæ,* to be collected and ſent to *Rome:* This at firſt tho' only a Contribution, at laſt paſs'd into a ſtanding Tax ; one half of it went for Alms to the *Engliſh* School at *Rome,* and the other half to the Pope's Uſe.

It was at firſt given by King *Ina,* and confirm'd by *Offa* and *Ethelwolph* ; eſtabliſhed by the Laws of *Canute, Edward the Confeſſor, William the Conqueror,* and *Henry* I. 'Twas collected by the Biſhops, who employed the Rural Deans and Archdeacons to receive it. The whole Summ was by Pope *Gregory* ſtated at 200 *l.* 26 *s.* In the Year 1365, King *Edward* the Third firſt forbad the Payment of this Duty to the Pope ; but the Cuſtom ſoon returned again, and continued till the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, when *Polydore Virgil* was employed here as the Pope's Receiver-General. No Place nor Religious Houſe was exempt from this Impoſition, but only the Abby of St. *Albans.*

PETIT-*Sergeanty* : To hold Lands or Tenements in *Petit-Sergeanty,* is to hold them of the Crown, by yielding the Sovereign a Knife, Buckler, Arrow, or a Bow without a String, or other like Service at the Will of the firſt Feoffer ; and there belongs neither Ward, Marriage nor Relief: No one can hold Land in Grand or Petit-Sergeanty, but of the Crown. See *Stat. of Car.* 2. c. 24.

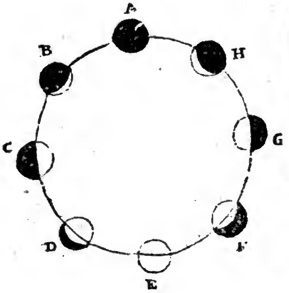
PHALANX, among the *Macedonians,* was an oblong ſquare cloſe Battle of Pikemen, conſiſting of 16 File, and 500 in Front, as *Polybius* ſaith ; and the Soldiers ſtood ſo cloſe together, that the Pikes of the 5th Rank extended 3 Foot beyond the Front of the Battle.

PHASES *of the Planets* : Since all the Planets as well as the Earth are ſpherical, opake, and ſcabrous Bodies, they muſt reflect every way the Sun's Rays which fall upon them ; and it will follow alſo from hence, that one half of every Planet, or that Hemiſphere which is turned towards the Sun, will be illuminated by him, and the other Hemiſphere at that Time muſt remain in Darkneſs. And further, ſince 'tis that Hemiſphere of any Planet, which is obverted to the Earth, which is conſidered by any Obſervator :



The eight little Circles repreſent the different Phaſes of *Venus,* as they will appear to an Eye placed in T on the Earth, while ſhe moves round in her Orbit A C E G about the Sun. It will be plain then, that when *Venus* is in A, and the Earth at T ; ſhe being then moſt retrograde, (ſee the Word *Direct* in this Vol.) will leaſt of all appear to us, becauſe her obſcure Hemiſphere is entirely obverted towards us. And if ſhe happen to be then in either of the Nodes, *i. e.* in the Plane of the Ecliptick, ſhe will appear like a Spot in the Body of the Sun.

But when ſhe gets further to B (the Eye being ſtill ſuppoſed to be in T) ſhe will ſtill be retrograde, but ſome ſmall part of her illuminated Disk will be viſible ; and ſhe will appear with illuminated Horns which will be turned from the Sun, or towards the Weſt. When ſhe comes to C, one half of her illuminated Disk will be viſible to an Eye in T, and then ſhe will appear like an Half-Moon ; in D ſhe will be gibbous, and in E at full. And the ſame Phaſes ſhe will put on as ſhe moves in the other Semicircle from E to A again, only the illuminated Horns will be turned a contrary Way ; as appears by the ſecond Figure, where all the ſeveral Phaſes are delineated.



And the ſame kind of Phaſes muſt happen to *Mercury* in the ſeveral parts of the Orbit, Regard being had to the Figure of it, and the Time of his Periodical Revolution round the Sun.

PHILTRATION. See *Filtration.*

PHOSPHORUS; by Order of, and before the *Royal Society* at *London*, Mr. *Hawksbee* made ſeveral Experiments on the *Phoſphorus*, about its Production and Propagation of Light *in vacuo*; and it plainly appeared from them, that the removing the common Air did very ſenſibly encreaſe its Light. And by the Experiments made by the ſame Perſon on the *Mercurial Phoſphorus*, and mentioned in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 303. it is alſo manifeſt, that tho' *Mercury* when ſtrongly agitated in the common Air would exhibit in a darkned Room ſome Sparks of Light, yet that a very ſenſible and eminent Degree of it might be produced by ſhaking it in proper Glaſſes *in Vacuo*.

Bernouli, Profeſſor of Math. at *Groningen*, made an eaſy portable *Mercurial Phoſphorus* after this Manner: In a clean neat Viol he included about five or ſix Ounces of well purified clean Quickſilver; and then evacuating the Viol of Air by applying to an Air-Pump, it would, when ſhook ſtrongly in the Dark, appear all bright and luminous, ſo as that one might diſtinguiſh the Faces of the Spectators.

PHYSICKS, or Natural Philoſophy. The moſt eminent Books on this Subject which will give the Reader a true and uſeful Knowledge of Nature, are theſe:

Sir *Iſ. Newton's Principia Philoſoph. Naturalis Mathematica.*
Ejuſdem Optice: ſive de Lumine & Coloribus.
Borellus de Motionibus à Gravitate pendentibus.
—De vi percuſſionis.
Wallis Mechanicks, ſive Liber de Motu Tractatus Geometricus.
Hon. Fabri Dialogi Phyſici. Lugd. Galliarum. 1669. *8vo.*
Mr. *Boyle's Phyſical Pieces.*
Keil's Introductio ad Veram Phyſicam.
Ditton's Laws of Nature and Motion.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles of Natural Religion
All Dr. *Hook's* Tracts printed while he was living, and his *Opera Poſthuma.*
Philoſoph. Tranſactions.
And *Collections.*
Acta Eruditorum Lipſiæ.
Collegium Experimentale ſive Curioſum, in quo primaria hujus ſeculi Inventa & Experimenta Phyſico-Mathematica inveniuntur 2 Vol. *4to.*
Eſſays of Natural Experiments made in the Academy del Cimento, *Engliſh'd by Mr.* Waller, 1684. *4to.*
Ray's Wiſdom of God in the Works of the Creation, Laſt Edit. with 3 *Phyſ. Diſcourſes.*
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory of the Earth.
Bohun, of Winds.
De Reſiſtentia Solidorum, by *Alex. Marchettus,* Florentiæ. 1665. *4to.*
Hypotheſis Phyſico-Nova G. G. Leibnitz. Lond. 1671. *12mo.* See *N.* 74. of *Phil. Tranſ.*
Horologium Oſcillatorium Chriſtop. Hugenii, Paris, *Fol.* 1673.
Traite de la Percuſſion ou Choque de Corps per M. Mariotte a Paris 1673. *12mo.*
Traite de Mouvements des Eaux & des autres Corps Fluides par Feu. par M. Mariotte. Paris 1686. *8vo.*
Pardies Local Motion, Engl.
Exegeſis Phyſico-Math. de momentis Gravium.
Whiſton's Theory of the Earth.
Gallilæi Dialogi de Mechanica & Motu Locali.
—de Syſtemate Mundi.
Sinclari Ars nova & magna Gravitatis & Levitatis.
Dee de Praſtantioribus quibuſdam Naturæ Virtutibus. 4to Lond. 1558.
Miſcellanea Curioſa Germanica, in 8 Vol. *4to.*
Phyſico-Matheſis de Lumine, Coloribus, & de Iridi. per Grimaldi.

PIAZZA's, or as our Vulgar frequently call them *Piaches*, are in the *Italian* the ſame as our Cloyſters.

PICAGE, from the Latin *Pica*, was a Cuſtom or Duty paid at Fairs and Markets for breaking the Ground and pitching up of Stalls and Standings; and this Profit of Picage was uſually given or granted in Charters for holding a Fair or Market.

PIEDROIT, in Architecture, is a Square Pillar which is partly within the Wall. *Bulid. Dict.*

PILÆ, in Architecture, and their *Quadra's* and Tables (as we yet ſee them in ancient Altars and Monuments) were imploy'd for Inſcriptions; but if ſhorter and more maſſy, they ſerve for Arches of Bridges and for Buttreſſes to ſolid Work. *Evelyn's Parallel.*

PINK, is a Veſſel uſed at Sea maſted and rigged like other Ships, but only ſhe is built with a *round Stern*, the Bends and Ribs compaſſing ſo as that her Sides buldge out very much; wherefore theſe Pinks are difficult to be boarded, and alſo are made to carry greater Burdens than others, They are often uſed for Store-Ships, and Hoſpital-Ships, in the Fleet.

PINNACE, is a ſmall Veſſel, with a *Square Stern*, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Maſts; and is uſed as a Scout for Intelligence, and for Landing of Men, &c. alſo one of the Boats belonging to a great Man of War, which ſerves to carry the Officers to and from the Shoar, is called the *Pinnace*.

PISCIVOROUS *Animals*, are ſuch as feed on Fiſh. See *Birds*.

PITCH, is a Word uſed by Architects and Builders in theſe Senſes. Sometime *Paving* is called *Pitching*: But uſually they underſtand by it the Angle which a Gable-end, and conſequently the whole Roof of a Building is ſet to. If the Length of each *Rafter* be ¾ of the Breadth of the Building, then they ſay that Roof is of a *True-Pitch*: But if the Rafters are longer, they ſay 'tis a *high* or *ſharp pitch'd Roof*; if ſhorter, they call it a *low* or *flat pitch'd Roof*.

PLACE *Apparent of a Planet*, is a point in the Starry Heaven which is found by a Right-Line paſſing from the *Spectator's* Eye on the Earth's Surface, and terminated at the other End amongſt the fixed Stars. In the Figure under the Word *Parallax* in Vol. I. If *A* be the Centre of the Earth, and *B* a point on its Surface; let ☾ repreſent the Moon, then will *G* be her true and *H* her apparent Place in the Starry Heaven.

PLACE *True of a Planet*, in Aſtronomy, is that point amongſt the fix'd Stars which is found by imagining a Right Line to be drawn from the Earth's Centre thro' the Planet, and terminated at the other End in the Starry Heaven.

PLACE *Geometrick*. The Ancients called their *Locus* or Place, *ἀναλυόμενος*, i. e. *Roſolutus*, and the Order of their Writings about it, according to *Pappus*, is this, (1.) *Euclidis Datorum, Lib.* 1. (2.) *Apollonii λόγου ἀποτομῆς*, or *de Rationis Sectione, Libri* 2. (3.) The ſame Author's *χωρίου ἀποτομῆς*, of the *Section of a Space*, 2 Books. (4.) His two Books of *Tactiones* (ἐπαφῶν.) (5.) *Euclide* his 3 Books of *Poriſmata*. (6.) *Apollonius* his *νεύσεων*, or of *Inclinations*, Book 2. (7.) The ſame Writer's two Books of *Loca plana*, *τόπων ἐπιπέδων*. (8.) His eight Books of *Conicks*. (9.) *Ariſtæus* his five Books *τόπων στερεῶν*, or of *Solid Places*. (10.) *Euclide* his two Books of *Places ad Superficiem*. (11.) *Eratoſthenes*'s two Books *de Medietatibus*. Of all which only *Euclid's Data*, and four Books of *Apollonius* his *Conicks*, are left now in Being.

See alſo *J. Craig's Tractatus Mathematicus de Fig. Curvilinearum Quadraturis; & de Locis Geometricis*. Lond. 1693. *4to*.

PLANE, is an Inſtrument uſed in *Joinery*, to make Boards plane, try, and ſmooth, or in order to joint or frame them together, &c. Theſe are of ſeveral Names and Sorts according to the ſeveral Uſes; as, 1. The *Pore-plane*, which is a long Plane, and uſed firſt of all before either *Smooth-plane* or *Jointer*. The Edge of the Iron of this *Plane* is not ground ſtreight, but riſing with a Convex Arch in the middle of it, that its Edge may bear to be ſet the *Ranker*, for its Uſe is to take off the Irregularities of the Stuff as ſoon as may be, in order to prepare it for the *Smoothing-plane*, or *Jointer*. If the *Stuff* be *free* and *frowy*, that is, even tempered all over, you may then ſet the Plane ſo *rank* as that you may take off a Shaving of the Thickneſs of an old Shilling; but if it be hard or curling, you can't take off one thicker than an old Groat. 2. The *Smoothing-plane*, is a ſhort ſmall Plane, whoſe Iron is ſet very fine, and its uſe is to take off the Irregularities of the *Fore-plane*, or thoſe which it hath left. 3. The *Jointer* is a Plane longer than the Fore-plane, and hath its *Sole* perfectly ſtrait from End to End; it comes after the Fore-plane and Smoothing-plane, and is deſign'd to ſhoot an Edge of a Board perfectly ſtreight in order to jointing, as alſo Boards of any Thickneſs; for 'tis uſed to *Try*, as they call it, that is, ſmooth Tables with, whether large or ſmall; wherefore its Iron muſt be ſet very fine, little above an Hair's breadth above the Sole of the Plane, and the length of the Edge of it exactly ſtrait, or parallel to the Plane of the Sole or Bottom of the Plane. 4. The *Strike-Block* is a Plane made as true as the *Jointer*, and like it, only ſhorter; being uſed to ſhoot a ſhort Joint, which it doth more handily and readily than the *long Jointer*. 'Tis uſed alſo for framing and fitting the Joints of *Mitres* and *Bevels*, but then the piece of Wood is drawn by Hand over the Plane ſeveral Times till 'tis ſhot true. 5. The *Rabbet Plate* is uſed to cut part of the upper Edge of a Board ſtrait or ſquare down into the Stuff, ſo that the Edge of another Board cut down after the ſame manner may fit and join in with it on the Square; and when two Boards are thus cut away, this lapping over is called *Rabbeting*. The *Rabbet-plane* is ſometimes uſed alſo to ſtrike a *Paſcia*, in a piece of Moulding. The Iron of this Plane is full as broad as the Stock is thick (uſually about an Inch) that the Angles of the Edge may cut down exactly ſtrait; and it delivers its Shavings at the Side and not out of a Mouth at the Top, like other Planes. 6. The *Plow*, is a narrow *Rabbet-plane*, with the Addition of two Staves with Shoulders to them, and on the Bottom of the Shoulders a Fence: Its uſe is to plow a narrow ſquare *Groove* on the Edge of any Board, of any proper Depth. 7. *Moulding-planes*, of which are ſeveral kinds, as the Round Plane, the Hollow, the O— G—, the Snipes Bill, &c. and theſe of ſeveral Sizes, as from half an Inch to an Inch and half. When theſe Planes are uſed on ſoft Wood, as Deal, Pear-Tree, Maple, &c. the Iron is ſet to an Angle of 45 Degr. with the Sole or Baſe of the Plane; but if it be very hard Wood, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. it is ſet to 80 Deg. and ſometimes quite upright. There is alſo ſome difference in the grinding of the *Baſil* or the Slope of the Edge of the Iron of the Plane; for in working on hard Wood this is ground to an Angle of about 18 or 20 Deg. but in ſoft Wood, not to one above 12 Degrees; for the more acute the *Baſil* is, the better and ſmoother the Iron cuts, but the more obtuſe and thicker it is, the ſtronger is the Edge to cut upon hard Work.

PLANE *of the Projection*, in the Aſtronomical Perſpective, or Stereographick Projection, is a Plane which paſſes thro' the Centre of the Sphere, the being ſuppoſed the Pole of or in a Point in the Axis of that Plane, and 90 Degr. above it or the Surface of the Sphere; thus, if the Eye be in the Zenith or Nadir Points, the Horizon will be a Plane on which the Circles of the Sphere may be projected Stereographically: And from hence it will follow, that all great Circles of the Sphere paſſing thro' the Eye-point, muſt be at Right Angles to the Plane of the Projection, becauſe they paſs thro' its Poles. See *Spherick Geometry*, or *Projection* in Vol. I.

PLANETS. The Motions of the ſix Primary Planets round the Sun is ſo adjuſted, that the Square of the Times of their periodical Revolutions are as the Cubes of their Diſtances from the Sun: And the ſame thing is found by all Aſtronomers to be true, with Regard to the Motions of the *Secondary Planets* or *Satellites* round their primary ones. *Greg. Aſtron. p.* 26, 27.

The Forces with which the *Primary Planets* are continually drawn from a Rectilineal Motion, and by that Means are retained in their Orbits, are reciprocally as the Squares of their Diſtances from the Centre of the Sun. *Id. p.* 33.

The Forces with which the *Secondary Planets* are retained in their Orbits, are reciprocally as the Squares of their Diſtances from the Centres of their Primary Planets about whom they revolve. *p.* 34.

The *Nodes* and *Apſides* of all the Planetary Orbits are at reſt and do not move progreſſively. *p.* 55.

The Planets and Comits are retained in their Orbits by the Force of Gravity; the ſame Law prevailing thro' all the Solar Syſtem. *p.* 57.

If a Primary Planet revolving round the Sun as its Centre carry round with him a Satellite which revolves alſo round the Planet; the Motion of this Satellite will be *accelerated* all the while it is moving from the Quadratures to the Syzygies, and *retarded* all the while it is moving from the Syzigies to the Quadratures: So that it will move *faſter* near either its Conjunction or Oppoſition, and *ſlower* near the Quadratures. The Figure of its Orbit will alſo be more *Curvilineal* in the Quadratures than in the Syzygies, and conſequently the Satellite will be or recede farther from the Primary Planet, in the Quadratures than in the Syzygies, ſo as that the Orbit will be an Ellipſis, whoſe Centre is the Primary Planet, and whoſe greater Axis lies at Right Angles to a Line drawn from the Sun; and the leſſer Axis is coincident with that Line. This Dr. *Gregory* demonſtrates in his *Aſtron. p.* 282, &c.

But if the Orbit of the Satellite Planet, inſtead of being a Circle be an *Ellipſis*, in whoſe *Focus* the Primary Planet is ſuppoſed to be placed, then will the greater Axis of this Elliptical Orbit, twice advance forward, *viz.* in the 2 Quadratures, and twice recede backward, *viz.* in the 2 Syzygies, of every Revolution of the Satellite round the Planet. *p.* 298.

In each Revolution of the Satellite round the Planet the *Apſides* will, for the moſt part, advance more forwards than they recede backwards, and by the Exceſs of this Progreſſion, will move *in Conſequentia*.

PLASTICE, or the *Plaſtick Art*, is the Art of making Figures of Men, Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Planets, &c. in Clay, &c. The Workmen are called *Plaſtæ*. It differs from Carving, becauſe here the Figures are made by *Addition* uſually, but in Carving always by *Subtraction* of what is ſuperfluous. It is now with us chiefly uſed in Fretwork Ceilings; but the *Italians* apply it to the Mantlings of Chimneys with great Figures.

PLAY. The Laws of Chance or the Proportion of Hazard in Play or Gaming is a Thing Mathematically computable, &c. For tho' it be uſually very uncertain in any Game depending on Chance, who ſhall win; yet it may, in moſt Caſes, be determined who hath the better of the lay, and what Advantage one hath above the other; (which if Gentlemen knew and conſidered, they would not, perhaps, venture their Money with Sharpers, and ſuch Wretches as make it their whole Buſineſs to *know* and *remember* the Odds in Gaming, as well as to practice moſt infamous Ways of Cheating by falſe Dice, ſlight of Hand, &c. But, I proceed to an eaſy Inſtance; tho' whether a Man ſhall throw 6 with one Die the firſt time be uncertain, yet how much it is againſt him, or how improbable that he doth not, may eaſily be determined. So likewiſe if another and I play at Tables or Back-Gammon, 3 up, and I am the firſt one; tho' it be uncertain, and can't be determined Mathematically who ſhall win; yet by thoſe Principles I can demonſtrate what the Advantage is on my Side, and how much the Value of my Expectation or Chance exceeds his.

A vaſt Variety of Queſtions about theſe Things will ariſe in Play, amongſt two or more Gameſters; in Order to the Determination of which, this muſt be premiſed as a Principle.

That the Value of any one's Chance or Expectation of Winning, is what would purchaſe the like Chance, Advantage or Expectation in a juſt or equal Game.

Thus if a Perſon ſhould, unknown to me, hide in one Hand 7 *s.* and in the other 3 *s.* tho' it be impoſſible for me to be certain which Number is in which Hand; yet I'm ſure 'tis an Advantage to me to have the Choice of which Hand I will take; and (as I ſhall ſhew below) this Advantage is worth five Shillings.

In order to which, I lay down this Propoſition.

Propoſition I.

Where there is an equal Chance for $a = 3$ *s.* and $b = 7$ *s.* the Value of my Expectation is $\frac{a+b}{2}$; or half the Summ of a and b.

To inveſtigate the truth of which Propoſition; ſuppoſe I would ſeek what the value of my Expectation is in this Caſe, let it in the Analytick way of Enquiry, be called x.

Then, by the general Axiom or Principle, If I had x, I were able in a fair and equal Game to purchaſe ſuch an Expectation again.

Suppoſe therefore I play with another on theſe Terms, that each of us ſhall Stake down x, and that the Winner ſhall give a to the Loſer: I ſay this is juſt and fair, and that I have an equal Chance, either to get a, if I loſe the Game, or to have $2x-a$ (that is, both the Stakes, ſubducting a) if I win. Now to make it an equal Game, this $2x-a$ muſt be $=b$, wherefore tranſpoſing a and dividing by 2, you will have this Equation $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, which gives x ſought.

Thus in Numbers, If I have an equal Chance of getting 3 *s.* or 7 *s.* then by this Propoſition my Expectation or Intereſt is worth 5 *s.* and 'tis certain, that having 5 *s.* I may have the ſame Chance; for if I play with another, and each of us Stake 5 *s.* with this Condition, that the Gainer ſhall pay the Loſer 3 *s.* This is an equal Way of Gaming; and 'tis plain, That I have an equal Chance to get or receive 3 *s.* if I loſe, or 7 *s.* if I win.

That is, if a Man will give me the Choice of 7 *s.* in one of his Hands, and 3 *s.* in the other, 'tis as good as giving me 5 *s.*

Propo-

Propoſition II.

Where there it an equal Chance of a, b, or c, the value of my Expectation is $\frac{a+b+c}{3}$, or one third of the Sum of a, b, and c.

Let x (as before) be the Value of my Expectation; then muſt x be ſuch, that I can purchaſe with it the ſame Expectation in a juſt and equal Game. Suppoſe the Conditions of the Game were, that of three Gameſters each of us ſtake down x, and I agree with one of them, to give him b if I win, and he doth the ſame by me; with the other I agree to give c, if I win; and he doth the ſame with me: I ſay, this is fair and equal Play; for here I have an equal Chance to get b, if the firſt win, c if the ſecond win; or $3x-b-c$ (that is, all the Stakes, deducting b and c) if I win my ſelf. Now to make the Game equal, $3x-b-c$ muſt be equal to a, wherefore $x=\frac{a+b+c}{3}$. And ſo on; if there had been an equal Chance for four Things as $a+b+c+d$, the Value of my Expectation will be $x=\frac{a+b+c+d}{4}$, &c.

Propoſition III.

Let the Number of Chances by which 13 $(=a)$ may happen to me, be $p=3$, and the Number of Chances by which $b=8$, falls to me be $q=2$, and ſuppoſing all the Chances to happen with an equal Facility; then, I ſay, the Value of my Expectation is $\frac{pa+qb}{p+q}$; that is, in Words, The Quotient ariſing from the Summ of the Products of both the Numbers a and b, when multiply'd into their Reſpective Chances p and q, and then divided by the Summ of thoſe two Chances. To prove which,

Suppoſe as before my Expectation to be x: If I have x, I ſhall be able to purchaſe with it the ſame Expectation again in an equal Game. For this I may take in as many Perſons to play with me as make up the Number of $p+q$; of which every one muſt ſtake x, Therefore the whole Stake will be $px+qx$, and every one plays with equal hopes of winning.

With as many of my Fellow-Gameſters as the Number q ſtands for, I bargain one by one, that which of them ſoever wins ſhall give me b; and if I win, I will do ſo by them. Then with the reſt of the Gameſters, whoſe Number is $p-1$ (that is, all the remaining Gameſters but thoſe expreſt by q, and my ſelf) I bargain, that whoever of them gains the Stakes ſhall give me a, and I agree to do ſo by them, if I win. 'Tis plain, that this is fair Play, no Man being injured. And in this Caſe I have q, Expectation to gain b; and $p-1$ Expectation to win a: And 1 Expectation (*viz.* If I win my ſelf) to gain $px+qx-bq-ap+a$; for if I win I muſt give b to each of the q Gameſters, and a to each of the $p-1$ Players; which makes $qb+pa-a$; if therefore $qx+bx-ba-ap+a$ were equal to a, I ſhould have p Expectations of a; (ſince juſt now I had $p-1$ Expectations of it) and q Expectations of b; and ſo I ſhould come juſt to my firſt Expectation; wherefore putting $px+qx-bq-ap+a=a$. By Reduction $x=\frac{ap+bq}{p+q}$. *Q. E. J.*

In Numbers, If I have 3 Chances for 13, and 2 Chances for 8, I ſay by this Rule my Expectation is worth 11.

For $13\times3=39$. and $8\times2=16$. and $39+16=55$, and $55-{}^{4}5=11$.

And if I have 11, I can eaſily ſhew that I may come to this Expectation: For, ſuppoſe I play with 4 others, each of which, as well as I, ſtakes 11; with two of theſe I bargain, that whoever of us wins ſhall give the others 8 a-piece; and then with the other 2, I agree, that the Winner ſhall give to the 2 Loſers of us 13 a-piece. Then 'tis plain, I have 2 Expectations to get 8, and 3 Expectations to get 13 (*viz.* if either I or any of the other two win) for in this Caſe I gain all the Stakes which make 55; out of which I muſt give the firſt two 8 a-piece, and the other two 18 a-piece, and ſo there remains 13 for my ſelf.

To apply theſe things to the ordinary Caſes of Play.

1. Suppoſe he that come firſt to Three be *up*, or *wins the Stake* between two Gameſters: And let me be *two* and he but *one*; *Query*, What is my Advantage? Or, if we leave off Play, what is my juſt Share of the Stakes?

The firſt Conſideration here is, how much each of us wants to be up; as ſuppoſe we play 3 up, and he be 1 and I 2; or if we play, firſt come to 20, and he be 18 and I 19 Games; in both theſe Caſes he wants 2 of being up and I want but one; The Queſtion is, what Advantage I have of the Lay? or what Proportion or the Stakes is due to me if we ſhould now leave off.

To find which, let us ſee what would happen if the Game went on: If I get the next Game, or End, I am up, and win the Stakes; which ſuppoſe you call $a=8$, but if he win 2, then he will be up as well as I, and ſo both our Lots are equal; and If we ſhould then divide, each of our Shares will be $\frac{a}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}a$.

But before we play that Game, if I am two and he but one, the Hazard, which of us ſhall win that Game, being equal, I have an equal Chance to get the whole Stake or the half; that is, a or $\frac{a}{2}$; for if I win the Game I have a, and if he win, my juſt ſhare of the Stake is $\frac{1}{2}a$.

Since therefore, before I begin this Game, I have an equal Chance to gain a or $\frac{1}{2}a$, the Value of my Expectation (by *Prop.* I.) is half the Sum of both thoſe Chances (*i. e.*) $\frac{a+\frac{1}{2}a}{2}=\frac{3}{4}a=6$. Now if I have $\frac{3}{4}a$ due to me as my Share, he can have but $\frac{1}{4}a$ due to him as his Proportion, ſo that if we play'd for 8 Pieces, and would draw Stakes when I am two and he but one, and if three be up, I muſt have 6 Pieces and he but 2 Pieces, and the Odds on my ſide is *Three to One*.

Another way thus; in

Caſe 1. The Deficiencies being 3, the Sett muſt be up in two Ends; wherefore take the Members of the 2d Power of $a+b$, and diſtribute them thus: Becauſe *A* wants but one of up, let all the Members, where there is one a or more, with their *Unciæ* be collected for *A*, and all where there's two b's (or bb and above) for *B*.

For

For *A*.	For *B*.
$1\,aa$	$1\,bb$
$2\,ab$	
3	1

Wherefore *A*'s odds to *B* is 3 to 1.

Or by ſimple Subtraction only, Let the Stake of each be 32 *s.* then if *A* wins the next Game he is up and hath the whole or 64 Shillings; but if *B* wins it, their Shares will be equal. *A* there might have ſaid, If *B* will leave off let him givo me the 32 Shillings. which I am ſure of, tho' he ſhould win the next Game; and ſince he will not venture for the other 32 *s.* let us divide it fairly between us; ſo *A* muſt have 16 *s.* more, which will make his Share in the whole 48 Shillings, and he muſt have only 16 Shillings.

'Tis the ſame odds, *i. e.* 3 to 1, that a Man throws not Pile twice together with one Piece, as that he throws two Piles the firſt throw with two Pieces.

For reckoning each Face of the Piece of Money for a Chance, like the Face of a Dye, 'tis plain, of the 4 Chances on the two Pieces, there is only *two Piles* for him, whereas there is 2 Croſſes, one Pile and one Croſs, and one Croſs and one Pile againſt him; each Piece having two Faces) that is, there is one for him and 3 againſt him.

Caſe 2. Suppoſe I want but one Game of up, and my Fellow-Player 3.

I conſider the State of our Caſe, if either my ſelf or he gain the next Game. If I win it I am up, and ſo have the Stake a; if he win it, he will then want two of being up, as I want but one. And then I ſhall be in the ſame State as was ſuppoſed in the Caſe before this; and my Share of the Stakes, if we ſhould divide fairly, is $\frac{3}{4}a$; wherefore before I threw I had an equal Chance for a or $\frac{3}{4}a$, and therefore (bv *Propoſition* I.) my Expectation is worth $\frac{a+\frac{3}{4}a=\frac{7}{4}a}{2}$: But if my Proportion of Expectation be $\frac{7}{8}a$, his can be but $\frac{1}{8}a$; and therefore my Odds is as 7 to 1.

Otherwiſe thus,

The Deficiencies being 4, the Sett muſt be up at 3 Games End: Then take the Members of the third Power of $A+B$ and diſtribute them thus:

For *A*,	For *B*,
$1a^3$	$1b^3$
$3aab$	
$3abb$	
7	1

Wherefore the Odds is as 7 to 1.

Here alſo by common Subtraction 'tis plain; That if *A* wins the Game he hath 64 *s.* but if *B* wins it, they are in the Condition mentioned in *Caſe* 1. That is, there is then 48 *s.* due to *A*; wherefore he might ſay, Give me that 48 *s.* that is due to me (for I'm ſure of it whether I win or loſe the next Game) and if you will leave off and not hazard the other 16 *s.* let us divide them equally; give me 8 *s.* more, which makes my Share 64 *s.* leaving yours but 8 *s.* wherefore *A*'s Advantage was 7 to 1.

Caſe 3. By this Method of Calculation you will find, that if I want but one of being up and he 4, the Odds on my Side is 15 to 1.

Caſe 4. Suppoſe I want 2 and he 3 Games of being up.

Then if I win the next, I ſhall want but one and he three. This State of the Sett is worth $\frac{7}{8}a$ by the laſt *Caſe*; but if he win, then each of us will want 2, and ſo our Chance is equal, and there is $\frac{1}{2}a$ due to each of us; wherefore I have an equal Chance to gain $\frac{7}{8}a$ or $\frac{1}{2}a$: But $\frac{\frac{7}{8}a+\frac{1}{2}a}{2}=\frac{11}{16}a$. wherefore, if we were to divide the Stakes juſtly, there is eleven 16ths due to me, and conſequently but 5 Sixteenths due to him; wherefore I muſt have eleven parts of the Stake, and he but five.

Otherwiſe thus;

Let *A* want 2 of up, and *B* want 3.

The Deficiencies 2+3 being 5, the Sett muſt be up in one Game leſs; *viz.* 4.

I take therefore the 4th Power of the Binomial $A+B$, *viz.* $a^4+4a^3b+6a^2b^2+4b^3a+b^4$, and diſtribute it thus;

Let all the Members where there are two a's be collected for *A*, and all thoſe where there are three b's for *B*.

A.	*B*.
$1a^4$.	$4b^3a$
$4a^3b$	$1b^4$
$6a^2b^2$	
11	5

Then adding all the *Unciæ* in each Collection together they will give the Chances and ſhew the Odds of *A*'s winning or being up before *B*, to be as 11 to 5.

And ſo on Univerſally.

As in *Caſe* the next, where *A* wants two and *B* wants four of up.

The Deficiencies being 6, the Sett will be up in one Game leſs, *viz.* 5. Taking therefore the *Unciæ* of the 5th Power of $a+b$ you will have

for *A*.	for *B* only
$1a^5$	$1b^5$
$5a^4b$	$5ab_4$
$10a^3b$	
$10a^2b$	
in all 26.	in all 6.

Wherefore the Odds is 26 to 6, or 13 to 3.

This Method by the *Uncia* of a ***Binomial*** was communicated to me by the Honourable ***Francis Roberts***, Eſq;

Caſe 5. Suppoſe I want 2 and he 4.

If I win next I ſhall want but one and he will ſtill want four; but if I loſe the next Game, I ſhall want 2 and he 3; wherefore by *Caſe* 3, 4. I have an equal hazard of gaining $\frac{15}{16}$ or $\frac{11}{16}$, and this by *Prop.* I. is worth $\frac{13}{16}a$; wherefore his Share is but $\frac{3}{16}a$, and therefore the Odds on my Side is 13 to 3.

N. B. Wherefore he that wants but 2 of up, when the other wants 4, is in a better State than he who wants but one when the other wants but two (as in *Caſe* 1. for his Expectation then is but $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{12}{16}a$, whereas now 'tis $\frac{13}{16}a$.

To carry this a little farther, Suppoſe 3 Men at play, and let the firſt and ſecond want but one Game of up; and the third want two.

To find the value of the Share of the firſt (in Caſe of a Diviſion of the Stakes) you muſt conſider what will happen if either he or any of the two other gain the firſt Game. If the firſt win he gets the Stake a, if the ſecond win the firſt hath Nothing; but if the third win, each would want a Game; ſo that $\frac{1}{3}a$ is each Man's Share:

Wherefore the firſt Man hath one Expectation to gain a, one to get nothing, and one for $\frac{1}{3}a$; which by *Prop.* II. is $\frac{a+0+\frac{1}{3}a}{3}=\frac{4}{9}a$. But the ſecond Man's Expectation was as good as that of the firſt, for he wanted alſo but one of up; wherefore his alſo is $\frac{4}{9}$ of a: But $\frac{4}{9}a+\frac{4}{9}a=\frac{8}{9}a$, and conſequently the Third's Share can be but $\frac{1}{9}a$; wherefore the Stakes being divided into 9 parts, the two firſt Men muſt have 4 a-piece, and the third muſt have one.

And after this manner you may proceed with any Number of Players; of which ſome want more and ſome leſs of the Setts of Games. If you go about to inveſtigate any one's Share, you muſt conſider what would be due to him, if either he or any one Gameſter ſhould win the next Game; and then, *adding all their Shares, and dividing the Sum by the Number of the Gameſters, the Quotient will be the Share you ſeek.*

Propoſition IV. *Problem.*

To find at how many Throws one may undertake to throw 6 with one Dye?

Caſe 1. If I undertake to throw ſix the *firſt time* tis plain there is but one Chance for me and 5 againſt me. Let the Stake therefore be a, then ſhall I have one Expectation to gain a, and 5 to gain Nothing; wherefore by *Prop.* II. $\frac{a+5 \text{ nothing,}}{6}$ (for 5 times Nothing is Nothing) $=\frac{1}{6}a$, is the Value of that Expectation, and conſequently my Antagoniſt muſt have $\frac{5}{6}a$; wherefore he ought to lay me 5 to 1.

Caſe 2. If I undertake to throw 6 at 2 Throws with one Dye, my Chance may thus be found;

If I throw 6 the firſt time, I have my Stake; if I do not, I have but one throw remaining; which (by *Caſe* 1.) is $=\frac{1}{6}a$; wherefore there are five Chances for my gaining $\frac{1}{6}a$, and but one for a; which (by *Prop.* II.) $=\frac{a+\frac{5}{6}a}{6}=\frac{11}{36}a$, the Chances againſt me then give my Fellow Gameſter $\frac{25}{36}a$, and conſequently, that I don't throw 6 at two Throws, is 25 to 11.

Caſe 3. By the ſame Method of Calculation you will find that I don't throw 6 at three times is 125 to 91, a little more than 4 to 3.

Caſe 4. That I do throw it at 4 times is 671 to 625, a little more than an even Wager.

Caſe 5. That I do it at 5 times, is 4651 to 3125, *viz.* almoſt 3 to 2.

Caſe 6. That I do it at 6 times, is 31031 to 15625, almoſt 2 to 1.

The Solution of this Problem and of the following one I had alſo from the Honourable *Fr. Roberts*, Eſq; Thus,

In how many times, with a ſingle Dye, may one undertake to caſt Six?

The Chances of one Dye being 6, I make 6 the Numerator of a Fraction, and the Chances againſt my throwing 6 being 5, I make that the Denominator; and by Conſequence, the *Denominator ſubducted from the Numerator leaves the Chances which are for me.*

Now I ſay, that the Number of Throws requir'd muſt be the Index of that Power of $\frac{6}{5}$, which makes the Numerator at leaſt double to the Denominator; for by that Means the Chances againſt me being ſubducted, a *Majority* will remain for me.

Throws			$6 \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{6}{5}$	
1	makes it	5 agſt. me.	1 for me	
2		25	11	that is 36—25
3		125	91	216—125
4		625	671	1296—625

Wherefore at 4 Throws I have ſomething the Advantage: And ſo you may proceed on as far as you pleaſe.

Problems of this Nature are very expeditiouſly ſolved by the *Logarithms*, as in this Example.

In how many times, with ſix Dice, may one undertake to throw all Sixes?

All the Chances on 6 Dice being the 6th Power of 6; that is, 46656, let x be the Number of Throws required.

x2 | 1 | $\frac{46556^{x}}{46655} > 2$. that is, this Fraction when raiſed up to the Power of x muſt have its Numerator above double of the Denominator; or by the *Logarithms.*

2 | $0.00000931x > 0.30103000$.

3 | Wherefore dividing one by the other, it will follow, that $x > 32334$.

4 | And conſequently $x = 32335$.

Now without the Logarithms, (which ſolve this in a few Minutes) a Man's Life would ſcarce ſerve to go thro' the Operation; for $\frac{46656}{46655}$ muſt be raiſed up to the 32335th Power, which would make a Row of Figures almoſt a Quarter of a Mile in Length.

Propoſition V. *Problem.*

To find at how many times one may throw 12 with only two Dice.

Caſe. 1. 'Tis plain, the firſt Throw, the Caſtor hath but one Way to throw it, and 35 Throws to miſs it; wherefore by *Prop.* II. his Expectation is but $\frac{1}{36}a$.

Caſe 2. He that undertakes it at twice, if he throw 12 the firſt time gains a; if not, he hath but one Throw more for it; and that is worth but $\frac{1}{36}a$, by the former Caſe; wherefore there is but one Chance for him for 12 at the firſt Throw, and 35 Chances againſt him: So that he hath 1 Chance for a and 35 for $\frac{1}{36}a$, which by *Prop.* II. is worth $\frac{71}{1296}a$, and there will be againſt him $\frac{1225}{1296}a$. which is above 16 to 1.

Omitting then the Chances of doing it at three Throws, let us find the Hazark or Odds of doing it at 4 Throws.

If he that undertakes to throw 12 at 4 Throws do it the firſt or ſecond Throw, then he hath a; if not, there remains two other Throws againſt him; which by the former Caſe are worth $\frac{71}{1296}a$. But for the ſame Reaſon in his two firſt Throws, he hath 71 Chances for a, againſt 1225 Chances which will loſe it; wherefore at firſt he hath 71 Chances for a, and 1225 which give him $\frac{71}{1296}a$; which by the 2d *Propoſition* is worth $\frac{1500625}{1679610}a$.

And thus if you purſue all the Caſes (ſaith the ingenious Author of the Laws of Chance, *p.* 38, 39.) you will find that he that undertakes to throw 12 with two Dice at 24 Throws, has ſome Diſadvantage of the Lay, as he that engages to do it at 25, hath ſome Advantage.

Propoſition VI.

After the ſame manner may be found, that you may undertake to throw two Sixes at ten Throws of one Dye, or with one Throw of ten Dice.

Propoſition VII.

If I play with another but one Throw with two Dice, ſo that if 7 comes up I win the Stake, if 10 he gains it; what is the Odds, and how much of the Stakes would belong to me if we draw?

Of the 36 Chances on the two Dice, there are 6 which will give me 7, 3 which give me 10, and conſequently 27 other Chances which give me neither, and which equals the Game; in which Caſe there is due to each of us $\frac{1}{2}a$; but if none of the 27 ſhould happen, I have 6 Chances to gain a and 3 by which I may get Nothing; which, by *Prop.* II. is $\frac{2}{3}a$ in Value. So I have 27 Chances for half a and 9 Chances for $\frac{2}{3}a$, which (by *Prop.* II.) $= \frac{13}{24}a$ for me, and $\frac{11}{24}a$ for him.

Prop. VIII.

If I were playing with another, *by turns*, with two Dice, ſo that if I throw 7 I win, and if he throw 6 he wins, and he hath the firſt Throw; What is the Proportion of my Hazard to his?

Suppoſe I call the Value of my Hazard x, then if the Stakes be a, his Hazard will be $a-x$.

Then whenever 'tis his Turn to throw, my Hazard is x; but when it is my Turn, the Value of my Hazard is greater.

Suppoſe I then call it y. Now becauſe of 36 Throws on two Dice, there are 5 which will give him 6, and 31 which bring it again to my turn to throw; I have 5 Chances for nothing and 31 for y, which (by *Prop.* III.) is worth $\frac{31}{36}y$. But at firſt I ſuppoſed my Hazzard to be x, wherefore $\frac{31}{36}y=x$, wherefore $\frac{36}{31}x=y$. I ſuppoſed likewiſe when it was my Turn to throw, that the Value of my Hazard was y: But then I have 6 Chances which give me 7, and conſequently the Stake; and 30 which give my Antagoniſt the Dice; that is, make my Hazard worth x. So I have 6 Chances for a, and 30 for x; which by *Prop.* 3. is worth $\frac{6a+30x}{36}$, but by the Suppoſition, that is $=y=\frac{36}{31}x$, and therefore $\frac{6a+30x}{36}=\frac{36}{31}x$; and by Reduction $x=\frac{31}{61}a$, which is the Value of my Hazard; wherefore his muſt be $\frac{30}{61}a$, and conſequently my Chance to his is as 31 to 30.

In the Book above-mentioned, called *The Laws of Chance*, you will find the Advantages and Diſadvantages of the ſeveral Chances at *Hazard, Raffling, Whiſt*, &c. this Way computed.

Propoſition IX. *Probl.*

To find in any Number of Games the Value of the Firſt.

Suppoſe *A* and *B* play ſo that he that wins the firſt 9 Games ſhall have the Stakes, and *A* hath won one of the 9 already; if they leave off, how much of *B*'s Money is due to *A*.

To find this, take the firſt 8 even Numbers, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and multiply them continually, that is, the firſt by the ſecond, and then the Product ariſing thence multiply by the third, &c. Take alſo the firſt 8 odd Numbers, and do ſo by them. The Product of the even Numbers will be a Denominator, and that of the odd ones a Numerator of a Fraction; which Fraction will expreſs the Quantity of *B*'s Money due to *A* on his winning the firſt of the 9 Games.

Suppoſe only 4 Games up, of which *A* is one: Take the three firſt even Numbers, as 2, 4, 6, and multiply them continually, they will make 48; the three firſt Numbers 1, 3, 5, ſo multiply'd make 15: Therefore there is due in this Caſe to *A*, $\frac{15}{48}$, or $\frac{5}{16}$ of *B*'s Money; wherefore, if each had ſtaked 16 Shillings, there would be a Crown due to *A* beſides his own Stake of 16 Shillings.

Propoſition X. *Probl.*

To find the Value of his Hazard who undertakes at the Firſt Throw to caſt Doublets with any aſſigned Number of Dice.

In two Dice, 'tis plain, that to avoid *Doublets*, every one of the *Six* different Throws of the firſt Dye, can only be combined with *Five* of the Second; becauſe one of the Six is of the ſame kind, and therefore will make Doublets.

For the ſame Reaſon, the 30 Throws of 2 Dice which are not Doublets, can only be combined with four Throws of a third Dye, and with but 3 Throws of a fourth Dye.

Wherefore in General this will be the *Series.*

$$\frac{6\times5\times4\times3\times2\times1\times0,\ \&c.}{6\times6\times6\times6\times6\times6\times6,\ \&c.}$$

The Under *Series* is the Summ of all the Chances; and the Upper, the Number of Changes againſt him who undertakes to throw Doublets.

Each *Series* muſt be continued to ſo many Terms, as are the Number of Dice. *V. gr.* If one ſhould undertake to throw Doublets, the firſt Throw with four Dice, his Adverſary's Hazard is $\frac{5\mathrm{x}5\mathrm{x}4\mathrm{x}3}{6\mathrm{x}6\mathrm{x}6\mathrm{x}6}=\frac{360}{1296}=\frac{5}{18}$, and he hath $\frac{13}{18}$: So that 'tis 13 to 5 that he throws Doublets the firſt time with 4 Dice.

In Seven Dice, 'tis eaſie to ſee the Chances againſt the Undertaker are nothing, becauſe then there muſt neceſſarily be Doublets.

Propoſition XI.

If I have *p* Chances for *a* ; *q* Chances for *b* ; and *r* Chances for *c* : I ſay, my Expectation is worth $\frac{ap+bq+cr}{p+q+r}$, that is, in Numbers, ſuppoſing $p=2 . a=3 . q=4 . 5=b . 1=r . c=9$; the Value of my Hazard is $\frac{2\times3+4\times5+1\times9.}{7}=5$. For call my Expectation *x*, then *x* muſt be ſuch, as having it, I am able to purchaſe as good a Hazard again, in a juſt and equal Game. Suppoſe the Law of the Play were this, that I playing with ſo many others, as with my ſelf, make up the Number $p+q+r$; with as many of them as the Number *p* repreſents, I make this Bargain, that whoever wins ſhall give me *a*, and I will do ſo to each if I win : With thoſe repreſented by the Number *q*, I bargain to have *b* if any of them win, and to give *b* to each of them if I win my ſelf ; and with the reſt of the Players, whoſe Number is $r-1$, I agree to give or to receive *c* after the ſame Manner. Now all being in an equal Probability to gain, I have *p* Chances to get *a*, *q* Chances for *b*, and $r-1$ Chances to get *c*, and one Chance, *i. e.* when I win my ſelf, to get $px+qx+rx-ap-bq-rc+c$. which if it be ſuppoſed equal to *c* then I have *p* Chances for *a*, *q* Chances for *b*, and *r* Chances for *c* (for juſt now I had $r-1$ Chances for it) therefore if $px+qx-rx-ap-bq-rc+c=c$: Then is $x=\frac{ap+bq+cr}{p+q+r}$ as it ought to be.

By this Theorem all the Chances at *Hazzard* may eaſily be calculated. Vid. *Laws of Chance, p.* 87.

PLEAS *of the Sword. Placita ad Gladium.* In 1 *H.* 3. *Ranulph* the 3d. Earl of *Cheſter* granted to his Barons of *Cheſhire* an ample Charter of Liberties ; *Exceptis Placitis ad Gladium ſuum pertinentibus.* The Reaſon of which was, that *William* the Conqueror gave the Earldom of *Cheſter* to his Kinſman *Hugh* (commonly called *Lupus*) Anceſtor to this Earl *Ranulph*, *Tenere ita Libere per Gladium, ſicut ipſe Rex Willhelmus tenuit Angliam per Coronam.* And conſonant hereunto, in all Indictments for Felony, Murder, *&c.* in that County Palatine, the Form was anciently, *Contra Pacem Domini Comitis, Gladium & Dignitates ſuas.*

PLEBANIA, *Eccleſia plebaniania*, is a Mother-Church which hath one or more ſubordinate Chapels.

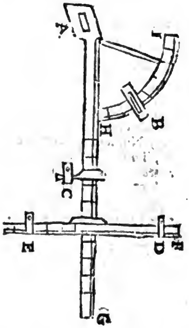
PLEBANUS, was ſometimes the Title of a Rural Dean, becauſe the Deanaries were formerly affixed to the *Plebaniæ*, or chief *Mother Churches* within ſuch a Diſtrict, which at firſt was uſually Ten Pariſhes. Sometimes it ſeems to have been uſed for a Pariſh-Prieſt of ſuch a large Mother-Church as was exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary, and therefore he had the Authority of a Rural Dean committed to him by the Archbiſhop, to whom the Church was immediately ſubject.

PLEBISCITUM, in the *Roman* Law, was whatever was enacted by the Common People, at the Requeſt of the Tribune, or ſome other plebeian Magiſtrate.

PLEURA, is a double Membrane, which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax* ; it ariſes from the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and aſcends on each ſide upon the Ribs, to the middle of the *Sternum*. It is fixed to the *Perioſteum* of the Ribs, and to the internal intercoſtal Muſcles, and it covers the Midriff. Its Side towards the Cavity is ſmooth and equal, but that which is fixed to the Ribs is rough.

PLOW, an ancient Inſtrument, tho' now not much uſed at Sea, mentioned in the former Volume ; and its Deſcription is thus given by Sir *Jonas Moor* in his Navigation.

There is firſt, a *Staff*, as A L G, on which a ſmall Arch, as H I, and a Croſs, as E F, are fitted together with three Vanes, as A an Horizontal Vane, B a Shade Vane, and C a Sight Vane, which is moveable upon the *Staff*.



In order to make an Obſervation of the *Sun's* Altitude with this Inſtrument, you muſt fit on the Horizon-Vane, and then you may place the Shade Vane to any Degree of Altitude in the Diviſions of the Arch, ſo it exceed not the Altitude to be obſerved, nor be above 10 Degrees (which a little Practice will ſoon enable you to gueſs readily at :) for in both theſe Caſes the Diviſions on the *Staff* are deficient. Then put on the Sight-Vane, hold up the Inſtrument, and turn the Back of the Arch to the Sun, and move the Sight-Vane on the *Staff* backwards and forwards, till the Shade of the upper Edge of the Shade-Vane fall on the upper part of the Slit of the Horizon-Vane ; and that at the ſame time, looking thro' the Sight-Vane, you can ſee the Horizon thro' the Horizon-Vane ; for then will the Summ of the Degrees on the Arch and on the Staff be the Altitude, allowing for the Height above the Horizon and for Refraction. For the Height above the Horizon they uſually allow 6 or 8 Inches.

PLOW-*Land, Carucata*, was formerly as much arable Land as one Plow could plough up in one

Year. This in the Beginning of the Reign of *Rich.* I. was accounted at 60 Acres; and in the 9th of *Rich.* I. 100 Acres is allowed for a Plow-Land. And this Meaſure was very different according to Time and Place.

PNEUMATICAL *Experiments*, are ſuch as are made in the exhauſted Receiver of the Air Pump, in order to diſcover the ſeveral Properties of the Air and its Influence on other Bodies. Of theſe you may find great Variety in Mr. *Boyle*'s Works, and in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; and thoſe made with great Accuracy and Care.

PNEUMONICA *Vena.* See *Vena Pneumonica*, in this Vol.

POCKET *of Wooll*, is the Quantity of half a Sack. 3 *Inſtit. Fol.* 96.

POINTS *of the Compaſs.* See *Compaſs* and *Rhumbs.*

POLEINE, was a kind of Shoe with a picked Point turned up at the Toe: Theſe firſt came into Faſhion in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and by degrees came to be of that exceſſive Length, that in *Richard* the Second's Time, they were ty'd up to the Knees with Silver or Gold Chains, according to the Dignity of the Wearer. They were forbidden by *Edward* the Fourth, in the fifth Year of his Reign, under a great Penalty, to be worn ſo very long; but they were not quite diſuſed till the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth.

POLITICAL *Arithmetick*, is the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Publick Revenues, Taxes, Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, or whatever relates to the Power, Strength, Riches, &c. of any Nation or Common-wealth. Of this Nature ſeveral Diſcourſes have been publiſhed; as Sir *William Petty's Political Arithmetick, Grant*'s *Obſervations on the Bills of Mortality*; Capt. *Haley*'s on thoſe of *Breſlaw* in *Sileſia*; Dr. *Davenant*'s Diſcourſes of Trade, &c. From theſe kinds of Inquiries and Computations, Sir *William Petty* hath advanced, that the Land of *Holland* and *Zealand* is not above 1000000 of Acres, whereas that of *France* is above 80,000000, and yet thoſe Places are near a third part as rich and as ſtrong. That the Rents of Lands in *Holland* to thoſe of *France*, are about 7 or 8 to 1. That the People of *Amſterdam* are $\frac{2}{3}$ of thoſe of *Paris* or *London*, which don't differ, he ſaith, above a 20th part from one another. That the Value of the Shipping of *Europe* is about 2 Millions of Tuns; of which the *Engliſh* have 500000, the *Dutch* 900000, the *French* 100000, the *Hamburghers, Danes, Swedes*, and *Dantzickers*, have 250000, and *Spain, Portugal*, and *Italy*, &c. about as much. The Value of the Goods exported from *France* into all the Parts is ſuppoſed Quadruple to what is ſent into *England* alone, and conſequently in all about 5000000. What is exported out of *Holland* into *England*, is worth 3000000; and what is exported thence into all the World, is 18000000. The Money yearly raiſed by the *French* King (in Peace) is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ Millions Sterling; and all *Holland* and *Zealand* pay about 2100000 *l.* and all the Provinces together about 3000000. That the People of *England* are about 6000000; their Expence at 7 *l. per Annum* a Head, 42000000. The Rent of the Lands about 8 Millions, and the Profits of the Perſonal Eſtate as much. The Profits of all the Labour of the People 26000000. In *Ireland* the People amount to about 12 Hundred Thouſand. The Corn ſpent in *England*, at 5 *s.* per Buſhel Wheat, and half a Crown Barley, is worth Ten Millions *per Annum*. The Navy of *England* (then) required 36000 Men to man it; other Trade of Shipping about 48000 Men to manage it. In *France*, to manage the Shipping Trade, he reckons then but 15000 Men. The whole People of *France* he accounts about 13000000 and an half; and thoſe of *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*, all together, to be 9 Millions and an half. In the King of *England*'s Dominions are about 20000 Church-men; and in *France* above 270000. In our whole Dominions above 40000 Seamen, in *France* not above 10000. In *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and all other Dominions belonging to us, there was then about 60000 Tun of Shipping; which is worth about 4 Millions and a half of Money. The Sea-Line round *England, Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the adjacent Iſlands, is about 3800 Miles.

In the whole World about 300,000000 of People, and not above 80 Millions with whom the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have Commerce. The Value of the Commodities traded for in the whole, not above 45000000. The Manufactures of *England* in the whole, exported from *England*, amount to about 5000000 *per Ann.* Lead, Tin, and Coals, 500000 *l. per Ann.* The Value of the *French* Commodities (then) brought into *England*, did not exceed 1200000 *l. per Ann.* The whole Caſh of *England* in current Money was then about 6000000 *l.* and at 6000000 of Souls, allowing each to ſpend 7 *l. per Ann.* the whole Expence will be 42000000, that is, about 800000 *l.* a Week. The Rent of Houſes in *England* was then about 4000000 *l. per Annum.*

Dr. *Davenant* alſo in his Diſcourſes on the publick Revenues and Balance of Trade of *England*, ſhews the great Uſe of Political Arithmetick in all the Conſiderations about the Revenues and the Management of our Trade; he gives ſome good Reaſons why Sir *William Petty's* Number above-mentioned are not entirely to be rely'd upon, and therefore advanced others of his own, which are founded upon and ſupported by the Obſervations of the ingenious and induſtrious Mr. *Gregory King*. Some of the Particulars of which, that are moſt uſeful, are theſe: That the Land of *England* is 39 Millions of Acres. The Number of People, according to this Account, is *now* about 5545000 Souls, they increaſing about 9000, every Year, Allowances being made for Plagues, &c. Wars, Shipping, and the Plantations. The People of *London* he reckons at 530000. Thoſe in the other Cities and Market Towns in *England*, at 870,000, and thoſe in the Villages and Hamlets at 4100000. The yearly Rent of the Land he accounts to be 10,000000. That of the Houſes and Buildings 2,000000 *l. per Ann.* The Produce of all kinds of Grain he reckons to be worth 9,075000 *l.* in a Year of moderate Plenty. The Rent of the Corn Land annually 2,000000 *l.* and the neat Produce above 9,000000. The Rent of the Paſture Meadows, Woods, Foreſts, Commons, Heaths, &c. 7,000000. The Annual Produce by Cattle, in Butter, Cheeſe, and Milk, he thinks, is about 2,500000. The Value of the Wooll yearly ſhorn, about 2,000000: Of Horſes yearly bred, about 250000. Of the Fleſh yearly ſpent as Food, about

bout 3,350000. Of the Tallow and Hides about 600000. Of the Hay yearly conſumed by Horſes, about 1,300000 ; of Hay conſumed by other Cattle, 1,000000.

Of the Timber yearly felled for Building 500000 *l.* Of the Wood yearly ſpent in Firing, *&c*, about 500,000 *l.* The Land of *England* to its Inhabitants is now about 7¼ Acres *per* Head. The Value of the Wheat, Rye and Barley neceſſary for the Suſtenance of *England* amounts to at leaſt 6,000000 of Pounds Sterling *per An.* The Value of the Woollen Manufacture made here is about 8,000000 *l. per Ann.* and our Exports of all Finds of the Wollen Manufacture do amount to above 2,000000 *l. per An.* The annual Income of *England* on which the whole People live and ſubſiſt, and out of which Taxes of all kinds are paid, is now ſince the War about 43,000000*l.* That of *France* 81,000000, and that of *Holland* 18,250000 *l. &c,*

The Ingenious Capt. *Halley*, Geometry Profeſſor in *Oxon*, hath made a very exact Eſtimate of the Degrees of the Mortality of Mankind, drawn from curious Tables of the Births and Burials at the City of *Breſlaw*, the Capital of *Sileſia*, with an Attempt to aſcertain the Price of Annuities upon Lives from thence. This is Publiſhed in *Philoſ. Tranſ. N.* And in the *Miſcellanea Curioſa*, Vol. I. From a Table which he hath there calculated he derives the following Uſes. 1. To find the Proportion of Men able to bear Arms in any Multitude ; which he reckons from 18 to 56 Years old ; and accounts about ¼ of the whole. 2. To ſhew the differing Degrees of *Mortality* (or rather of *Vitality*) in all Ages ; by which Means he finds the Odds there is, that any Perſon of any Age doth not die in a Year's Time, or before he attain ſuch an Age. 3. To ſhew at what Number of Years, 'tis an even Lay that a Perſon of any Age ſhall die ; and finds for Inſtance, that in an even Lay, that a Man of 30 Years of Age lives between 27 and 28 Years. 4. To regulate the Price of Inſurance upon Lives : And, 5. The Valuation of Annuities on Lives. 6. How to value two or three Lives after the ſame Manner. And from the whole he makes two very good Obſervations. 1. How unjuſtly we complain of the Shortneſs of our Lives, for it appears, one Half of thoſe that are born don't live above 17 Years. 2. That the Growth and Increaſe of Mankind is not ſo much ſtinted by any Thing in the Nature of the Species, as it is from the curious Difficulty moſt People make of venturing on the State of Marriage. And therefore Celibacy ought to be every Way diſcouraged by all wiſe Governments ; and thoſe who have numerous Families of Children, to be countenanced and encouraged by good Laws, *(i. e.)* ſuch as the *Jus Trium Liberorum*, among the *Romans*, &c. See on this Subject alſo *Grant's Obſervations on the Bills of Mortality* ; who reckons that there are 39000 ſquare Miles of Land in *England*.

That in *England* and *Wales* there are 4600000 Souls.

That the People of *London* are about 640000 ; one fourteenth of the People of *England*.

That *England* and *Wales* are about 10.000 Pariſhes.

In *Dublin* (then) 30000 People.

That there are 25 Millions of Acres in *England* and *Wales, viz.* about 4 Acres to every Head.

That but 64 out of 100 of the Children born are living at 6 Years old.

That but 40 of 100 are alive at 16 Years End.
But 25 out of 100 at 26 Years End.
But 16 out of 100 at 36 Years End.
But 10 out of 100 at 46 Years End.
But 6 out of 100 at 56 Years End.
But 3 out of 100 at 60 Years End.
But 1 out of 100 at 76 Years End.
That *London* doubles itſelf in about 64 Years.

Sir *William Petty* alſo in his Diſcourſe about *Duplicate Proportion*, tells us, that 'tis found by Experience, That there are more Perſons living between 16 and 26 than of any other Age : And laying down that as a Suppoſition : He infers, *That the Square Roots of every Number of Mens Ages under 16,* (whoſe Root is 4) *ſhews the Proportion of the Probability of ſuch Perſon's reaching the Age of 70 Years.* v. gr. 'Tis 4 Times more likely that one of 16 Years of Age lives to be 70, than a Child of 1 Year old. 'Tis thrice as probable, That one of 9 Years lives to 70, as ſuch a new-born Child, *&c.*

That the Odds is 5 to 4, that one of 25 dies before one of 16 Years.

That 'tis 6 to 5 (ſtill as the Square Roots of the Ages) that one of 36 Years old dies before one of but 25 Years of Age. And ſo on according to any declining Age to 70 ; compared with 4.6 : Which is nearly the Root of 21, the Law Age.

The above-mentioned Mr. *Halley*, in his Obſervations on the *Breſlaw* Bills of Mortality, ſaith ; That 'tis 80 to 1, a Perſon of 25 Years of Age doth not die in a Year.

That 'tis 5 ½ to one, a Man of 40 lives 7 Years ; and that one of 30 may reaſonably expect to live 27 or 28 Years.

And ſo great a Difference is there between the Life of Man at different Ages ; that 'tis 100 to 1, one of 20 lives out a Year ; and but 38 to 1, that one of 50 doth ſo. Whence, and from ſome other Obſervations, with great Pains he computed the following Table, ſhewing the Value of Annuities for every 5th Year of Life to the 70th.

A Table *of the Value of Annuities.*

Age.	Years Purchaſe.
1	10 . 28
5	13 . 40
10	13 . 44
15	13 . 33
20	12 . 78
25	12 . 27
30	11 . 72
35	11 . 12
40	10 . 57
45	9 . 91
50	9 . 21
55	8 . 51
60	7 . 60
65	6 . 54
70	5 . 32

POLLARDS, were formerly a kind of Spurious Coin uſed in *England*, but theſe, as alſo Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leaonies, and Steepings have been long ſince diſuſed. See *Matt. Weſt. in Anno.* 1299. *p.* 413. 2 *Inſt. fol.* 577. and *Plowden, fol.* 469.

PONTON: The late invented *Ponton* is a Boat of *Tin* or rather *Latten*, eight Yards long and two broad, having a large Ring at each Corner: When the Army marches it is laid on a Carriage, and drawn by five Horſes. Each Boat hath an *Anchor*, and *Cable*, and *Baulks*, and *Cheſts* belonging to it, The *Baulks* are ſeven Yards long and about five or ſix Inches ſquare: The *Cheſts* are Boards joined together by Wooden Bars about a Yard broad and four Yards long. When theſe *Pontons* are to be uſed, they are ſlipp'd into the Water, and placed about two Yards aſunder, having a ſtrong Rope running through the Rings, which is faſtened on each Side the River you would paſs over, to a Tree, Stake, &c. The Baulks or Beams are laid acroſs the Boats at a due Diſtance, and the Cheſts upon them; and theſe are joined cloſe to make a Bridge, over which Foot, Horſe, and even a Train of Artillery may paſs.

PORES. Sir *Iſ. Newton* in his *Opticks* ſhews, that Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed. Water is 19 times lighter and conſequently *rarer* than Gold; and Gold is ſo rare as very readily and without the laſt Oppoſition to tranſmit the Magnetick *Effluvia*, and eaſily to admit Quick-ſilver into its Pores, and to let Water paſs through it; for a Concave Sphere of Gold hath, when filled with Water and ſolder'd up, upon preſſing with great Force, let the Water ſqueeze through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall Drops like Dew, without burſting or cracking the Gold, as he was informed by an Eye-witneſs. Whence we may conclude, that *Gold hath more Pores than ſolid Parts*, and by Conſequence, that *Water hath above* 40 *Times more Pores than Parts*. And he that ſhall find out an Hypotheſis to ſolve how Water can be thus *rare*, and yet not be capable of Compreſſion by Force, may doubtleſs by the ſame Hypotheſis make Gold and Water, and all other Bodies, as much rarer as he pleaſes.

So that Light may find a ready Paſſage thro' tranſparent Subſtances, there being open and free Space ſufficient for ſuch a Paſſage. We find that the Magnet tranſmits its Vertue without any ſenſible Diminution or Alteration, through all cold Bodies that are not Magnetick, as Gold, Silver, Braſs, Glaſs, Water, &c. The gravitating Power of the Sun (if you will explain it Mechanically) is tranſmitted entire through all the vaſt Planetary Bodies, ſo that with an equable Force it acts thro' all their Parts, even to their very Centres; *i.e.* according to the Quantity of Matter in each Part. The Rays of Light, let 'em be either Bodies actually coming to us from the Sun, or only Motions or Impreſſions upon the *Medium*, move in Right-Lines, and are hardly ever, unleſs by great Chance, reflected back again in the ſame Right-Line after their Impingence on Objects; and yet we ſee that Light is tranſmitted to the greateſt Diſtances thro' Pellucid Bodies, and that in Right-Lines. Now how Bodies ſhould have *Pores* ſufficient for theſe Effects is hard to conceive, but yet not impoſſible. For Sir *Iſ. Newton* hath ſhewn, That the Colours of all Bodies ariſe from their Particles being of ſuch a determinate Size or Magnitude: (See *Colours.*) Wherefore if we conceive thoſe Particles to be ſo diſpoſed, as that there is as much of Poroſity or Space interſperſed between them as the Quantity of theſe Particles amounts to. And in like Manner, if you ſuppoſe theſe Particles to be compoſed of others much leſs, and that theſe have as much interſperſed Vacuity as their Quantity amounts to; and ſo on till at laſt you come to ſolid Particles without any Pores: Then if in any Body there be 3 (for Inſtance) of theſe Sizes of Particles, and that the laſt be of the *ſolid* or leaſt Sort; that Body will have 7 Times as much Vacuity as Solid Matter. If you ſuppoſe 4 ſuch Degrees or Sizes of Particles, and that the laſt and leaſt be ſolid; the Body will have 15 Times as much *Pores* as *Solidity*. If you imagine any Body to have 5 ſuch Degrees or Sizes of Particles, it will have 31 Times as much Space as Solidity interſperſed: And if it have 6 ſuch Sizes of Particles as before, it will have 63 Times as much Vacuity as Solid Matter, and ſo on. And perhaps in the wonderful Confirmation and Fabrick of Natural Bodies there may be other Proportions of Space to Matter to us wholly unknown, whence 'tis poſſible there may be yet far greater Quantities of Vacuity interſperſed in Bodies.

PORTA or *Vena Portæ*: Dr. *Keil* in *Animal Secretion*, p. 36, 37, &c. thinks that he hath found out the true Uſe of this *Vein*, (of which you have a large Deſcription in Vol. I. under *Vena Portæ*) which is, that the Bile being to be mixed with the Chyle as it comes out of the Stomach into the *Duodenum*, could no where be ſo conveniently ſecerned from the Blood, as where the Liver is placed: But if all the Branches of the *Cæliack Artery* carried all the Blood to the Liver, from which the Gall was to be ſeparated; it is evident, conſidering the nearneſs of the Liver to the Heart, and the inteſtine Motion of the Blood, that ſo viſcid a Secretion as the Gall is, could never have been formed in the Blood, and conſequently could never have been ſecreted by any Gland in that Place. In this Caſe Nature is forced to alter her conſtant Method of ſending the Blood to all the Parts of the Body by the Arteries. Here ſhe forms a *Vein*, (which is no Branch of the *Cava*, as all the others are) and by it ſhe ſends the Blood from the Branches of the Meſenterick and Cæliack Arteries, (after it hath paſſed thro' all the Inteſtines, Stomach, Spleen, Call, and Pancreas) to the Liver. By this extraordinary Contrivance the Blood is brought a great way about before it arrives at the Liver; and its Celerity is extremely diminiſhed; ſo that all the Corpuſcles which are to form the Bile, may have ſufficient Time to attract one another, and unite before they come to the ſecerning Veſſel. And thus, ſaith he, have we found out the true Uſe of the *Porta*; which he confirms afterwards, by ſhewing what Nature doth further in Proſecution of the ſame Deſign; in increaſing the Cavities of all the Arteries as they divide, and that as the Trunk of the Meſenterick Artery bears a leſſer Proportion to its Branches than the *Aorta* does to its Branches; ſo the Branches of the Meſenterick Artery are likewiſe leſs in Proportion to their *Conjugate Veins* than the *Aorta* is to the *Vena Cava*. The deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta* below the Emulgents is to the *Vena Cava* at the ſame Place, as 324 is to 441. But a Branch of the *Meſenterick* Artery is to its correſponding Branch of the *Porta* as 9 to 25: And therefore the Blood in the Branches of the *Porta* moves above 177 Times Slower than it does in the Trunk of the *Meſenterick* Artery, and then only upon the Account of the Increaſe of the Diameters of the Veſſels. So neceſſary is it to abate the Rapid Inteſtine Motion of the Blood, which would otherwiſe hinder the Coaleſcence of the Particles for the Formation of the Ball.

PORTABLE *Barometer*. See *Barometer*.

PORTFIRE, is a Compoſition of Meal, Powder, Sulphur and Salt-Petre drove into a Caſe of Paper, but not very hard; 'tis about 9 or 10 Inches long, and is uſed to fire Guns and Mortars inſtead of Match.

PORTREVE, is the Title for the Chief Magiſtrate in ſome Sea-Coaſt Towns: And *Cambden* in his *Brit.* ſaith, the Chief Magiſtrate of *London* was ſo called in *William* the Conqueror's Time, as appears by a Charter of his to this City. In *Richard* the Firſt's Time, the City was governed by two Bailiffs appointed by the King; but preſently after King *John* granted them a Mayor for their yearly Magiſtrate.

PORTIFORIUM, was formerly an Enſign or Banner, which was provided in all Cathedral and moſt Parochial Churches, to be ſolemnly carried in the Front of any Proceſſion.

PORTMANNIMOTE, ſometimes hath been uſed for *Portmote*, which ſee.

PORTMOTE, is a Convention or Meeting of the Inhabitants of a Port or Burgh, in which ſome Cuſtomary Duties were anciently paid to the Lord of the Fee.

PORT-NAILS, are ſuch Nails as are uſed to faſten the Hinges to the Ports of Ships.

PORTOISE, aboard a Ship, is the ſame with *Portlaſt*, or the *Gunwale*; and as they ſay *the Yard is down a Portlaſt*, when it lies down on the Deck, ſo for a Ship to *ride a Portoiſe*, is to ride with her *Yards a Portlaſt*, or ſtruck down on the Deck.

PORTRAITS, is the Painters Word for Pictures of Men and Women (either Heads, or greater Lengths) drawn from the Life; and the Word is uſed to diſtinguiſh this kind of Face-Painting (as it is often called) from Hiſtory-Painting.

PORTSOKNE, the *Soke* or Liberties of any *Port*; *i. e.* City or Town.

POST, in the Art Military, is uſed for any ſort of Ground or Place, whether fortified or not, where a Body of Men can make a Stand, fortify themſelves, or be in a Condition to fight an Enemy; and therefore they ſay the *Poſt* was relieved, the *Poſt* was quitted, the *Poſt* was taken Sword in Hand, *&c.* A Spot of Ground ſeized by a Party to ſecure the Front of an Army and to cover the Poſts that are behind, they call an *Advanced Poſt*: And the *Advance Guard* or the *Right* of the 2 Lines of an Army, *&c.* they call the *Poſt of Honour*.

POSTNATI, are ſuch as were born in *Scotland* after the Deſcent of that Crown to K. *James* I. And it was reſolved in the 7th Year of that King's Reign by all the Judges, that ſuch Perſons *are no Aliens* in *England*. But the *Ante-Nati* or ſuch as were born in *Scotland* before that Time, were Aliens as to the Time of their Birth.

POUND, *Libra*, contains 12 Ounces; and tho' now it ſignify 20 *s.* when applied to Money, which is but the 3d part of a Pound in Weight, yet it is becauſe 20 *s.* did heretofore (with us) weigh a full Pound Troy or 12 Ounces, each of theſe Ounces contained ſo many *Solidi* or Shillings, and ſo many *Denarii* or Pence, as they who govern'd the Money Matters thought fit, ſometimes more, ſometimes fewer. The old Saxon Pound did contain 48 Shillings, and each Shilling contained 5 *d.* ſo that the *Libra Anglo-Saxonica* contained 240 *d.* When the Pound was reduced 'tis hard to tell exactly, but in *W.* the Conqueror's time it contained 20 *s.* ſometimes the Pound was compoſed of 12 Ounces or *Oræ*, and then the *Ora* was 20 *d.* and ſometimes of 15 Ounces or *Oræ*, and then the *Ora* was 16*d.* But tho' either of theſe may be taken for the *Shilling*, yet generally it was 20 *d.* and this was the Value of the Ounce in the *Libra Denariorum* and the *Libra Sterlingorum*, which are the ſame. See *Chro. Preſcioſum*.

POWER *of the County*, See *Poſſe Comitatus* in Vol. 1.

POWERS *Mechanick*, of theſe there are 5 uſually accounted, the *Lever*, the *Balance*, the *Wedge*, or inclined *Plane*, *Screw* and the *Pulley*. About theſe Powers (the Nature of which you will ſee under thoſe Words, or the *Latin* Names) there are ſome Univerſal Laws agreed on, which it would be well for Mechanicks, Engine-Makers, *&c.* to have in Readineſs in their Minds, leſt ſome ſuch impoſſible Whims as the *Perpetual Motion*, &c. ſhould get Poſſeſſion of their Heads.

RULE I.

The Moving Forces or Powers are to the Weight to be moved, reciprocally, as the Space paſſed by the Weight, is to that paſſed by the Power.

Thus in the Windlace *Axis in Peritrochio*, &c. the Circle or Part of ſuch a Periphery, which the Power moves, is to the Periphery of the Axis of the Cylinder reciprocally as the Weight to the Power.

And in Pulleys 'tis plain that the Ropes are ſhortened in Proportion to the Elevation of the Weights.

RULE II.

The Power or moving Force, and the Weight are reciprocally proportional to their Velocities.

RULE III.

The ſame Force which can lift (ex. gr.) 100 lb. the height of 2 Feet; will raiſe 200 lb. the height but of one Foot.

PRAGMATICK *Sanction*, is a Term in the Civil Law for a Letter written to a Corporation, or any Publick Body, by the Emperour, in anſwer to their Requeſt to enquire or know the Law of him. But if this Letter be ſent only to particular Perſons who have conſulted him in the like Caſe, 'tis called a *Reſcript*.

PRÆAMBLE, *Proœmium*, in the Law-ſenſe, is the Beginning of an Act of Parliament, *&c.* and as it were a Key, to open the Intent of the Makers of the Acts, and the Miſchiefs deſign'd to be prevented or remedied by the ſame.

PRÆBEND. See *Prebend*, in Vol. 1.

PRÆMUNIENTES, are Writs ſent to every particular Biſhop to come to Parliament, *Præmunientes, or warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons within his Dioceſs, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Dioceſs.*

PRECARIA, the ſame which *Bedrep, Binddagg* or *bidendag*, a days Work; which the Tenants of ſome Manners are bound by their Tenure to do for their Lord in Harveſt: See the great Book of the Cuſtoms of the Abbey of *Battel*, Tit. *Apeldarham.* fol. 60.

PRECEPTORIE, or *Commanderie.* As the larger Monaſteries had formerly their remote Country Cells which were Subordinate to the Motherhouſe of Religion; ſo the Knights Templars and Hoſpitalars ſent part of their Fraternity to ſome country Cell, which was govern'd by a Perſon whom they called a *Præceptor* or *Commander*: And thence the Place was called a *Præceptorie* or *Commandrie*: and all theſe were Subject to the Prime Body, who had their Principal Seats in *London. Kennet's Paroch. Antiqu.* Sixteen of theſe Præceptories we have the Names of; *viz. Creſſing Temple, Balſhall, Shengay, Newland, Tevely, Witham, Temple-Brue, Wallington, Rothely, Ovennington, Temple-Combe, Trebigh, Ribſtan, Mount* St. *John, Temple-New Sum, and Temple-Church.*

PRECIPE *quod Reddat*, is a Writ of a great Diverſity both in its form and uſe: For which See *Ingreſſus* and *Entry.* This form is extended as well to a *Writ of Right* as to other Writs of *Entry* or Poſſeſſion. Tis called ſometimes a *Writ of Right Cloſe* as a

PRECIPE *in Capite*, where it iſſueth for the Tenants holding of the King in Chief as of his Crown, and not of him, as of any Honour, Caſtle or Mannor. Sometimes alſo 'tis called *a Writ of Right Patent*, as when it iſſues out of the Chancery *Patent*; i.e. open to any Lords Court for any of his Tenants deforc'd againſt the Deforcer, and muſt be determined there.

PRECONTRACT, is a Contract (uſually underſtood of Marriage) which was made before another Contract, and conſequently as far as 'tis contrary to and inconſiſtent with, annuls the latter.

PRE-EMPTION, was formerly allowed to the Crowns Purveyor, to have the firſt buying of all Corn, other Proviſions, &c. before others. See 12 Car. c. 24.

PRE-FINE, (in Law) is that Fine which is paid on Suing out the *Writ of Covenant.*

PREMUNIRE. See PRÆMUNIRE.

PREPOSITUS *Villæ*, ſome will have to be the Conſtable of a Town, or Petit Conſtable. Tis alſo ſometimes uſed for a *Reeve*: For others ſay in our Old Records, it ſignifies the *Reeve* or *Bailiff* of the Lord of the Mannor who is ſometimes called *Serviens Villæ.* But by the Laws of K. *Henry.* I. the Lord anſwered for the Town where he was Reſident: Where he was not preſent his Deputy or Seneſchal was reſponſible if he were a Baron. But if neither of them could be preſent, then the *Præpoſitus & quatuor de unaquq; villa*, the *Reeve* and 4 of the moſt Subſtantial Inhabitants were Summoned in.

PRESBYTERIUM, the *Presbytery*; The Choir or Chancel of a Church; ſo called becauſe that Place was appropriated to the Biſhops and Prieſts; and other Clergy, while the Laity were confined to the *Nave* and Body of the Church, *Cowel's Interpreter.*

PRESIDENT, in a Legal Senſe, is the Crowns Lieutenant in a Province or Function: As the preſident of *Wales, York, Berwick*; of the King's Council, &c.

PRESSURE; by this Word ſome Philoſophers, addicted to the Carteſian Hypotheſis, mean a kind of *Motion which is impreſſed upon and propagated through a Fluid Medium.* And by this they would explain all the Phænomena of Light and Colours, as well as of many other Effects; by certain new *Modifications* which do there happen to the *Rays* of Light, as they are uſually called. But as our Excellent Sir *Iſ. Newton* ſhews, (p. 307 of the Latin Edition of his Opticks) this is a Miſtake.

For if Light (for Inſtance) conſiſted only in *Preſſure*, propagated without Actual Motion, it could not therefore agitate and warm ſuch Bodies as Reflect and Refract it: And if it conſiſted in an *Inſtantaneous Motion*, or one propagated to all Diſtances in an Inſtant; as ſome have advanced; there would be required an Infinite *vis* or Force, to produce that Motion, every Moment, in every Lucent Particle. And if Light conſiſted either in *Preſſure*, or in Motion propagated in a *Fluid Medium*, whether inſtantaneouſly or in Time, it muſt from thence come to paſs, that it ſhould inflect itſelf *in umbram.* For *Preſſure* or Motion in a *Fluid Medium* cannot be propagated in *Right Lines*, beyond any Obſtacle which ſhall hinder any Part of the Motion; but will inflect and diffuſe it ſelf every Way into thoſe Parts of the Quieſcent Medium which lie beyond the ſaid Obſtacle.

Thus the Force of Gravity tends downward, but the *Preſſure*, which ariſes from that Force of Gravity tends every Way with an Equable Force: And with equal Eaſe and Force, is propagated in Crooked Lines as in Straight. Waves on the Surface of Water while they ſlide by the Sides of any Large Obſtacle, do inflect, dilate and diffuſe themſelves by Degrees, into the Quieſcent Water lying beyond the Obſtacle. The Waves, Pulſes, or Vibrations of our Air in which Sounds conſiſt, do manifeſtly inflect themſelves, tho' not ſo much as the Waves of Water; for the Sound of a Bell or of a Cannon, can be heard over a Hill, which intercepts the Sonorous Object from our Sight: And Sounds will be propagated as eaſily thro' *Crooked Tubes*, as thro' *Straight*: But Light is never obſerved to go in *Curve Lines* nor to inflect it ſelf *in Umbram.* For the fixed Stars do immediately diſappear on the Interpoſition of any of the Planets, as well as ſome Parts of the Suns Body, by the Interpoſition of the *Moon, Venus* or *Mercury.*

PREST *Money*, from the French *Preſt, ready*; is Money given to Soldiers when they are *Preſt*: And binds ſuch as receive it to be *ready* at Command at all Times appointed by their Officers.

PREST *Sail*: A Ship at Sea is ſaid to *carry a Preſt Sail*, when ſhe carries all that ſhe can poſſibly Croud: Which is ſometimes done in giving Chaſe to an Enemy: But 'tis a dangerous Experiment and ought not to be tryed often, leſt a Ship ſhould over-ſet, or bring her Maſts by the Board, in which latter Caſe ſhe will become a Prey to the Enemy.

PRESTATION *Money*, was according to ſome, a Sum of Money paid by the Arch-Deacons to the Biſhops annually *pro Exteriori Juriſdictione ſ.* But others ſay it was a *Subſidium Charitativum*, which in reaſonable Cauſes a Biſhop might require of his Clergy.

PRETENSED *Right* or *Title*: *Jus Prætenſum*; where one is in Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, and another who is out, claims it and ſues for it. Here the *Pretenſed* Right or Title, is ſaid to be in him who doth thus Claim or Sue.

PREVARICATION, In the Civil Law, is where an Informer colludes with the Defendant, and ſo makes only a feigned Proſecution.

PREVENTER *Rope*, in a Ship, is a ſmall Rope uſed to ſecure the Ties, ſo that if one Part ſhould break, the other may not run thro' the Ram-head. See *Ropes* in Vol. I.

PRICK-*Poſts*, in a Building, are ſuch as are framed into the *Breaſt-Summers* between the principal Poſts for ſtrengthning the Carcaſe of the Houſe.

PRIDIAL *Services*. See Services.

PRIMAGE, is a Duty due to the Mariners and Sailors for the loading of any Ship at the ſetting forth from any Haven. *Anno* 32. *H.* 8. *c.* 14. which in ſome Places is a Penny in the Pound: In others Sixpence for every Pack or Bayl, *&c.* according to the Cuſtom of the Place.

PRIMES, are the firſt larger Diviſions of the ſingle Number on *Gunter's* Line of Proportion, whoſe next Subdiviſions are called Tenths, *&c.* See *Line of Proportion.*

PRIMÆ VIÆ. See *Viæ Primæ.*

PRIMITIÆ, *Firſt-Fruits*: In our Law, the Profits, after Avoidance, of every ſpiritual Living as rated in the King's Books, for one Year.

PRINCIPAL *Poſts*, in any wooden Building, are the Corner Poſts, which are tennanted into the Ground Plates below, and the raiſing Plates above, *i. e.* into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINTING. There is a Diſpute between the Towns of *Harlem* in *Holland*, and *Mentz* in *Germany*, about the Invention of this noble Art.

The *Harlemers* ſay, that *Laurenzs Janzs Koſter* of *Harlem*, was the firſt Inventer of *Printing*, *A. D.* 1430. But that at firſt he uſed only wooden Blocks or Plates, (like thoſe uſed in *China* and ſome other Eaſtern Countries, where that kind of Printing hath been much longer in Uſe, and perhaps gave the firſt Hint to our Manner of Printing now in Uſe;) tho' after ſome Time he left thoſe off, and cut ſingle Letters in Steel, which he ſunk into Copper *Matrices*, and fitting them into Iron Molds, caſt ſingle Letters of Metal in theſe *Matrices.*

They ſay alſo, that his Companion *John Guttenburgh* ſtole his Tools away while he was at *Church*, and with them went to *Mentz* in *Germany*; where ſetting his ſtolen Inſtruments to work, he claim'd the firſt Invention of this Art before *Koſter* did his.

To prove this, they ſay that one *Rabbi Joſeph*, a Jew, in his Chronicle, mentions a printed Book that he ſaw at *Venice* in the Year 5288, according to the Jewiſh Account, and of ours, 1428, as may be ſeen in *Pet. Scriverius.*

But notwithſtanding all this, and alſo what they ſay further of a Book entituled *De Spiegel*, which they ſhew printed at *Harlem* in *Dutch* and *Latin*, tho' without Date; but they pretend it to be the firſt that ever was printed: Notwithſtanding this, ſays *Moxon*, *Guttenburgh* of *Mentz* is more generally taken for the Inventer of Printing, than *Koſter* of *Harlem.*

Dr. *Wallis* ſaith, this *Art* was firſt invented about the Year 1460, and was practiſed in *Germany* immediately, but whether firſt at *Mentz* or *Harlem*, he determines not. He ſaith the Book which bears the Repute of being the firſt that ever was printed, is *Tully's Offices*; which was printed in the Year 1465 or 1466; for the Copy of it in the *Bodleian* Library in *Oxon*, diſagrees a Year with that in the Library of C. C. College there. In that Book in the *Bodleian* Library, is a Note written which mentions one *Johannes Fauſtus*, as Coadjutor to *Guttenburgh*, as alſo *Peter Scheffer*, on the ſame Account; and this *Scheffer*, *Joh. Arnoldus in Libello de Chalcographiæ Inventione*, makes the Inventer of the *Matrices.* Theſe three work'd together a while, and then parted.

There is alſo another Note written in a later Hand, in the ſaid Book, which refers the firſt Invention of *Printing* to the Year 1453; but moſt to the Year above-mentioned by Dr. *Wallis*, *viz.* 1460.

Next to theſe two Places of *Mentz* and *Harlem*, it ſeems to have been practiſed firſt at our Univerſity of *Oxon* in *England*: For K. *H.* 6. and *Thomas Bouchier*, then *A. B.* of *Canterbury*, ſent *Wm. Turner*, Maſter of the Robe, and *Wm. Caxton*, Merchant of *London*, over to *Harlem* to learn this Art, who privately prevailed with one *Frederic Corſeles*, (an Under Workman) for a Sum of Money to come over hither; who did ſo, and at *Oxford* ſet up the Art of Printing, before it was uſed any where elſe, except in *Mentz* and *Harlem.* And there is a Treatiſe, ſaid to be of S. *Jerom*, (becauſe found in his Works) but in Reality of *Ruffinus* on the Creed, printed at *Oxon* in a broad Octavo, in the Year 1468, which is but 3 Years after the Edition of *Tully's Offices* at *Mentz*; and perhaps is one of the firſt Books printed on Paper, for that of *Tully* was on Vellum. Soon after this, *Caxton* (who firſt brought it, as is ſuppoſed, to *Oxford*) promoted it to *London*; which *Baker* in his Chronicle ſaith was about 1471: But *Moxon* in his Art of Printing ſaith, he had not ſeen any Books printed at *London* before 1480; about which Time it was received in *Italy*, *Germany*, *&c.*

In *Philoſ. Tranſactions*, *N.* 288, and 310, there is this further Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Art of Printing.

Boxhornius Schrevelius, and other Authors ſay, That *Koſter* could not, nor did he in Fact print ſo large a Book as the *Speculum Salutis*, without gradual Improvements; and his firſt Eſſays were on ſmall and looſe Leaves of Paper before he attempted whole Books.

In the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*, are two Books, and in that of *Bennet Coll.* in *Cambridge* is another very ancient printed Book, printed only on one Side of the Paper; the whole wrought, or caſt on Wood, nor ſet or compoſed with Printing Letter, and printed with Writing-Ink; which do ſufficiently ſhew that they were done when this Art was in its Infancy, and are very probably the Work of *Koſter*; but they are without Date or Printer's Name.

Koſter had an Aſſiſtant whoſe Name was *John Fuſt*, or as ſome write him *Fauſt* or *Fauſtus*; from whom he took an Oath of Secrecy, as *Schrevelius* tells us, but *Fuſt* ran away with *Koſter*'s Tools and Materials, and in ſome time ſet up a *Printing-Preſs* at *Mentz*, where he was aſſiſted by his Servant *John Scheffer*, a young Man of a good Genius, and who afterwards married his Daughter, and became his Partner. They tell a Story alſo of *Fuſt*'s going to *Paris*, but whether before or after he ſettled at *Mentz*, is uncertain, and offering there a great number of printed Bibles to Sale, as if they were Manuſcripts: But the *French* conſidering the Number of theſe Books, and their exact Conformity one to another throughout the whole, to a Line, a Word, a Letter, nay even to a Point, and that the beſt of Book-writers could not be thus exact, forc'd the Secret out of him, by either actually indicting him for a *Magician*, or threatning him at leaſt ſo to do; and this 'tis ſaid gave Riſe to the Story of Dr. *Fauſtus*.

And 'tis probable about this Time many printed Books were ſold up and down for *Manuſcripts*.

'Tis not certain in what Year *Fuſt* and *Scheffer* began firſt to work at *Mentz*. But *Schrevelius* ſaith, *Fauſtus* (as he calls him) printed *Alexandri Doctrinale cum Petri Hiſpani Tractatibus, A. D.* 1442. And *Lambetius in Comment. de Biblioth. Cæſ. Lib.* 2. *p.* 988. ſaith, that he brought from *Inſpruck* to the Imperial Library at *Vienna*, a *Pſalter* printed on Parchment by *Fuſt* and *Scheffer*, 1457. And ſoon after this Date many Books were printed, which are ſtill in Being: as the *Durandus* in the Library of *Baſil*, printed 1458. *Johannis Johannenſis Catholicon*, in his Majeſty's Library, printed 1460. The Latin Bible of 1462 in the *French King's* Library, all before the *Tully's Offices* above-mentioned; which was not printed till 1465 or 1466. The firſt Book printed here in *England*, was the *Ruffinus*, printed at *Oxford* 1468, as was ſaid before. But they practiſed the Art earlier in other Countries; and in particular, it was uſed at *Rome* in the Palace of *Maximi, A. D.* 1455, by *Conrad. Sweynheim*, and *Arnold Pannartz*, both *Germans*, and who continued Printers there many Years after, as *Martellinus* in his *Roma Sacra* affirms.

Some think that Paper, (made of Linnen Rags) was firſt made at *Baſil*, by ſome Greeks, who fled out of their Country after *Conſtantinople* was ſackt, *A. D.* 1452; and this in Imitation of the Cotton Paper uſed in the *Levant*. Certain it is the Cotton Paper hath been of very ancient uſe in the Eaſt; there being in the Bodleian Library an Arabick Manuſcript (among thoſe the Univerſity bought of Dr. *Huntingdon*) written in the 427th year of the *Hegira*, which is *A. D.* 1049, on this Paper; and ſome there are without Dates, which ſeem older.

And as for the Linnen-Rag-Paper, it muſt be much older than 1452; for in the Archives of the Library of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, there is an Inventory, on our Paper, of the Goods of *Henry Prior* of *Chriſt's Church* there, that is in the 20th Year of *Edw.* 3. which is *A. D.* 1346. and in the *Cotton Library* are ſeveral Writings, on our Paper, as high at leaſt as the 15th of *Edw.* 3.

Some think the *Rolling-Preſs* was invented by *Lipſius*; but there is a printed Book in the Bodleian Library, (placed *Laud. p.* 138.) being a *Miſſale ſecundum uſum Eccleſ. Herbipolenſis*, (i. e. *Wurtzburgh*) in *Germany*. At the Beginning of this Book is an Inſtrument of *Rodulfus* the *A. B.* of this Church, containing the Reaſons of the Publication of this *Miſſale*, and inſtead of a *Seal*, there is annexed a Print engraven of the Arms of the See, &c. very finely done (for that Time, for 'twas before *Durer*) and on which are evident Marks of the *Preſſure* by the *Plate*, with ſome Touches of Ink at the Edges, &c. which all that have ſeen it judge to be plain Marks of its being done or wrought off in a *Rolling-Preſs*. And there are ſufficient Reaſons to prove that this Book is as ancient as 1481.

Mr. *Bagford* thinks we had not the firſt Hint of Printing from the Chineſes, of whom we had no Knowledge hardly, when this Art was invented: But rather from *Old Medals, Seals*, &c. and the Letters on them. But if it be certain, as it ſeems to be, that Cards are as old as *H.* 6. nothing ſeems to give a better Hint to the Invention of Printing than Card-making, as is evident by the firſt Specimen of *Printing* at *Harlem*; and by thoſe Books above-mentioned in the Bodleian Library, and that of *Bennet-College* in *Cambridge*.

The cutting of the Molds or Blocks for making our Playing Cards, is after the ſame Manner as that of the old Books firſt printed at *Harlem*. They lay a Sheet of wet or moiſt Paper on the Form or Block, being firſt lightly bruſhed over with Ink made of *Lamp-Black* mixt with Starch and Water. Then they rub it off with a round Liſt with their Hand, which is done with great Expedition. They colour the Court Cards by the help of ſeveral Patterns or *Staneſiles*, as they call them; being Card-Paper cut thro' with a Penknife for every Colour, as *Red*, &c. (for at the firſt Printing, the Card hath only a meer Out-line.) Theſe Patterns are painted with Oil-Colours to keep them from wearing out by the Bruſhes; for they lay it upon the Picture, and by ſliding a Bruſh that is full and looſe over the Pattern, it fixes the Colour into the cut Holes, and leaves it on the Print that is to be a Card; and ſo they go thro' with all the Colours on the Cards: This very probably was the Way of their firſt printing at *Harlem*, as might have been diſcovered before this, if they had conſider'd that the *Great Letters* in our old *MSS.* (of 900 Years old) are done by the Illuminators, after this of *Card-making*.

The next Form of Printing in *Harlem* was by cutting whole Forms in Wood from *MSS.* exactly written, and without Pictures. Such perhaps was the *Donatus*, which might bear Date about 1450; ſome ſay, 1440. This appears plain, ſaith Mr. *Bagford*, from Copy Books which we have ſeen printed at *Rome, Venice, Switzerland*, and *England*, as high as 1500.

The third way of Printing was with *ſingle Types* made of Wood; but who invented this is not known; it was at firſt eſteemed ſo great a Rarity, that the Printers carried about their Letters in Bags at their Backs, and got Money at great Mens Houſes by printing the Names of the Family, Epitaphs, Songs, and other ſmall Pamphlets.

The fourth Improvement of this noble Art was the Invention of *Single Types* made of Metal: which is owing to *Peter Scheffer*, above-mentioned, firſt Servant, and then Son-in-law to *Fauſtus*, who work'd at *Mentz*. Sometimes you have the Names of theſe two Men printed at the End of their Books, and ſometimes not; ſometimes with *Dates* as high as the Year 1457, and as low as 1490.

As for *John Guttenburgh*, who by many Authors is ſaid to be the firſt Inventor of Printing, we cannot find one Book with his Name and Printing.

As the firſt *Harlem* Printing was only a Book with Pictures, and the Impreſſion taken off with a Liſt coiled up, as our Card-makers do now uſe; ſo when they came to uſe *ſingle Types*, they made uſe of ſtronger Paper, with Vellum and Parchment, and then the *Preſs* was firſt uſed; tho' afterwards much improved; as was their *Printing-Ink*.

Rolling-Preſs-Printing was not uſed in *England* till K. *James* I. and then brought hither from *Antwerp* by our induſtrious *John Speed*.

As to the Art or Practice of *Printing* it ſelf, 'tis ſo uſeful to the Common-wealth of Learning, to have it better underſtood by Authors and Editors of Books than it uſually is, that I ſhall here give a full a full but ſuccinct Account of the whole Matter from Mr. *Moxon*'s Mechanick Exerciſes of Printing; and from what I could collect from my own Obſervation, or get by Information.

The principal Officer in this Affair is called the *Maſter Printer*: Who contrives or finds a Room or Rooms, for ſetting up what they call a *Printing Houſe*; or who furniſhes a *proper Place*, with all Tools and Inſtruments uſed in Printing.

And firſt he muſt conſider what Number of *Preſſes* and *Caſes* he ſhall want that his Room may be proportionate to his Number. They uſually allow about 7 Foot ſquare on the Floor, for each *Preſs*: And for every *Frame* of *Caſes*, which holds 2 pair of *Caſes*, *viz.* a pair of *Roman* and a pair of *Italick*, five Foot $\frac{1}{2}$ in Length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Breadth; tho' they contain but 2 Foot and 9 Inches: But then Room enough will be left to paſs freely between the Frames.

The *Caſes*, muſt be ſo placed that the Light may fall to the left Hand of the *Compoſitor*; or elſe his Hand will interpoſe between the Light and his Eyes, and ſo ſhadow or obſcure the Letter he is to take up.

The *Preſſes* alſo muſt be ſo placed as that the Light may fall from a Window right before the *Form* and *Tympan*.

The *Correcting Stone*, or *Stones* muſt alſo ſtand againſt a good Light; and as near as can be in the Middle of the Room, if there be but one, that the ſeveral *Compoſitors*, may come the better to it.

In ſome Corner of the Room with a Sink under it, muſt the *Lee Trough* and *Rinſing Trough* be placed; or in ſome other Place if there be Room enough.

The *Diſtributing Frame*, ſtands alſo pretty near the Middle of the Room; and round about the Sides *Neſt Frames* may be placed to hold the *Caſes*, that lie out of preſent Uſe; and the *Letter Boards*, with *Forms* ſet on them; that both the *Caſes* and the *Forms*, may be the better ſecured from running to *Pye*.

Having thus contrived his Room or Rooms to the beſt Advantage; it is to be next furniſhed with its proper Materials as *Letter*, *Caſes*, *Preſſes*, *Chaſes*, &c. of which next in Order.

Of *Letter*.

The Printer muſt be provided with a good *Fount* as they call it, or *Found* of *Letter*, and of all *Bodies*: For moſt Printing Houſes have all theſe that Fellow, except the two firſt: And the *Dutch* (and I believe the *French* of late) have ſeveral other *Bodies*, and we have one more, which is ſometimes uſed in *England* which they call a *Small Pica*: But this differs but little from the *Pica*.

Theſe *Bodies*, are commonly *caſt* with a *Roman*, *Italick*, and ſometimes an *Engliſh Face*: But the Printer hath alſo ſome Bodies with *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, *Greek*, and with the Muſick Face: As alſo Characters Mathematical, Chymical, Algebraical, &c. The following Table ſhews the Names and *Sizes* of theſe ſeveral *Bodies*: Or what Number of each Body is contained in a Foot.

Pearl	148	
Nompareil	150	
Brevier	112	
Long Primer	92	
Pica	75	contain'd in a Foot.
Engliſh	66	
Great Primer	50	
Double Pica	38	
Two Lined Engliſh	33	
Great Cannon	$17\frac{1}{2}$	

In the Choice of his *Letter*, a Printer hath great Scope to ſhew his Judgment and Skill as to their Shape, &c. and I think in the whole, the Preference muſt be given to the *Dutch Types* or *Letters*: But be their Shape what it will, the Letters muſt be deep cut, that they may print clear, laſt longer, and be leſs ſubject to entertain *Picks*. They muſt alſo be deep ſunk in the *Matrices*, leſt the Bottom Line of a Page ſhould *Beard*; and the *Beard* muſt alſo be well cut off by the *Letter Founder*.

There muſt be provided alſo *Braſs Rules* of about 16 Inches long; for the *Compoſitor* to cut into ſuch Lengths as his Work requires: Theſe *Rules* muſt be exactly *Letter high*; for if they are much to high they cut thro' the Paper, Tympans, and Blankets: And if but a little ſo, their *Shoulder* or *Beard* will *print black*; and they will alſo bear the *Platten* off the *Letters* that ſtand near them, ſo that thoſe *Letters* will not Print at all; and if they be too *Low*, then the *Rules* themſelves will not Print. Theſe Rules muſt alſo be ſtraight all their whole Length: Their Edges of equal Breadth and neither too thick nor too thin: and the *Braſs* ſhould be very well *Planiſhed*, that it may be Stiff and Strong.

Of *Caſes*.

What they call a pair of *Caſes* is an *Upper* and a *Lower one*: They are uſually both of equal Length, Breadth and Depth: *viz.* 2 Foot 9 Inches long, one Foot 4 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about one Inch $\frac{1}{4}$ deep beſides the bottom Board. Theſe *Caſes* are encompaſſed about with a *Frame* about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch broad; that the Ends of the ſeveral Partitions may be let into the Subſtance of the Frame: but the hithermoſt Side of the Frame is about $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch higher than the other Sides, that when either the *Galley*, or another pair of Caſes are ſet upon them, the Bottom edge of the *Galley*, or of theſe *Caſes* may ſtop againſt that higher Frame and not ſlide off. Both *upper* and *Lower Caſe* have a thick Partition about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch broad; but the Diviſions for the ſeveral *Boxes* of the *Upper* and *Lower Caſes* are not alike: For each half of the length of the *Upper Caſe* is divided into 7 equal Parts, and its Breadth into 7 alſo; ſo that the whole makes 49 Boxes. But the 2 half Lengths of the Lower Caſe are divided each into 8 equal Parts, and its Breadth into 7: And yet not throughout ſo neither, but the Lower Caſe hath 4 ſeveral Sizes of Boxes.

Theſe *Caſes* ſhould be placed in good ſubſtantial *Frames*; which ſhould be ſo placed with an *eaſy Declivity*, that the *Compoſitor* may the better ſee and come at his Letters.

Of the *Galley*.

Theſe *Galleys* are of different Sizes according to the Page to be compoſed. They are commonly made of 2 Flat wainſcot Boards each of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Inch in Thickneſs: The uppermoſt to ſlide in Grooves of the Frame cloſe down to the undermoſt. The 3 Sides of the Frame are fixed faſt and ſquare down on the upper Plain of the undermoſt Board, to ſtand about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the height of the Letter above the Superficies of the *Slice*.

The Sides of the Frame muſt be broad enough to admit of a pretty many good ſtrong *Oaken Pins* along the Sides, to be drove hard into the bottom Board, and almoſt quite through the Sides of the Frame, that the Frame may be firmly fixt to it;

but they muſt not be *glewed*; becauſe the Compoſitor may have ſometimes Occaſion to wet the *Page* in the *Galley*.

Of the *Correcting Stone.*

This Stone is made of *Marble*, *Purbeck*, or any other Stone that may be made flat and ſmooth: It ſhould be capacious enough to hold two Chaſes or more; that the *Compoſitor* on Occaſion, may ſet ſome Pages by on it ready to *Impoſe*, tho' two Chaſes lie on the Stone: So that it may be about 2 Foot broad and 4$\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long. It muſt be placed on a ſtrong Frame like a Table about 3 Foot one Inch from the Ground or Floor.

Of *Letter Boards* and *Paper Boards.*

Letter Boards, are to lay the Letters on, and are oblong Squares; about 2 Foot long, 18 Inch. broad and 1 an $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick: Theſe ſhould be made ſtrong, and clampt on the under ſide within about 4 Inches of either End with Pieces of about 2 Inches ſquare as well to keep them from warping, as that the *Compoſitors* may eaſily take them to remove them. *Paper Boards* are only to ſet Heaps of *Paper* on, and to preſs the *Paper* with.

Of Furniture, Such as

Head-ſticks, &c. muſt be made of dry Wainſcot that they may not ſhrink when the Form ſtand by; they are Quadrate High, Straight, and of an even Thickneſs all their Length: and both theſe and *Side-ſticks* are called *Riglet*, if they are not above an Inch in Thickneſs.

Side-ſticks, and *Foot-ſticks*, are of the ſame height with the *Head-ſticks*; the latter ſerving to determine the Breadth, at Bottom and Top; as the *Side-ſticks* do the length of each *Page*.

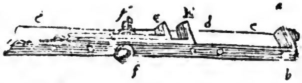
Gutter-ſticks, are uſed to ſet *between Pages*, on either Side the Croſſes, as in $8^{vos.}$ $12^{mos.}$ $16^{mos.}$ and Forms upwards.

There are *Quoins* alſo uſed to lock up the *Forms*, or wedge them ſo cloſe together (with a *Mallet* and *Shooting-ſtick*) both on the Sides and Head and Foot of the *Page*, that every *Letter* bearing hard againſt every other *Letter*, the whole *Form* may *Riſe*, as you will ſee hereafter. The *Shooting-ſtick*, ſhould be of Box, and is of a wedge-like Shape and of about 6 Inches long.

There is alſo a *Dreſſing-block*, uſually made of Pear Tree, about 3 Inches ſquare and an Inch high; its uſe is by being run over the Face of the *Form*, and gently knockt there with the Head of the *Shooting-ſtick*, to preſs down ſuch Letters, as may happen to ſtand higher than the reſt.

Of the *Compoſing Stick.*

This is made of a thin Iron Plate, about 10 Inches long and doubled up ſquare ſo as that the bottom may be $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch and $\frac{1}{8}$ broad, and the Back about an entire Inch broad. At the further End of the Iron Plate ſo doubled up, is ſoldered on an Iron Head which muſt ſtand ſquare to the Bottom, about the thickneſs of a *Long-Primmer*: But all its outer Edges are baſil'd and filed away into a moulding. About 2 Inches from this Head and in the Bottom, is begun a Row of round Holes about an Inch aſunder to receive the Shank of the *Male Screw*, that Screws the *ſliding Meaſures* faſt down to the Bottom: So as theſe ſliding Meaſures may be ſet nearer or further from the Head, as the meaſure of the *Page* requires.



In the Figure annexed *a* is the Head of the *Compoſing Stick*, *bb* the Bottom, *cc* the Back, *d* the Lower *Sliding Meaſure* or Check, *e* the Upper *Sliding Meaſure* or Check, *ff* the *Male Screw*, *g* the *Female Screw*.

The *Lower ſliding Meaſure* is a pretty thick Iron Plate, as broad as the Inſide of the Bottom; about 4 Inches in length: And in its Middle is a Groove, quite thro' it, within about half an Inch of each End, to receive the Shank of the Screw.

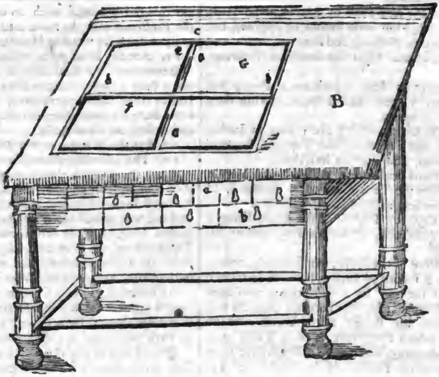
On the fore End of this Plate ſtands ſquare another Iron Head about a *Brevier* thick, and reaching as high as the Top of the Back. The *Upper ſliding Meaſure* is made juſt like the *Lower*, only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch Shorter. Between theſe 2 *ſliding Meaſures*, they can compoſe *Marginal Notes* to any Breadth.

The *Compoſitor* uſes a Bodkin of Steel of about 2 Inches in length from the Shank of the Handle: the Handle is of ſoft Wood; that when 'tis knockt on the *Face* of any ſingle *Letter*, which happens to ſtand too high, it may not batter it.

Of *Chaſes.*

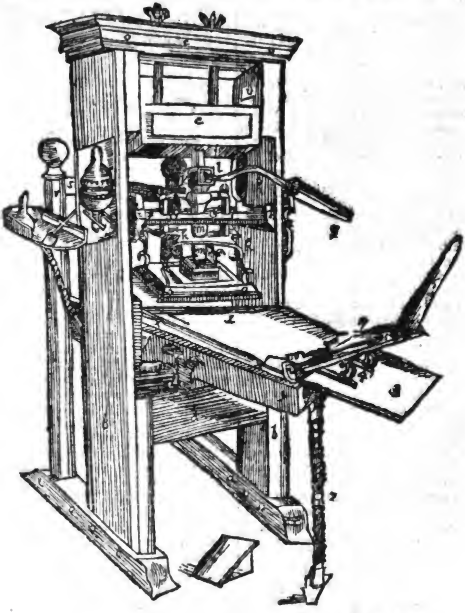
Theſe are Iron Frames about 22 Inches long, 18 broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, and the breadth of the Iron on every Side is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch uſually, but it ſhould be an entire Inch: All the Sides muſt be truly ſquare to one another; that when 'tis laid on the *Correcting Stone*, it may lie truly flat, and the out and inſide muſt be filed ſtraight and ſmooth. Each *Chaſe* hath 2 Croſſes belonging to it: One *Shorter* than the other; they are ſquare to one another and are called the *Short* and the *Long Croſs*. They have at each End a male Dove-tail filed bevil-way from the under to the upperſide of the Croſs, ſo that the underſide of the Dove-tail is narrower than the upper: Theſe *Male-dove-tails*, are fitted into *Female ones*, filed in the Inſide of the *Chaſe*; and which are alſo wider on the upper Side of the *Chaſe*, than on the under, that the upper Side of the *Croſs* may not fall thro' the lower Side. The *Short-Croſs* is thus dove-tailed into the Middle of the 2 long Sides of the *Chaſe*; and the *Long Croſs* into the Middle of the 2 other Sides. The *Short Croſs* is moveable alſo in the *Chaſe* about 3 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Middle. The Middle of theſe 2 *Croſſes*, are filed or notched half Way thro', one on its upper, the other on its under Side, that they may be let into one another, and in the Middle between the 2 Edges of the upper Side of the *Short Croſs* are made 2 Grooves parallel to the 2 Sides of the *Croſs*, beginning at about 2 Inches from each End: They are $\frac{1}{4}$ an Inch deep all the Way, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch broad, that the Points may fall into them. The *Short Croſs* is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch thick; and the *Long* about half as much.

See their Figure as they lie on the *Correcting-ſtone.*



Of the *Preſs.*

The Printing Preſs, whoſe Figure is here annexed, was invented by the famous *Willem Janſon Blaeu*, of *Amſterdam*; who was eminent not only for his good and great Printing, but alſo for his Globes and Geographical Maps and Charts.



'Tis called the *New Preſs* by *Moxon*, who ſaith, it was (in 1683) but little known in *England*, but generally uſed in *Holland*, and is much better and more commodious than the common *Printing-Preſs*.

aa, Repreſent its *Feet*, which are 2 Feet 9 Inches ½ long, 5 deep, and 6 broad, having their Outſides truly ſquare.

bb, Are the *Cheeks*, which are 5 Foot 10 Inches long beſides the Tenons of the Top and Bottom, 8 Inches broad, and 4 and a half thick.

d, Is a Plank called the *Winter*, which is in Length beſides the Tenons, a Foot 9 Inches ½, in Breadth 8 Inches, and its Depth 9 Inches.

c, Is the *Cap*, or Top of all the Preſs, being 3 Foot and 1 Inch long, 4½ Inches deep, and 9½ Inches broad.

e, Is the *Head* of the Preſs; whoſe length, beſides the Tenons, is 1 Foot 9¼ Inches, Breadth 8½ Inches, and Depth 8 Inches. Its Top, Bottom, and hind Sides are all ſquare; but the Foreſide projects half an Inch over the Range of the Foreſides of the *Cheeks*: In which Projecture is cut a Table with an hollow *Moulding*, about it 2 Inches diſtant from all the Sides of the Foreſide of the *Head*; its Tenons are 3 Inches broad, and are cut down at either End, from the Top to the Bottom of the Head, and made fit to *Mortices* in the *Cheeks*, that may ſlide right, and yet play in them.

In the Under-ſide of the *Head* is cut a Hole about 4 Inches ſquare, and 3½ deep, into which a Braſs *Nut* is fitted, for the *Worm* to play in.

i, Is Part of the *Worm* below the Head; the upper Part being hid in the Braſs Nut.

i, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, Is the whole *Spindle*.

f, Is the *Till*, a Board about an Inch thick, one Foot 9¼ long beſides the Tenons, its Breadth 8 Inches; in its middle is a round Hole for the Shank of the *Spindle*, and at 7¼ Inches from each End is a ſquare Hole for the Hoſe to paſs thro'

gg, Are the *Hoſe*, being upright Irons of ¾ of an Inch ſquare, and at each End have *male Screws* on them. Their lower Ends are faſtened into the *Hoſe-books*, and their upper Ends into the *Garters* or *Curts*, which is a round Hoop placed over the flat Neck of the Shank of the *Spindle*.

hhhh, are the *Hoſe-books*, or the *Hooks* on the *Hoſe* the Platten hangs on; they proceed from 2 Branches of an Iron Hoop encompaſſing the lower End of the Spindle, on either Corner of the Branch.

k, *l*, Is the *Eye* of the *Spindle*, as *m* is its *Shank*, and *n* its *Toe*; the *Spindle*'s Length in all is 16½ Inches, the Length of the Cylinder the Worm is cut on is 3¼ Inches, and its Diameter 2¼.

oooo, Is the *Platten*, tied on to the *Hooks* of the *Hoſe*; this is uſually made of beaten Plank 2 Inches and a half thick, 14 long, and 9 broad; its Sides are tied ſquare, and its under ſide exactly plain and ſmooth.

In the middle of its upper ſide is let in and faſtned an Iron Plate called the *Platten-Plate*, ¼ of an Inch thick, 6 Inches long, and 4 broad; in the middle of this Plate is made a ſquare Iron Frame of about half an Inch high, and as much broad; into which is fitted the *Stud* of the *Platten-pan*, ſo as it may ſtand ſteddy. This *Stud* is about an Inch thick, and then ſpreads wider and wider to the Top, where 'tis two Inches and a half.

p Is the *Bar*, in length about 2 foot 8 Inches, 'tis faſtned ſtrongly with a Nut and Screw into the Eye of the *Spindle*. About 4 Inches from the Shoulder this Bar is bowed with an obtuſe Angle, that the *Preſs-man* may the more eaſily and readily catch at it, to draw its wooden Handle *q* within its reach.

r r, Are the *Hind-poſts*, which ſtand at a Foot Diſtance from the hind ſides of the *Cheeks*; they are 3 Foot 4 Inches long beſides the Tenons, and 4 Inches thick, and ſquare every way. Theſe hind Poſts have ſix Rails fitted to them, and marked *ss*, and called the *Hind-Rails*.

t t, Are the Wedges of the *Till f*.

u u, The Mortices of the *Cheeks bb*.

xxxx, *yy*, Expreſs the *Carriage*; whoſe Plank is of *Elm* an Inch and half thick, 4 Foot long, and 1 Foot 8 Inches ¼ broad. On this Plank at its fore end is firmly nailed down a ſquare Frame 2 Foot 4 Inches long, 1 Foot 10 Inches broad, and the Thickneſs of its ſides 2½ Inches ſquare. This is called the *Coffin*, and is marked with the Figure (1) in the Plate, and in it the *Stone* is bedded.

(1) On each of the 4 Corners of the *Coffin* is let in and faſtned down a ſquare *Iron Plate*, with return-ſides about 6 Inches long, each ſide 1 8th of an Inch thich, and 2 1 qr. broad.

Behind this Coffin is nailed on to its Outſide a *Quarter*, of about 3 Inches longer than the Breadth of the *Coffin*; it hath all its ſides 2 Inches over, and 3 of them ſquare: But its upper ſide is hollowed round to a Groove or Gutter (2) an inch and half over. This *Gutter* is ſo nail'd on, that its hither End ſtanding about an inch higher than its further End, the Water that deſcends from the *Tympan* (5) falling into it, is carried on the further ſide of the Coffin by the Declivity of the further End of the *Gutter* (2,) and ſo keeps the Plank of the Carriage neat and clean, and preſerves it from rotting. Parallel to the outward ſides of the hinder part of the Plank of the *Carriage* at 3 inches diſtant on either ſide, is nailed two Female Dove-tail Grooves, into which is fitted ſo as to ſlide two Male Dove-tails made on the two Feet of the Gallows (4) on which the *Tympan* reſts.

At 3 inches from the hinder Rail of the Coffin in the middle of the Plank is cut a Hole of 4 inches ſquare, and on the hither and further ſide of this Hole is faſtned down a *Stud* of Wood, one on each ſide, and in the middle of theſe two Studs is a round Hole of about an Inch over, to receive the two Iron Pins of a wooden *Rowler*, or *Barrel*, with a Shoulder on each ſide of it to contain ſo much of the Girt as ſhall be rolled upon it.

The *Tympan* (5) is a ſquare Frame having 3 of its Sides Wood and one of Iron. 'Tis 2 foot 8 Inches wide, 2 foot 2 inches long, and the Breadth of the wooden ſides an Inch and half, and the depth one inch on its hinder end; at the 2 Corners is rivited an iron *Match Joint*, to be pinned on to another half Joint, faſtned on the hind Rail of the *Coffin*. The fore end of the Tympan is of Iron, with a ſquare Socket at either End for the wooden Ends of the Tympan to fit and faſten into; on the outer Edge of this Iron about an inch and half from its Ends are made 2 iron half Joints, to contain a Pin, which entring this, and a *Match half Joint*, made on the Frisket, (6,) ſerves for a Frisket to move truly upon. In the middle of each long Rail of the Tympan is a Hole half an Inch ſquare, for the ſquare Shanks of the *Point Screws*, (7, 8) to fit into. Within this Tympan, which may be called the *Outer*, is another called the *Inner Tympan*, which is fitted exactly to it, and gaged by an iron Pin, and an iron *Turning-Claſp*.

I hope this Deſcription may ſerve to make the Figure a little Intelligible, and to give a general Idea of the *Printing Preſs*; but no words can poſſibly explain it ſo well, as once ſeeing of it work will do.

I ſhall omit deſcribing the manner of making the *Types* or ſeveral ſorts of *Letters*, uſed in Printing; but whoſoever hath a mind to ſatiſfy himſelf further may conſult Mr. *Moxon*'s book of Printing, where he will find the whole affair very largely and plainly deſcribed.

I ſhall only add ſomething further about the Rules and Methods of *Diſtributing* and *Compoſing*.

After the *Preſs-man* hath wrought off as many Sheets from a *Form*, as he is appointed; he firſt waſhes the *Form*, and brings it to a place which they call the *Rinſing Trough*, and rears it a little aſlope on one end of the *Chaſe*; for when 'tis ſo placed the *Face* of the Letter is leſs liable to damage. and the *Form* ſtands in a proper poſition for the *Compoſitor* to rear a *Letter Board* againſt the Backſide of it; by which he raiſes it up, and then ſets *Letter Board*, and *Form* both a little aſlope in the *Rinſing Trough*. Next with his *Mallet* and *Shooting-ſtick* he *opens* or *Unlocks* (as they call it) the *Quoins* and *Form*: and then the Furniture; *viz.* the *Head ſticks*, the *Inner Side-ſticks*, and *Gutter-ſticks*, if the *Form* have any, that he may have the more Room to open the Letter in order to its receiving the water the more plentifully: which is thrown on it by diſh fulls to Rinſe and Clean it, and the *Face* of the letter is rubbed with the Fingers, and ſhook ſo that the water may get between the Letters to clean them; and this is done till the water thrown and rubbed on, runs away quite clear and colourleſs. Then he thruſts the Letter and Furniture cloſe up together again that the letter may not *Squabble*, as they call it, that is, break and fall aſunder: after it hath ſtood a while to dry; he carries *Letter Board*, *Form* and all to the *Diſtributing frame*: and there he *ſtrips* it of its Furniture, Quarter by Quarter, taking out the *Quoins*, &c. and then with his *Diſtributing ſtick* or *Riglet*, he takes up out of the Form as many *Lines* of Letter as he can, and turning their Face towards him, he carries them to his *Caſe*, and taking out the Letters &c. one by one, but very quick and nimbly, he *diſtributes* each of them to its proper Box in the Caſe. Then he proceeds to *take off* and *Diſtribute* another parcel, and ſo goes on till he hath done, or till his *Caſe* is full.

They uſually chooſe to diſtribute their Letter over Night, that they may have a *Dry Caſe* to work on in the morning, for wet Letters are leſs eaſy to take up, and beſides the Lye makes their fingers ſore.

The *Compoſitor* next ſets himſelf to the *Compoſing work*: and here he muſt firſt Determine his *Meaſure*; to which he fits his *Compoſing ſtick* (above deſcribed) by looſening the ſcrew, and Sliding the Cheeks nearer to or further from its head.

Having *fitted his Meaſure*, he Places the *Galley* on his upper Caſe on the Right hand, and placing his Copy before him, he reads 5 or *ſix words* or ſuch a part of it as he can keep in his mind, and then ſpells it over Letter by Letter, taking up the proper Letters out of their reſpective *Boxes* in the *Caſe*: he ſets *a Space* between every word till they come to the end of the Line; but there none. He holds his ſtick in his left hand, and with his Thumb gently preſſes the Letters cloſe to the *cheek*, keeping it ſecure, tight and cloſe together, as with his right-hand he puts them into the Stick ſucceſſively. And 'tis a very ſurprizing thing to ſee how very quick this work is performed; and how in an inſtant he ſpells, reſolves upon, and takes out the ſeveral letters which compoſe his work, and ſupply his ſtick.

Having compoſed one Line; if it ends with a *word*, or a *Syllable* and a *Diviſion*, and juſt fill the *Meaſure*, then it needs no more *Juſtifying* as they call it, the *Stick* being duly filled; but if the Line conclude not ſo, then he puts a *Space* more between every word, or at leaſt ſo many as will fill up the *meaſure* pretty Stiff, or *juſtify* the Line. And here he takes care that his Letter don't *Hang*, as they call it, *i. e.* Stand a Skew.

After he hath thus compoſed one Line, he begins another, and ſo goes on till his Stick be full: and when it is ſo, he empties it, laying it down on his *Lower Caſe*, and by means of a *Riglet* of juſt the length of the Line, he claps it down into the *Galley*, placing the firſt line cloſe and upright againſt the lower Ledge of the *Galley*.

As he *Sets* or compoſes this firſt ſtick of Letter, ſo he goes on till his page is out, remembring after the laſt line of every Page to ſet a *Direction*; that is, he ſets a Line of *Quadrats* and at the End of it the firſt word of the next Page, or if the word be very long and the Line very ſhort, two Syllables, or ſometimes but one, of that word. And when 'tis the firſt Page of a Sheet, he ſets a *Signature* as they call it (*i. e.*) *A* for the firſt Sheet, *B* for the Second, &c. And ſo ſucceſſively till he come to *W* which is always skipt, becauſe the Latin Alphabet hath no ſuch Letter.

When our *Compoſitor* hath got a full Page in his *Galley*, he next ties it up faſt together with a Packthread, or Cord, according to the bigneſs of his Letter and Page, and then carries it to the *Correcting ſtone*, and here all the Pages which belong to a ſheet, with the *Chaſe* and *Furniture* about them, are duly placed, or *Impoſed* as they call it: that is, ſo diſpoſed or ordered, as that when the Sheet comes to be wrought off at the Preſs, all the Pages may be folded into an orderly Succeſſion. And the 4 different volumes of *Folios*, *Quartos*, *Octavos*, and *Twelves*, are all diverſly *Impoſed*.

Correction.

In *Correcting* Faults, if there be but a *few* of them, and theſe *Eaſy* ones, the Compoſitor gathers the Corrections in his *Stick*, beginning at the bottom of every Page and ſo aſcending: becauſe when he is Correcting, the corrections of the Top of the Page ſtand the *firſt* in the *Stick*, and therefore are readieſt to his hand.

But if there be many and conſiderable Faults, he brings the Lower Caſe to the *Correcting Stone*, and takes his *Corrections* as he uſes them. Then he *unlocks* the *Form*, but keeps the *Quoins* pretty tight up, leaſt his Letter ſhould *hang* or *ſquabble*: and there folding the Proof, ſo that the *Head-line* in it may lie in the ſame Range with the *Head-line* of the Metal, &c. ſo that all the lines in the *Proof* coincide or range right with the reſpective ones in the Metal; by running his eye along eaſily the ſeveral Places, or Lines in the Proof, where the *Corrector* had mark'd a Fault; he as eaſily mends it in the Correſponding Line in the *Letter* of *Metal*.

If there be a *Long* word or more than one left out, the Compoſitor is uſually forced to *over-run*, as they call it: *i. e.* he muſt put ſo much of the forepart of the Line, into the Line above it; or ſo much of the hinder part of the line into the next Line under it, as will make Room for what is left out.

If much be left out, he muſt *over-run* many lines either backwards or forwards, or both, till he come to a *Break*; and when he comes thither if it be not *Gotten in*, as their word is, then he is forced to *Drive out* a Line: and ſometimes to get in that Line, he is forced to over run the next Page backwards or forwards, till that Line can come in.

The Quite contrary Proceſs muſt be take, if he happen inſtead of *Leaving out*, to ſet any thing *twice over*: for if it be but little he muſt take it out, then *Drive out* his *Matter*: But if it be as much as two or three Lines, &c. Then he muſt over-run the next Page, or more, and ſometimes the whole Sheet, till it be *Driven out*.

After all this Correcting there is, or always ſhould be a *Reviſe*, to ſee that the Faults are truly mended; and if not, to have them *Re-Corrected*, by unlocking either the whole *Form*, or only that Quarter of it where the faults are, &c.

And becauſe 'tis a Thing very uſeful for all Authors, and Correctors of Printing preſſes to be acquainted with, I ſhall conclude this Account of Printing with proper directions for both.

And firſt the Author ſhould well examine his Copy before it go to the Preſs; and *Point* and *Mark* it ſo, as that the *Compoſitor* may know what words to Set in *Engliſh*, *Italick*, *Capitals*, &c. For his *Italick* words, he ſhould draw a line under them *Thus*: for Engliſh words two Lines *Thus*: and for Capitals a Line of Points *Thus*, or elſe a Line with Red Ink. If there are no Proper *Breaks* made in the Copy; the Author muſt ſupply them by a Crotchet [*Thus*, before the word he would have begin his new Paragraph.

And every Author, if he can poſſibly, out of a due regard to his own Reputation, which elſe may much ſuffer, or at leaſt as much as he can, will correct the *Sheets* of his Book himſelf; that is, look them over, after the Printers Corrector hath mended the Common Typographick Faults: And whether it be the Author himſelf, or ſome other Corrector, that hath this Care upon him, the way of correcting Faults ſo as they may be mended by the Compoſitor is after this manner.

When one Letter is put inſtead of another, as in this word *Tho* for *The*; he daſhes out the wrong
e| *Letter* thus *th~~o~~*, and Writes the *Letter* it ſhould be on the Right Hand *Margin* of the *Page*, right againſt the ſame *Line*, and makes a Daſh behind it, as you may ſee in the *Margin*.

If two or three, or more Words in the ſame *Line* have *Faults* in
a| c| them as in theſe Words, P~~o~~tien~~e~~e
r| o| pe~~t~~ f~~c~~rce; where firſt an o is *Set* inſtead of a, e inſtead of c, t inſtead of r, and c inſtead of o: Theſe he marks in an orderly ſucceſſion towards the Right Hand, againſt the ſame *Line*, as you may ſee in the *Margin*.

But if one word be ſet inſtead of
Smile, another, as *Scoff* inſtead of *Smile*, here he marks Scoff out thus ~~Scoff~~, Smile
and writes Smile, as in the *Margin*.

If a *Word* or *Words*, or *Letter* or *Point* be *Left out*, he makes this mark ʌ, where it is *Left out*, for a mark of Inſertion, and Writes in the *Margin* what muſt come in.

If a *Space* be *Left out*, he makes the former mark of Inſertion where it ſhould come in, and makes this mark # in the *Margin*. #|

If a whole Sentence be *Left out*, too long to be Writ in the *Margin*, he makes the mark of *Inſertion* where it is *Left out*, and only Writes (Out) in the *Margin*. If the Sen- (Out)
tence *Left out* be not very long, he Writes it under the *Page*, or on the Left Hand *Margin* of the *Page*: But if it be too large to be Writ in the *Margin*, or under the *Page*, he Writes in the *Margin*, See the Copy. (See the Copy)

If a Word or Sentence be *Set* twice, as Him Him, he marks out one Him thus ~~Him~~, and makes this mark ϑ in the *Margin*, for *Dele*, to take out. ϑ|

If a *Letter* be turned thus ǝ, he daſhes it out as you ſee, and makes this mark in the *Margin*. ɹ|

If Words are *Tranſpoſed*, that is, if one Word ſtand in another Words place, as, no I love Swearing, and it ſhould be, I love no Swearing; he marks this *Fault* thus, no I love Swearing, and makes this mark G in the *Margin*. G
The like mark he makes in *Matter* and *Margin* if two *Letters* are *Tranſpos'd*.

If a *Space* or an m or n *Quadrate*, &c. ſtick up and *Print Black*, as tween theſe|words, he marks in the *Margin* thus.

If a *Word* be *Set* in *Roman Letter* inſtead of *Italick* or *Engliſh Letter*, he daſhes the Word underneath thus, and Writes *Ital.* or *Eng.* in Ital | Eng |
the *Margin*.

In like manner, if a ſingle *Letter* or more *Letters* be *Set* in *Roman Letter*, and it ſhould be *Italick* or *Engliſh Letter*; or if in *Engliſh* or *Italick*, and it ſhould be *Roman Letter*, he daſhes the *Letter* or *Letters* thus underneath, and writes *Ital. Rom.* Ital | Rom | Eng
or *Eng.* in the *Margin*: Or if *Lower Caſe Letters* be *Set* inſtead of *Capitals*, he daſhes them underneath, Capt |
and Writes *Capt.* in the *Margin*.

Having Read the *Matter* of the *Proof* he examines again if the *Form* be right *Impos'd*, for though he before turn'd the *Pages* in the *Proof* as he read them according to their orderly places, yet he will ſcarce truſt to that alone, but again examines them on purpoſe, and diſtinctly, which he does not only by the *Direction Word*, but by examining the whole Sentence the *Direction* comes in, both at the end of the *Page*, and the beginning of the next *Page*.

He examines that all the *Signatures* are right, and all the *Titles* and *Folio's*.

If the Work be large *Forms* and ſmall *Letter*, he has a ſecond, and ſometimes a third *Proof*, which he Reads as the firſt,

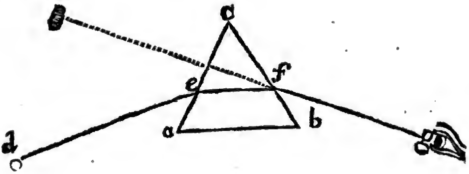
After the Second or Third *Proof* he has a *Reviſe* which is alſo a *Proof-ſheet*: He examines in this *Reviſe Fault* by *Fault*, if all the *Faults* he markt in the laſt *Proof* were carefully mended by the *Compoſitor*; if not, he marks them in the *Reviſe*,

PRINTS. The Original of *Prints* or *Cuts*, as we ſometimes call them, was this; in the Year 1460, one *Maſo Finiguerra*, a Goldſmith of *Florence*, graved his Plate; and then caſting ſome of it in melted Brimſtone, he perceived, that what came out of the Mold was markt with the ſame Prints as his Plate, by the Black which the Sulphur had taken from the Graving: after this he tried to do as much on Silver Plates with wet paper, by rolling it ſmoothly with a Roller, and this ſucceeded. This Novelty tempted *Baccio Baldini*, a Goldſmith of the ſame City, to attempt the ſame thing, which he did with Succeſs; ingraving ſeveral Plates of *Sandro Boticello's* Invention and Deſign; and upon this *Andrew Mantegna*, who was then at *Rome*, ſet about engraving ſome of his own Pieces. This knowledge getting into *Flanders*, *Martin* of *Antwerp*, a famous Painter, graved abundance of Plates of his own Invention, and ſent ſeveral Prints into *Italy*, which were markt thus, *M.* C. After him the Famous *Albert Durer* appear'd and gave the world a vaſt number of Prints, both in wood, and copper. About this time one *Hugo de Carpi*, an *Italian* Painter of no great Capacity, but of a ready Invention, found out a way, by means of ſeveral Plates of wood, to make Prints reſemble Deſigns of *Claro-Obſcuro*: and ſome Years after the Invention of *Etching* was diſcovered, which was ſoon made uſe of by *Parmeggiano*.

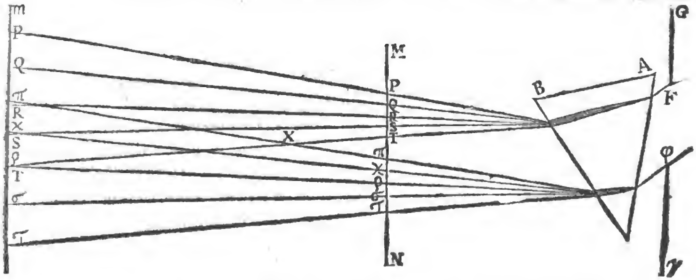
PRISAGE, is the Cuſtom or Share that belongs to the Queen, out of ſuch Merchandice as is taken at Sea by way of lawful Prize,

PRISM: A Glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel Triangular Ends, and three plane and well-poliſhed Sides, which meet in 3 Parallel Lines, running from the 3 Angles of one End, to thoſe of the other, is called *a Priſm*; and is uſed in Opticks to make many noble and curious Experiments about *Light* and *Colours*; for the Rays of the Sun falling upon it at a certain Angle, do tranſmit thro' it a *Spectrum* or Appearance, colour'd like the *Iris* or Rain-bow in the Heavens. Under the word *Colours* you have a great variety of Experiments made with ſuch Glaſſes, by the Incomparable Sir *If. Newton*; and from whence, in a good meaſure, he hath eſtabliſhed his Demonſtrative Theory of Light and Colours; a large account of which you may find in his *Opticks*.

How to find the Refraction of a Ray of Light paſſing thro' ſuch a Priſm, the ſame Author ſhews thus: Let *a b e* repreſent the Section of this Priſm made by a Plane paſſing tranſverſely to three parallel Lines or Edges, then when the Light paſſeth thro' it; and let *d e* be the Ray incident on the firſt ſide of the Priſm *a c*, where the Light goes into the Glaſs: Then by putting the Line of Incidence to the Line of Refraction as 17 to 11: Find (by the Direction given under the word *Incidence* in this Volume) *e f* the firſt refracted Ray; then taking this Ray for the *Incident Ray* on the ſecond ſide of the Glaſs *b c*, where the Light goes out, find the next refracted Ray *f g*; by putting the *Ratio* of the Line of Incidence to the Line of Refraction as 11 to 17; for if the Line of Incidence out of Air into Glaſs be to that of Refraction as 17 to 11, the Line of Incidence back again, out of Glaſs into Air, muſt be as 11 to 17,



The ſame admirable Author, *Opticks, p.* 121, ſhews, how by the Properties of Light diſcovered by his moſt accurate Experiments, to explain the *Phænomena* of Colours made by Priſms; thus,



Let *a b c* be a Priſm refracting the Sun's Light, brought into a darkned Room, by the Hole F φ, almoſt as broad as the Priſm; and let *m n* be a White Paper on which the refracted Light is caſt: And ſuppoſe the moſt refrangible or deepeſt Violet Rays to fall on the Space P π, the leſt refrangible or deepeſt Red Ray on the Space Tτ; the middle ſort, between the Indico and Blue Rays, on the Space Q χ; the middle ſort of the Green Rays on the Space R ρ; the middle ſort between the Yellow and Orange Rays on the Space S σ; and the other intermediate ſorts on intermediate Spaces. For ſo the Spaces on which the ſeveral ſorts adequately fall, will, by reaſon of the different Refrangibility of theſe ſorts be one lower than the other. Now if the Paper *m n* be ſo near the Priſm that the Spaces *P t* and πτ do not interfere with one another, the diſtance between them T π will be illuminated by all the ſorts of Rays in that Proportion to one another which they have at their very firſt coming out of the Priſm, and conſequently, will be White. But the Spaces *P T* and πτ on either hand, will not be illuminated by them at all, and therefore will appear coloured; and particularly at *P*, where the outmoſt Violet Rays fall alone, the Colour muſt be the deepeſt Violet. At *Q* where the Violet and Indico Rays are mix'd, it muſt be a Violet inclining much to Indico. At *R*, where the Violet, Indico, Blue, and one half of the Green Rays are mix'd. their Colours muſt (by the Conſtitution of *Problem* 2. in *pag.* 114) compound a middle Colour between Indico and Blue. At *S*, where all the Rays are mix'd, the Red and Orange, thin Colours, ought, by the ſame Rule, to compound a faint Blue, verging more to Green than Indico. And in the progreſs from *S* to *T* this Blue will grow more and more faint and dilute; till at T, where all the Colours begin to be mix'd, it ends in Whiteneſs.

So again on the other ſide of the White at *T*, where the leaſt refrangible or utmoſt Red Rays are alone, the Colour muſt be the deepeſt Red. At σ, the Mixture of Red and Orange will compound a Red inclining to Orange. At ρ, the Mixture of Red, Orange, Yellow, and one half of the Green, muſt compound a middle Colour between Yellow and Orange. At χ, the mixture of all Colours but Violet and Indico, will compound a faint Yellow, verging more to Green than Orange: and this Yellow will grow more faint and dilute continually, in its progreſs from χ to π, where it will become White by a mixture of all ſorts of Rays.

Theſe Colours ought to appear were the Sun's Light perfectly White; but becauſe it inclines to Yellow, the exceſs of the Yellow Rays, wherewith it is tinge'd, being mix'd with the faint Blue between *S* and *T*, will draw it to a faint Green. And ſo the Colours in order from *P* to *T* ought to be Violet, Indico, Blue, very faint Green, White, faint Yellow, Orange, Red: Thus it is by computation, and they that pleaſe to view the Colours made by a Priſm will find it ſo in Nature.

Theſe are the Colours on both ſides the White, when the Paper is held between the Priſm and the Point χ where the Colours meet, the Interjacent White vaniſhes: For if the Paper be held ſtill farther off from the Priſm, the moſt refrangible and leaſt refrangible Rays will be leaſt in the middle of the Light, and the reſt of the Rays which are found there, will by mixture, produce a fuller Green than before; alſo the Yellow and the Blue will now become leſs compounded, and by conſequence, more intenſe than before.

And if thro' a Priſm you view a White Object encompaſſed with Black or Darkneſs, the reaſon of the Colours appearing on the Edges is much the ſame. If a Black Object be encompaſſed with a White one, the Colours ariſing from ſeeing it thro' a Priſm, are to be derived from the Light of the White one, ſpreading into the Regions of the Black; and therefore they will appear in a contrary order. And 'tis the ſame when an Object is viewed, whoſe Parts are ſome of them leſs or more luminous than others: For in the Borders of the more or leſs luminous parts, Colours ought always, on the ſame Principles, to ariſe from the exceſs of the Light of the more luminous, and to be of the ſame kind as if the darker parts were Black, but yet to be more faint and dilute.

And what is thus ſaid of the Colours which are exhibited by Priſms, may eaſily be applied to thoſe Colours which the Glaſſes of Teleſcopes and Microſcopes, or even the Humours of the Eye produce: For if the Object Glaſs of a Teleſcope be thicker in one part than another; or if one half of the Glaſs, or one half of the Pupil of the Eye, be covered by any Opake Body, then that Object Glaſs, or its half; or the half of the Eye which is uncovered may be conſidered, as a kind of *Cuneus* with curved Sides. And every Glaſs, or Pellucid *Cuneus* (or Wedge) will produce the ſame effect as a *Priſm*, by refracting the Rays of Light as they are tranſmitted thro' it.

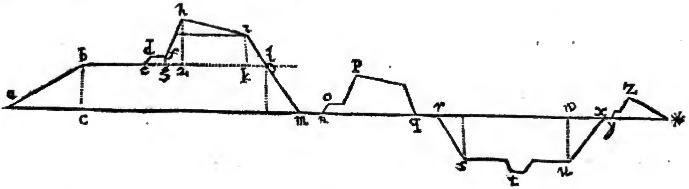
PROCURATIONS, are a Pecuniary Sum or Compoſition paid by the Pariſh Prieſt to an Ordinary or ſome other Eccleſiaſtical Judge, as an Archdeacon, &c. to commute for the Proviſion or Entertainment which was otherwiſe to have been procured for him; which Entertainment was called *a Procuration.*

PROCURATOR, is uſed for one that gathereth the Fruits of a Benefice for another man; 3 *R.* 2 *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 3. as *Procuracy* was the word for the Inſtrument impowering him to do it. In the Weſt of *England*, ſuch Perſons are called *Proctors* to this day. *Cowel.*

PRODES *Homes:* This is a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons or other Military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council; and was no more than *Homines diſcreti & fideles.*

PROFER, *Profrum vel Proferum*; is the Time appointed for the Accounts of Sheriffs, and other Officers in the Exchequer; which is twice a Year. *An.* 51 *H.* 3. 5. In another Senſe *Profer* alſo ſignifies the Officer or Endeavourer to proceed in any Action by any Man concerned ſo to do.

PROFILE, in Fortification, is the Repreſentation of the Height, Depth and Thickneſs of any Work; and ſuppoſe the Work cut perpendicularly down from Top to Bottom; as in the Figure annexed, where you have the Profile of a *Rampart*, *Fauſſebray*, *Foſs*, *Covert-way* and *Eſplenade.*



a b l m is the Solidity of the Rampart, *a m* its Baſe; *b l* its Top; *b c* its perpendicular Height; *a b* its inward *Talus* or Slope; *l m* its outward *Talus* or Slope; *b e* is the *Terre-plain*; *e l* is the Baſe of the *Parapet*, *e d* its *Banquet*; *f b* is the inward *Talus* of the Parapet, *i l* the outward one. *b i* its upper one; *b* 2 is the inward Height of the Parapet, *i k* the outward Height; *l* the *Cordon*; *n o p q* repreſents a Fauſſebray with its Banquet, &c. *q r* is its *Liziere* or *Berm*; *r s t u x* is the Foſs or Ditch; *r s* the *Scarp*; *u y* the Counterſcarp; *t* the Lunette; *w u* the Depth of the Ditch; *x y* the Covert-way; *x z* * the Parapet and Glacis of the Covert-way; *y z* the Height of the Barnquet and Parapet of the Covert-way; *x* * the Baſis of the Glacis; *z* * the Slope of the *Glacis.*

PROFRE *Vicecomitis.* Tho' the certain *Debet* of the Sheriff could not be known before the finiſhing his Accounts, yet it ſeems there was anciently an Eſtimate what this conſtant Charge of the Annual Revenue amounted to, and what the conſtant Allowances amounted to according to a *Medium*; and thoſe Summs were paid into the Exchequer at the Return of the Writ of Summons of the Pipe; and they were and are to this day called by this Name *Profre Vicecomitis.* But altho' theſe *Profers* are paid, yet if on concluſion of the Sheriffs Accounts, and after the Allowances and Diſcharges had by him, it appears that he be in Surpluſage, or that he be charged with more than indeed he could receive, he hath his *Profers* paid or allowed to him again.

PROJECTIVE *Dialling*, is the way of Drawing, by a method of Projection, the true Hour-Lines, Furniture of Dials, &c. on any *kind of Surface* whatſoever, without any regard had to the *Situation* of thoſe Surfaces, either as to *Declination, Re-* or *Inclination.* This curious and in many Caſes moſt uſeful manner of Dialling, ſeems to have been the Invention of our Mr. *Sam. Foſter*, formerly Aſtronomy Profeſſor in *Greſham College.* Something of this was printed in his *Poſthumous Miſcellanies* 1659, and more added by Mr. *Leybourn* (in his *Dialling*) from a Manuſcript which Mr. *Foſter* left behind him.

In order to perform this manner of *Projective Dialling* after Mr. *Foſter*'s way, there is neceſſary a *Semicircle* divided into two Quadrants, whoſe Diviſions muſt begin, and be numbred both ways from the middle Point in the Arch, to the Diameter; which Diameter muſt be made to receive a Ruler into a Grove made in it, ſo as that the *Semicircle* may ſlide eaſily along it, and be faſtened by a Scrue any where upon it: It will be convenient to have two or more of theſe Rulers of different Lengths. You may ſee the Fig. of this Semicircle and Ruler in *Leybourn*'s *Dialling*, *p.* 198. But there is no difficulty in underſtanding the uſe of it at all; and a Quadrant, divided on both ſides, may very well ſupply the place of the Semicircle.

The General Uſe of this Inſtrument is; *Upon a Line drawn any where, to project an Altitude or Depreſſion, above or below the Horizon, from a fix'd Point placed at a diſtance from that Line.*

The manner of doing which is very eaſie; For if you hold the Edge of the Ruler to the fix'd Point, and alſo apply the Point of the Edge of the Ruler to the Line given, removing it higher or lower (as occaſion requires) till the Thread and Plummet of the Semicircle or Quadrant fall on the degr. of Altitude or Depreſſion intended; for then the Ruler lies at the Altitude or Depth, and ſo projects it from the fix'd Point into a Line, as was deſigned.

Two General and Eaſie ways to project Hour Lines on all Surfaces, Concave, Convex, &c. *Inclining, Reclining or Declining.*

1. Let a Gnomon, being firſt ſharpened into a Point, be ſhaped and faſtned in ſuch wiſe, that it no way hinder either the draught of the Horizontal Line, or the Point of the Shadow from having free acceſs to the Dial at all times of the Year.

2. Draw an Horizontal Line, by help of your Semicircle in a true Level both in regard of it ſelf and alſo to the Point of the Gnomon, through the whole Superficies on which the Dial is to be deſcribed. Or having two Points in the ſame Level, with the Point of the Gnomon, project it upon your Superficies, if it be a rugged one. And if the Superficies be more than one, or if any of them be very much inclined toward the Horizon, or elſe be very rugged, or far remote from the Gnomon so that it will not at all, or not ſo well, receive an Horizontal Line upon it, you may *Either* ſet up ſome Board, or ſuch like Object, upon which for a time you are to inſcribe the Horizontal Line, and by help of which the Hours were to be projected upon the Superficies; *Or* elſe (which perhaps will be better) you may extend a Thred in the Air (it matters not which way, nor whether from the Gnomon towards the Sun, or from the Sun: whether ſtretcht out in one length, or with returns, ſo long as it lieth juſtly parallel, in every Point of it, to the Horizon, and in the ſame Level with the Point of the Gnomon:) which being fixed in this manner, will very well ſupply the uſe of the Horizontal Line: or the Horizontal Line may be partly Thred, and partly drawn upon the Superficies, as occaſion ſhall be. And upon it may any Point be transferred, and ſigned out by ſlipping knots of Thred tied upon it.

3. Upon the Superficies of the Dial, obſerve the Point of the Shadow of the Gnomon (making a mark at it) and the Sun's Altitude, both of them at the ſame inſtant of time.

4. By the Altitude obſerved, compute the Azimuth of the Sun from the Meridian.

5. The ſame Azimuth muſt be transferred unto or projected upon, the Horizontal Line by help of a Perpendicular Thred, covering to your ſight (as it hangeth down) the Points of the Gnomon and Shadow both together; and at the ſame view cutting through the Horizontal Line: obſerve then punctually where it cuts through the ſame Line, for that ſame Section being ſigned thereon, ſhall be the Azimuth projected into the Horizontal Line.

6. Let any kind of Board or Paſt-board be now applied to the Point of the Gnomon; ſo, as that it may be ſtaid, either upon the Horizontal Line (where it may ſo be conveniently) or at leaſt ſo placed toward the Horizontal Line, that it may have a juſt reſpect unto it, and in that poſture may have ſome ſtay for the edge of it to reſt upon, that after it is furniſhed with ſuch neceſſary Lines as muſt be drawn upon it, it may be placed in its former juſt poſture without any Impeachment: Upon this plain ſo placed, let the Point of the Gnomon be ſigned, which may be called the Center; and from this Center to the Sign of the Azimuth before projected into the Horizontal Line, draw a right Line: this right Line ſo drawn, ſhall repreſent upon the Board or Paſt-board; the ſame Azimuth which was before computed.

7. Then taking away the ſame Plain, draw upon it the Meridian or Line of 12; extending it from the Center before noted, at the true Angle that it hath from the Azimuth before computed and deſcribed, and alſo toward the true Coaſt of the World. And let it be extended on both ſides the Center if need be.

8. To the Meridian ſo pitched upon the Paſtboard, draw (from the Center) the Lines of an Horizontal Dial made to the Latitude wherein you are.

9. Then again, let the plain Board or Paſtboard be applied to its former ſituation, the Center of the Horizontal Dial reſting upon the Point of the Gnomon, and every thing elſe anſwering to the ſame juſt poſture that it had at the firſt. Which done, let a Thred be fixed in the Center of the Horizontal Dial, by help whereof you may transfer every Hour from the Paſt-board into the Horizontal Line. Let every Hour be therein noted (by fixing marks upon the Horizontal Line where it is drawn, or by ſlipping Knots upon the Thred, where a Thred Horizontal Line is uſed) eſpecially mark out the Hour of 12: For which (if it chance to run beſides the Superficies) ſome kind of Object (whereon the Horizontal Line is alſo to be drawn) or an Horizontal Thred muſt be faſtned, that may receive it, till ſuch time as your Dial be finiſhed.

10. After all this, take your Plain away (for there will now be no more need of it) and conjecture whereabout the Axis of the World would paſs from the Point of the Gnomon to the Poles of the World, for into that place is the Meridian to be projected. Which that it may be done more commodiouſly, if no object ſtand in the way that will receive it, you muſt place one there, it matters not whether above or below the Gnomon, chuſe that which is moſt convenient: Or, a Thred laid aſlope in the Meridian juſtly as it ought, will ſerve as well as may be. If then you hold up a perpendicular Thred, ſo that by your Eye you may ſee the Point of the Gnomon, and alſo the Point of 12 in the Horizontal Line, both together, the ſame Thred ſo hanging, ſhall ſhew where the Meridian is to be drawn. Or, you may extend a Thred from the Point of the Gnomon to the Point of 12 in the Horizontal Line, which Thred ſhall repreſent the Line of 12: And ſtaying your Thred there, cloſe to it, hang up two perpendicular Threds at a good diſtance, ſo ſhall the ſame two Threds, give you the track of the Meridian Line.

11. The next Work will be to project one of the Poles of the World (that namely, which lies the ſame way that this projected Meridian doth from the Point of the Gnomon) into this Meridian. And this is done by elevating or depreſſing your Semicircle, from the Point of the Gnomon towards the Meridian Line, according to the Latitude of your Place; for ſo will the Ruler of the Semicircle, or a Thred extended along by it, Sign out the very Pole Point. If now you extend a Thred from this Pole Point, to the Point of the Gnomon, the ſame ſhall repreſent the Axis of the World.

12. Laſt of all; by theſe helps, all the Hours may eaſily be projected. For if the Eye do lay, or project, this Thred or Axis upon each Point of thoſe Hours that were inſerted before into the Ho-

rizontal Line, the Axis upon an Hour Point, or a Point upon the Axis, each one of thoſe Projections ſhall repreſent upon your Dial, each of the Hours required, and will ſhew upon every Object that ſtands in the way, where the Hours are to be drawn. Or, where convenient room is wanting to place the Eye, ſo as it may make this Projection; there may two Threds be uſed for the ſame purpoſe, one whereof muſt be faſtned to the Point of the Gnomon, the other to the Pole deſigned in the Meridian Line. Then ſtretching one of the Threds to any of the Points noted in the Horizontal Line, and holding it there, you may take the other, and extend it to the Superficies, ſo as it may cloſely paſs by the firſt Thred, by which Work you may make as many Points upon your Superficies as you pleaſe, thro' which each Hour is to be drawn. Having thus traced the way before hand, you may afterward draw the Hour without any difficulty, be the Superficies never ſo irregular. Among which Lines, the Shadow of the Point of the Gnomon, as it creepeth along, will ſhew the Time of the Day.

If a Point be aſſigned upon any Superficies Flat or Curved, one, or more, wherein the Hour-Lines and Axis ſhall concur, how to project the Hours to that Point, and to ſet up an Axis after the ordinary manner to give Shadow to them without any knowledge how the Dial ſtandeth, in reſpect either of the Declination or Inclination.

1. To the Point aſſigned (upon any ſide of it) by direction of your Semicircle or other Level, ſtretch out an Horizontal Thred, ſerving for the Horizontal Line: this Horizontal Line need not be one direct Line, but may be turned at one or more Angles, provided that it lie totally in the Superficies of the Horizon.

2. With a perpendicular Thred held up, project the Sun into the aſſigned Point, and into the Horizontal Thred, and tie a little mark of Thred upon the ſame Horizontal, through which the Shadow cutteth. At the ſame inſtant alſo, take the Sun's Altitude.

3. By the Altitude taken, find out the Azimuth; This Azimuth, what-ever it be, is repreſented by the knot.

4. Apply a Paſt-board to the Aſſigned Point, and hold it flat that it may anſwer to the Horizontal Thred alſo, and upon this Paſt-board, protract your Azimuth by a Thred extended from the Point aſſigned for the Center, to the mark upon the Horizontal Thred. This done,

5. By help of that Azimuth upon your Paſt-board, protract the Meridian Line, obſerving the true Coaſt, and quantity of the Angle from the Azimuth: and to the Meridian deſcribe an Horizontal Dial.

6. Applying the Paſt board to its place again, all things ſtanding right as before, project all the Hours in the Horizontal Thred from off the Paſt-board, and ſet marks upon the ſame for the Points of each ſeveral Hour, which marks may be little moveable Knots to ſlip to and fro upon the ſame Thred.

7. Project the Meridian Point by a perpendicular Thred upon ſome object into that place whereabouts you imagine the Axis of the World would paſs, above or below from the Point aſſigned for the Center.

8. With your Semicircle elevated or depreſſed (as it ſhall be required) from the Point aſſigned for the Center, according to your Latitude project the Pole of the World.

9 Extend a Thred from the Point aſſigned for the Center to the Poles of the World, which ſhall repreſent the Axis.

10. By the Point upon the Horizontal Thred, and this Axis (either by your Eye, laying the Axis to the Hour-points, or laying the Hour knots to the Axis) you may project all the Hours and draw them; Or elſe you may let the Axis alone, and content your ſelf with the Pole point projected into the Meridian, for if from the Point aſſigned to be the Center or meeting of the Hours and Axis, you extend a Thred to each Hours-point in the Horizontal Line, and do repoſe (with your Eye) the ſame Thred upon the Pole-point, then ſhall the Shadow of the Thred give you that Hour-line, and do ſo in all the reſt.

11. Your Thred or Axis lying in its true ſituation, you may eaſily fit an Axis to the ſame poſture. If your Dial be deſcribed upon a plain Superficies, you may then (by one ſide of a Nominal Square, applied to a Thred or Axis, and the other ſide lying upon the Plain) find out the ſubſtyle, and meaſure from it the elevation of the Axis above the Plain: But if the Dial be deſcribed upon a curved Superficies, you muſt be content to ſet up your Axis by the direction of the Thred only.

12. This Point aſſigned for the Center, being a Point of the Axis, is as it were the Apex of the Gnomon, unto which all the Work is projected. But if it be required to ſet up an Axis to ſuch a Superficies, upon which the Axis and Hours will not meet in any tolerable manner, becauſe perhaps the Axis may be but of very ſmall elevation above the Superficies, and yet an Axis is required: in this caſe, ſet up any Point (of Wire, or ſuch like) of ſuch diſtance from the Superficies, as that the Axis and Hours may be diſtinct: And through that Point let it be required to make the Axis paſs, you have no more to do but only to project to this Point, as before, by letting the Shadow of a perpendicular Thred paſs through that Point, and noting the ſame upon your Horizontal Thred, and counting that end of the Wire as your Center, proceed as before, for the Thred that lies to project the Hours is a pattern for the Axis.

This way is as general as the former, ſerving to project the Hours upon many Superficies, be they plain or curved, and however ſituate whether contiguous, or ſeparate, and that without any laborious inquiſition of any of their Situations, in reſpect of Inclination or Declination. If you will put in that Furniture which is uſual, you muſt make ſome Mark (Notch, or Button) upon your Axis, unto which (as repreſenting the Center of the World) by help of your Semicircle you are to project the Altitudes of ſuch great or leſſer Circles as you intend to inſert; as hereafter ſhall be taught.

The 12 Propoſitions in the firſt way were to project to an Apex.

Theſe 12 Propoſitions anſwerable in the ſecond way are to project to an Axis.

And after this method it will be eaſie, and often very uſeful and curious, to Project a Dial from a ſmall Hole made in a Pane or Quarry of Glaſs; (the reſt of the Glaſs being covered) or which is better, a Plate of Tin with a round Hole of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an Inch in Diameter, being put in the room of a Pane of Glaſs) for the Sun ſhining thro' that Hole, will caſt a bright Spot of Light into the Room. Suppoſe then ſuch a Hole to be the *Nodus*, or Point of the Top of the Perpendicular Style of any Dial, you may draw one or *more* Dials, (each ſide or part of the Room being a different Plane) after this manner.

(1.) Apply an Horizontal Dial in a true Horizontal Poſition, ſo that its Centre lie in that of the Hole in the Pane; and then by a Thred fixed at one end of the Centre of the Dial, and laid over ſucceſſively, every Hour, Half Hour, Quarter, &c. find correſponding Points in the Sides of the Room where thoſe Hour-Lines interſect them: Then (2.) The Twelve a Clock Line being an Azimuth alſo as well as an Hour Line, you may by a String and Plummet brought juſt to touch that Thred when ſtrained over the 12 a Clock Hour Line, transfer that *Meridian Line* up to the Ceiling or down on the Floor, as you ſhall find occaſion. (3.) Next in this *Meridian Line* find another Point, (by help of a Thred elevation to a proper Height (in degrees) by means of a Quadrant) from which, a Line or Thred extended to the Hole in the Window may repreſent either the *Direct* (or *Reverſed*) *Axis* of the Earth; and therefore if you fix a Thred in one or both of theſe Points (or rather *Poles*) and extend it or move it along by the ſide of the other Thred, as it is brought ſucceſſively over every Hour Line on the Horizontal Dial (in whoſe Centre, as well as in that of the Hole it is fixed) and as it is extended to the correſponding Hour Points before found in the Room: I ſay, that moveable String ſhall any where on the Ceiling or on the Floor, trace out any Hour Line which the Horizontal Thred ſhall ſucceſſively repreſent.

And this Method of Projective Dialling, will direct us into this excellent Mechanick way of *Dialling* or drawing *Hour Lines* on any Plane how irregular ſoever as to Surface or Situation. Under the Plane where you intend to make a Dial, draw a true Level or *Horizontal Line*, and then to it ſet horizontally, a Scaffold or Frame of Boards, greater or leſſer, according to the deſigned Bigneſs of the Dial. Next, by ſome good Dial, Clock, Equinoctial Ring, &c. get exactly the true Hour of the Day, and ſet your Minute Watch to it Then place a good Horizontal Dial for the Latitude of the Place and which hath a fine String faſtened in its Centre, on your Level Plane or Scaffold, and the Sun ſhining, turn it about till it ſhew the true Hour of the Day there. Then fix it; and by the motion of your Thred over every Hour, Half, Quarter, &c. you may eaſily project them all into your Plane or Place deſigned for the Dial.

PROLATE *Spheroid*, is a Solid produced by the Revolution of a Semi Ellipſis about its *longer* Diameter; but if a Solid be formed by the Revolution of a Semi-Ellipſis about its *ſhorter* Diameter; 'tis then called an *Oblate Spheroid:* And of this Figure is the Earth we inhabit, and perhaps all the Planets are ſo too, having their *Equatorial* Diameter longer than their *Polar*.

PROMONTORY, is an Hill or High Land running out into the Sea: The Extremity of which towards the Sea, is uſually called a *Cape* or an *Headland*.

PROPORTIONAL *Scales*, ſometimes alſo called *Logarithmetical*; are only the Artificial Numbers or Logarithms placed on Lines, for the eaſe and advantage of Multiplying, Dividing, Extracting Roots, &c. by the means of *Compaſſes*, or by *Sliding Rules*; and they are only ſo many *Lines of Numbers*, as they are called by Mr. *Gunter*. (See *Gunter's Line*.) But make *Single*, *Double*, *Triple*, or *Quadruple*; beyond which they ſeldom go.

PROSTYLE, in the ancient Greek Architecture, was a Rank or Row of 4 Columns only, and whoſe Station was in the Front of a Temple, or other great Building.

PROVINCE, was uſed among the *Romans* for a Country without the Limits of *Italy*, and gained to their Subjection by the Sword. But with us the word is moſt commonly uſed for the Circuit of an Archbiſhop's Juridiction; and in ſome of our Statutes 'tis uſed for a County.

PROVISION, in the Canon Law, is uſed for the providing of a Biſhop or any other Perſon, an Eccleſiaſtical Living. by the Pope, before the Incumbent be dead. 'Tis called alſo *Gratia Expectativa*, and *Mandatum de Providendo*.

PROVISIONS: The Acts to reſtrain the exorbitant abuſe of Arbitrary Power, made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, 1258, were called *Proviſions*; becauſe they provided againſt the King's Abſolute Will and Pleaſure.

PROVISO, in the Sea Phraſe, for a Ship to *Moor a Proviſo*, is for her to have one Anchor out, and alſo a Hawſer aſhore, and ſo ſhe is moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVISOR, is he that ſues to *Rome* for a *Proviſion*; which ſee.

PROVOST *Marſhal*, of an Army, is one appointed to ſecure Deſerters, and all other Criminals: He is to go often abroad round the Army, to hinder the Soldiers from Pillaging: 'Tis part of his Office to indite Offenders, and to execute the Sentence paſs'd upon them. He likewiſe regulates the Weights and Meaſures, and the Price of all Proviſions, &c. in the Army. There is alſo a

PROVOST *Marſhal* in the Royal Navy, who hath charge of the Priſoners taken at Sea. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

PRUDENCE, is by the Writers of Ethicks defined to be a Habit of the Mind, by which a Man judges and determines truly how he ſhould act and proceed, what he ſhould do or avoid, in all things relating to his Temporal or Eternal Advantage, ſo as to render himſelf happy here and hereafter.

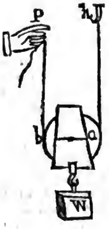
PRYAN *Tin*, is a ſort of Tin that is found mix'd with a Gravelly Earth, ſometimes White, but uſually Red; 'tis not half ſo good as the other which is made out of Stone.

PTOLEMAICK *Syſtem* of the Heavens, was that invented by *Ptolemy*; in which he ſuppoſes the Earth immoveable any way in the Centre of the Univerſe, round about which the Moon firſt moves in a Circle; next her *Mercury*, then *Venus*: above whom moves the Sun, then *Mars*; above him *Jupiter*, and laſt of all *Saturn*, all in the Zodiack from Weſt to Eaſt. Above *Saturn* he places the Sphere of the fix'd Stars, which he ſuppoſes to move ſlowly alſo from Eaſt to Weſt, on the Poles of the Ecliptick. While the fix'd Stars themſelves, and all the Planets, move from Eaſt to Weſt on the Poles of the Equator, in the ſpace of a Natural Day or 24 Hours. This Vulgar Syſtem of Aſtronomy, (in which I omit to mention the *Epicycles* and *Deferents*, &c. with which they endeavoured to ſolve the *Phænomena* which did almoſt all of them contradict this Scheme) was plainly overturned and refuted as ſoon as ever the uſe of the Teleſcope acquainted us with the *Phaſes* of *Venus* and *Mercury*; for from thence it was apparent, that their Orbits included the Sun, and therefore by degrees it came to be quite diſuſed, and conſequently I ſhall ſay no more of it.

PULLET, in a Ship, is a little Room within her Hold, in which the Piggs of Lead, or ſuch like weighty things are put, that the Ship may be well ballaſted in a little Room.

PULLEY, is a compounded Mechanick Power, conſiſting of one or more *Shivers* or *Rundles* with proper Blocks, &c. to raiſe up any Weight, &c. and this Inſtrument ſo fitted is called *Trochlea* or the *Pulley*; and at Sea with Ropes, &c. fitted ſo to it, it is called *a Tackle*.

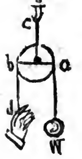
Fig. 1.



In every Pulley, from the Poſition and Number of the Shivers, you may know how much the Weight *W* is diminiſhed, by making the *Vis Motrix*, or Power, to be to the Weight: as 1 to the Number of the parts of the Rope going up and down.

Only this you muſt obſerve, that it is the *lower* Pulleys, or Blocks with Shivers, that give any Force to the Motion; for if a Weight hang on any upper Pulley or Shiver, it will require a Power to ſuſtain it that ſhall be fully equal to the Weight.

Fig. 2.



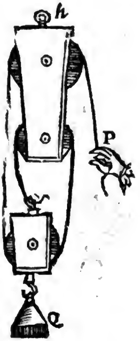
Thus if a Weight hang as in the Poſition *a W*, it would certainly fall, if a Force or Power equal to it did not hold the Rope *b d*.

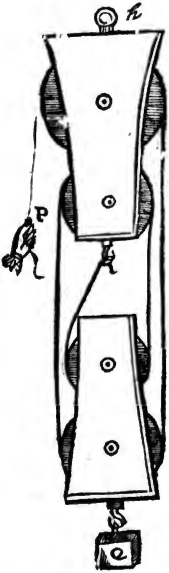
And all upper *Shivers* being every where of the ſame Nature, none of them can conduce any thing towards eaſing the Power or lightening the Weight; but they only ſerve for the Convenience of the Motion.

But if you ſuppoſe the Weight *W* (as in *Fig.* 1.) to be ſuſtained by the Hook *h*, above the Block *a b*, then 'tis plain that the Hook *h* will ſuſtain juſt half the Weight, and therefore the Power at *P* need be but equal to half the Weight *W*; for 'tis all one as if the Weight were hung to the middle of a Balance or Libra *a b*, whoſe equal Arms were upheld by two ſeveral Strings, as *h a* and *P b*.

'Tis alſo apparent in *Fig.* 1. That in order to raiſe the Weight *W*, the Height of one Foot, each part of the Rope, *viz.* *h a* and *P p*; (accounting downwards from the Hook *h*) muſt be made a Foot ſhorter, *i. e.* the Power muſt move two Feet, in order to raiſe the Weight but one: Wherefore in this Engine, the way of the Power is double to that of the Weight; and therefore their Celerities will alſo be in the ſame Ratio; wherefore if the Power be to the Weight as 1 : to 2, its *Moment* will be equal to *that* of the Weight, and ſo will ſuſtain the Weight.

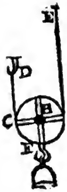
If the Weight be ſuſtained by 3 turns of the Rope, and be made to aſcend one Foot (as in *Fig.* 3.) then each Part, or Turn, or Fall of the Rope muſt be ſhortened 1 Foot (reckoning as before from the Hook at *h*) and this cannot be done unleſs the Power in *P* move three Feet: Here therefore the way of the Power is *triple* to that of the Weight, as is alſo its Celerity; wherefore if the Power be to the Weight as 1 to 3, or one third of it, it will ſuſtain the Weight.



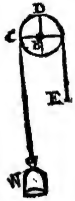


And ſo on in the 4th *Fig.* the Power *P* muſt be one fourth of the Weight, &c.

The *Puly* is a Wheel not only turning round its *Axis*, but made ſo, that at the ſame time 'tis *drawn up* by a Rope or Cord that goes round it: This may be conſidered as a perpetual *Homodromous* Lever or *Vectis*; for the Cord which is put over the Wheel *A F C* being faſtned at one End at *D*, and the other End at *E* being drawn or held by ſome Power, ſo that the Weight ſuſpended from the middle of the Wheel *A F C*, be kept *in Æquilibrio*; 'tis then plain, that the moving Force is apply'd to the *lower Pulley* or *Shiver* in *A*, one of the Extremes of the Lever *A C*, the other Extreme *C* riſing on the fix'd Rope or Chord *D C* as on an *Hypomochlion* 'Tis plain alſo, that the Weight *F* is ſuſpended from the middle Point *B*, and conſequently as *A C*, the diſtance of the moving Force from the *Hypomochlion*, to *B C*, the diſtance of the Point of Suſpenſion of the Weight from the ſame (that is, as 2 to 1) :: ſo is reciprocally (from the Nature of the Lever) the Weight *F* to the Force ſuſtaining it in *E*; and conſequently one under-Pulley takes off always half the Weight, or raiſes double the Weight with the ſame Power or Force.



But if the Pulley be fix'd above only, it affords no help towards lifting up the Weight more eaſily; for here the moving Force in *E* muſt be equal to the Weight in *W*, becauſe the *Hypomochlion* in this caſe is in the middle at *B*; and conſequently the Weight and Power equidiſtant from it, as in the Balance.



The upper Pulleys or Shivers then are of no other uſe but to facilitate the Motion of this Rope by their Volubility and apt Poſition.

So that to eſtimate the Power of the Combination of never ſo many Shivers or Pulleys put together, you need only *double the Number of the lower Shivers, or of the Cords which paſs over them without conſidering the upper ones, and that will give you the Multiple of the Weight to be raiſed this way*; in compariſon of what could be raiſed without any ſuch help by the ſame Power.

So the Force of 50*lb.* in a Pulley with two lower Shivers will raiſe four times as much, *viz* 200 *lb.*

If the Force of 50 *lb.* and the Weight 200 *lb* be both given, and the Number of *Shivers* be required, 'tis plain you muſt divide 200 by 50; that is, the *Weight* by the *Power*, and the Quotient will be 4, the Number of Ropes, and the half of that is the Number of lower *Shivers*.

If the Weight, ſuppoſe 1000 *lb.* be given, and the Number of Pulleys or Ropes, ſuppoſe 4; then divide the Weight by the Pulleys, and the Quotient is the Power of Force required; *viz.* 250 *lb.* And this Method of proceeding will give you the *Deſiderata* in any Combination of Pulleys, and in any Conjugation of many Combinations.

PULMONES. See *Lungs* in Vol. II.

PULVINATA, in Architecture, is the Term for a *Freeze*, which ſwells out like a Pillow.

PUMPS, in a Ship are of ſeveral ſorts, as the *Chain-Pumps* which are uſed in great Ships; and theſe go with more eaſe than others, yield more Water, and are eaſily mended. *Bare Pumps*, are ſmall ones made of a Cane or a piece of Wood bored thro', and are uſed to pump Beer or Water out of the Caſks. *Bur-Pumps*, are uſed by the *Dutch*, who have them by their Ships ſides. In theſe there is a long Staff with a Bur at the end like a Gunner's Spunge, to pump up the *Bildge-water*: Theſe are alſo called *Bildge Pumps*.

PUNCHINS, in Architecture, are ſhort pieces of Timber, placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable Weight: They commonly ſtand upright between the Poſts, and are ſhorter and ſlighter than either the *Principal Poſts* or *Prick Poſts*. Thoſe that ſtand on each ſide of a Door are called *Door Punchins*.

PUNCTATED *Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola whoſe Oval Conjugate is infinitely ſmall, that is, a *Point* See *Curves*.

PUNCTUM. See *Point*.

PUNCTUM *Formatum* ſeu *Generatum*, in Conicks, is a Point determined by the Interſection of a Right-Line drawn thro' the Vertex of a Cone to a point in the Plane of the Baſe, with the Plane that conſtitutes the Conick Section. See *De la Hire's Latin Conicks, p.* 15, 16.

PUNCTUM *ex Comparatione*, is either *Focus* in an Ellipſis and Hyperbola; and it was ſo called by *Apollonius*, becauſe the Rectangles under the Segment of the Tranſverſe Diameter in the Ellipſis, and under that and the Diſtance between the Vertex and Focus in the Hyperbola, are equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of what he calls *the Figure*.

PUNCTUM *Lineans*; is that point of the generating Circle, which in the Formation of either Simple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any part of a Cycloidal Line. See *Epicycloid*.

PUNITORY *Intereſt*, is a Term in the Civil Law, for ſuch Intereſt of Money as is given for Delay, or Breach of Truſt.

PURE *Hyperbola*, is one which by the Impoſſibility of its 2 Roots is without any *Oval*, *Node*, *Spike*, or *Conjugate Point*. See *Curves*.

PURGATIVE *Medicines*; the manner of their Operation is very well accounted for by Dr. *Cheyne* in his Book of *Fevers*, thus: Purgative Medicines being receiv'd into the Stomach by the Mouth, their Particles do there vellicate or ſtimulate the Fibres of the Stomach, and thereby encreaſe the Digeſtive Faculty; *i. e.* bring the Muſcular Fibres of the Stomach, and the Muſcles of the *Abdomen* and *Diaphragm* into more frequent Contractions than ordinary, till they are admitted into the *Inteſtines*; the *Fibres* and *Glands* of which being more ſenſible than thoſe of the Stomach (whoſe Parts, by the frequent rough Contacts of one againſt another, and of the groſs Bodies which are often thrown into it, are as it were deadned) they eaſily move and bring them into frequent forcible Contractions; whereby theſe Glands are ſqueezed, and ſo emit a Fluid which lubricates the Paſſages: And this mixing with the Fæculent Matter of the Inteſtines (which is rendred fluid by the ſame active and ſtimulating Quality of the Purgative Medicine) renders it more fluid; by which, and by the uncommon Contractions of the Inteſtines, it paſſes more eaſily and plentifully into the *Rectum Inteſtinum*, and is thence ejected by Stool. Thus gentle and eaſie Purges act, and do only cleanſe the Inteſtines, few of their Particles entring in by the Lacteal Veins and ſo affecting the Blood: But in violent Purgatives, the ſtimulating Particles are mixed with the Blood, and produce there many times very great effects by occaſioning unnatural Fermentations, by ſeparating the natural Coheſions of the Liquors of the Body; and alſo by vellicating the Spiral Fibres of the Veins and Arteries, bring thoſe into more forcible Contractions, and thereby accelerate the Motion of the Blood; all which may ſometimes have a good and ſometimes a bad effect.

PURLINS, in Architecture, are thoſe Pieces of Timber which lie acroſs the Rafters on the Inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their Length.

PURPARS, *a Purparty*, is that part or ſhare of an Eſtate, which being held in Common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to any one of them.

PUTLOGS, are ſhort pieces of Timber (about 7 Foot long) uſed in Building Scaffolds; they lie at Right-Angles to the Wall with one of their Ends reſting upon the *Ledgers* or Poles which lie parallel to the ſide of the Wall of the Building.

PYRAMIDALES *Papillæ*. See *Papillæ Pyramidales*.

PYRAMIDOID, is what is ſometimes called a *Parabolick Spindle*; and is a ſolid Figure formed by the Revolution of a *Parabola* round its *Baſe* or *greateſt Ordinate*; and if you conſider it according to the method of Indiviſibles, you may conceive its Solidity to conſiſt of an infinite ſeries of Circles whoſe Diameters are all parallel to the *Axis* of the *Revolving Parabola*.

PYTHAGORICK *Tetractys*, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

QUADRAGATA *Terræ*; a *Team* of Land: or which may be tilled with 4 Horſes.

QUADRAGESIMA, is the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*, and ſo called, becauſe 'tis about the fortieth Day before *Eaſter*; and on the ſame account the three preceding *Sundays* are called *Quinquageſima, Sexageſima*, and *Septuageſima*.

QUADRAGESIMALS: In Popiſh Times 'twas the Cuſtom for People to viſit their *Mother Church* on *Midlent Sunday*, and to make their Offerings at the High Altar. And the like kind of Superſtitious Devotion was alſo uſed in *Whitſon week*: But as the Proceſſions and Oblations at *Whitſontide* were ſometimes commuted for a rated Payment of *Pentecoſtals* or *Whitſon Farthings*; ſo theſe were changed into a Cuſtomary Payment, and were called *Quadrageſimals*, *Denarii Quadrageſimales*; and ſometimes *Letare Jeruſalem*, becauſe that Hymn was ſung on *Midlent Sunday*. The Cuſtom of *Mothering*, as 'tis called in many places in *England*, is ſtill retained, being that of viſiting Parents on *Midlent Sunday*; and it ſeems to be called *Mothering* from the Reſpect thus in old Time paid to the *Mother Church*. And the Epiſtle of *Galat*. 4. 21. is ſtill retained on *Midlent Sunday*, which began *Jeruſalem mater omnium*, &c. tho' the occaſion of it is forgotten.

QUADRANS, the fourth part of a Penny, or a Farthing; for before the Reign of *Edw*. 1. our ſmalleſt Coin was a Penny, called then *Sterling*; and it was ſtamp'd with a Croſs or Traverſe Stroke, ſo that it might on occaſion be cut eaſily or broken into Halves or Quarters: But to avoid the Fraud of unequal diviſion of the Penny, this King *Edw*. 1. coined Half-pence and Farthings in round diſtinct Pieces. *Matt. Weſt. in Anno* 1279.

QUADRANT *of Davis*. See *Back ſtaff*.

QUADRANTATA *Terræ*, the fourth part of an Acre.

QUADRAT: To Quadrat a Piece of Ordnance, is to ſee whether it is duly placed in its Carriage, and that the Wheels be of an equal Height.

QUADRATRIX of the *Hyperbola*: There is a new Curve lately invented by Mr. *J. Perks* of *Great Swinford* in *Worceſter ſhire*, for the Quadrature of the Hyperbola; of which ſee an Account in *Phil. Tranſ. N*. 306.

QUADRATURE *Lines*, or *Lines of Quadrature*; are two Lines placed uſually, or at leaſt ſometimes, on Mr. *Gunter*'s Sector, and eaſily known there, by being mark'd with the Letter Q, and the Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; of which Q ſignifies the ſide of a Square, and the other Figures the ſides of Polygons of 5, 6, 7, &c. Sides. *S*. there ſtands for the Semi-diameter of a Circle, and 90 for a Line equal to 90 Degr. in the Circumference.

Their Uſes are readily (tho' not exactly) Theſe:

1. *To make a Square equal to a given Circle.*

Open the Sector to the Radius of the given Circle by applying it over in the Point *S, S*, and then the Parallel Diſtance between the Points Q, Q, is the ſide of the Square required.

2. *To make a Circle equal to a given Square.*

Apply the ſide of the Square over in Q, Q, ſo will the Parallel Diſtance between *S, S*. be the Radius of the Circle ſought.

3. *To reduce a Square, or a Circle, into a Pentagon or other regular Polygon equal to it.*

Take the Side of the Square, or Radius of the Circle given, and apply it over in its proper Points, and then the Parallel Diſtances between the Points of any of the other Polygons, ſhall be the Sides of thoſe Regular Figures.

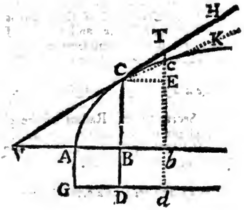
QUADRATURE *of Curves*, by Sir *Iſ. Newton*.

I don't here conſider Mathematical Quantities as compoſed of Parts *extreamly ſmall*, but as *generated* by *by a continual motion.* Lines are deſcribed, and by deſcribing are generated, not by any appoſition of Parts, but by a continual motion of Points. Surfaces are generated by the motion of Lines, Solids by the motion of Surfaces, Angles by the Rotation of their Legs, Time by a continual flux, and ſo in the reſt. Theſe *Geneſes* are founded upon Nature, and are every Day ſeen in the motion of Bodies.

And after this manner the Ancients by carrying moveable right Lines along immoveable ones in a Normal Poſition or Situation, have taught us the Geneſes of Rectangles.

Therefore conſidering that Quantities, encreaſing, in equal times, and generated by this encreaſing, are greater or leſs, according as their Velocity by which they encreaſe, and are generated, is greater or leſs; I endeavoured after a Method of determining the Quantities from the Velocities of their Motions, or Increments, by which they are generated; and by calling the Velocities of the Motions, or of the Augments, by the Name of *Fluxions*, and the generated Quantities *Fluents*, I (in the Year 1665 and 1666) did, by degrees, light upon the Method of *Fluxions*, which I here make uſe of in the *Quadrature of Curves.*

Fluxions are very nearly as the Augments of the Fluents, generated in equal, but infinitely ſmall parts of Time; and to ſpeak exactly, are in the *Prime Ratio* of the naſcent Augments: but they may be expounded by any Lines that are proportional to 'em. As if the *Areas ABC*, *ABDG* be deſcribed by the Ordinates *BC*, *BD*, moving with an uniform motion along the Baſe *AB*, the Fluxions of theſe *Areas* will be to one another as the deſcribent Ordinates *BC* and *BD*, and may be expounded by thoſe Ordinates; for thoſe Ordinates are in the ſame Proportion as the Naſcent Augments of the Areas.



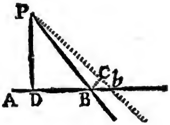
Let the Ordinate *BC* move out of its place *BC* into any new one *bc*: Compleat the Parallelogram *BCEb*, and let the right Line *VTH* be drawn which may touch the Curve C and meet *bc* and *BA* produced in *T* and *V*; and then the juſt now generated Augments of the Abſciſſa *AB*, the Ordinate *BC*, and the Curve Line *ACc*, will be *Bb*, *Ec*, and *Cc*; and the Sides of the Triangle *CET*, are in the *Prime Ratio* of theſe Naſcent Augments, and therefore the Fluxions of *AB*, *BC* and *AC* are as the Sides *CE*, *ET*, and *CT* of the Triangle *CET*, and may be expounded by thoſe Sides, or, which is much at one, by the Sides of the Triangle *VBC* ſimilar to it.

'Tis the ſame thing if the Fluxions be taken in the *ultimate Ratio* of the Evaneſcent Parts. Draw the Right Line *Cc*, and produce the ſame to *K*. Let the Ordinate *bc* return into its former place *BC*, and the Points C and *c* coming together, the Right Line *CK* co-incides with the Tangent *CH*, and the Evaneſcent Triangle *CEc* in its ultimate form becomes ſimilar to the Triangle *CET*, and its Evaneſcent Sides *CE*, *Ec* and *Cc* will be ultimately to one another as are *CE*, *ET* and *CT* the Sides of the other Triangle *CET*, and therefore the Fluxions of the Lines *AB*, *BC* and *AC* are in the ſame *Ratio*. If the Points C and *c* be at any ſmall diſtance from one another, then will *CK* be at a ſmall diſtance from the Tangent *CH*. As ſoon as the Right Line *CK* coincides with the Tangent *CH*, and the ultimate Ratio's of the Lines *CE*, *Ec* and *Cd* be found, the Points C and *c* ought to come together and exactly to coincide. For Errours, tho' never ſo ſmall, are not to be neglected in Mathematicks.

By the ſame way of arguing, if a Circle deſcribed on the Centre *B* with the Radius *BC*, be drawn with an uniform motion along the Abſciſſa *AB*, and at Right Angles to it, the Fluxion of the generated Solid *ABC* will be as the generating Circle, and the Fluxion of its Surface will be as the Perimeter of that Circle and the Fluxion of the Curve Line *AC* conjointly. For in what time the Solid *ABC* is generated by drawing the Circle along the Abſciſſa *AB*, in the ſame time its Surface is generated by drawing the Perimeter of that Circle along the Curve *AC*.

Of this Method take the following Examples.

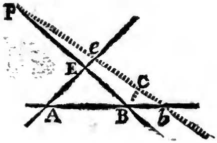
Let the Right Line P B *revolving about the given Pole* P *cut the Right Line* A B *given in Poſition; the Proportions of the Fluxions of the Right Line* A B *and* P B *is required.*



Let the Right Line *PB* go out of its place *PB* into a new one *Pb*: In the Line *Pb* take *PC* equal to *PB*, and draw *PD* to *AB* ſo that the Angle *bPD* may be equal to the Angle *bPC*; and then from the Similarity of the Triangles *bBC*, *bPD*, the Augment *Bb*, will be to the Augment *Cb* as *Pb* is to *Db*.

Now let *Pb* return into its former place *PB*, that thoſe Augments may vaniſh, and the ultimate Ratio of the Evaneſcent Augments, that is, the ultimate Ratio of *Pb* to *Db* will be the ſame as that of *PB* to *DB*, the Angle being right; and therefore the Fluxion of *AB* is to the Fluxion of *PB* in this Ratio.

Let the Right Line P B *revolving about the given* P *Pole cut* A B *and* A E *two other Right Lines given in Poſition in* B *and* E; *'tis required to find the Proportion of the Fluxions of thoſe Right Lines* A B *and* A E.



Let the revolving Line *P B* move out of its place *P B* into a new one *P b*, cutting *A B*, *A E* into the Points *b* and *E*, and draw *B C* parallel to *A E*, meeting *P b* in *C*; then *B b* will be to *B C* as *A b* is to *A e*; and *BC* to *E e* as *A b* × *P B*, to *A e* × *P E*. Now let the Right Line *P b* return into its former place *P B*, and the Evaneſcent Augment *B b* will be to the Evaneſcent Augment *E e* as *A B*×*P B* is to *A E*×*P E*, and therefore in this Ratio is the Fluxion of the Right Line *A B* to the Fluxion of the Right Line *A E*.

Hence if the revolving Right Line *P B* cut any Curve Lines given in poſition in the Points *B* and *E*, and the moveable Right Lines *A B*, *A E* touch thoſe Curves in *B* and *E*, the Points of Section; the Fluxion of the Curve which the Right Line *A B* touches, will be to the Fluxion of the Curve which the Right Line *A E* touches, as *A B*×*P B* is to *A E*×*P E*. The ſame thing will happen if the Right Line *P B* always touch any Curve given in Poſition in the moveable Point *P*.

Let the Quantity x flow uniformly, and let the Fluxion of x^n be to be found. In the ſame time that the Quantity x by flowing becomes $x+o$, the Quantity x^n will become $\overline{x+o}|^{n}$, that is, by the Method of Infinite Series's $x^n + nox^{n-1} + \frac{nn-n}{2}oox^{n-2} +$, &c. and the Augments o and $nox^{n-1} + \frac{nn-n}{2}oox^{n-2} +$, &c. are to one another as 1 and $nz^{n-1} + \frac{nn-n}{2}oox^{n-2} +$, &c. Now let thoſe Augments vaniſh, and their ultimate Ratio will be the Ratio of 1 to nx^{n-1}; and therefore the Fluxion of the Quantity x is to the Fluxion of the Quantity x^n as 1 to nx^{n-1}.

By like ways of arguing, and by the method of Prime and Ultimate Ratio's, may be gathered the Fluxions of Lines, whether Right or Crooked in all caſes whatſoever, as alſo the Fluxions of Surfaces, Angles and other Quantities. In Finite Quantities ſo to frame a Calculus, and thus to inveſtigate the Prime and Ultimate Ratio's of Naſcent or Evaneſcent Finite Quantities, is agreeable to the Geometry of the Ancients; and I was willing to ſhew, that in the Method of Fluxions there's no need of introducing Figures infinitely ſmall into Geometry. For this Analyſis may be performed in any Figures whatſoever, whether finite or infinitely ſmall, ſo they are but imagined to be ſimilar to the Evaneſcent Figures; as alſo in Figures which may be reckoned as infinitely ſmall, if you do but proceed cautiouſly.

From the Fluxions to find the Fluents is the more difficult *Problem*, and the 1ſt ſtep of the Solution of it is equivalent to the *Quadrature of Curves*; concerning which I have formerly written the following Tract.

A Treatiſe of the Quadrature of Curves.

I conſider indetermined Quantities as encreaſing or decreaſing by a perpetual motion, that is, as flowing encreaſingly or decreaſingly; and I repreſent 'em by the Letters z, y, x, v, and I mark their Fluxions or their Celerities by which they encreaſe by the ſame Letters with Points over 'em thus, $\dot{z}$, $\dot{y}$, $\dot{x}$, $\dot{v}$. There are likewiſe Fluxions of Fluxions, or Mutations more or leſs ſwift, which may be called the *Second Fluxions* of z, y, x, v, and may be marked thus, $\ddot{z}$, $\ddot{y}$, $\ddot{x}$, $\ddot{v}$; and the *Firſt Fluxions* of theſe, or the *Third Fluxions* of z, y, x, v, thus, $\dddot{z}$, $\dddot{y}$, $\dddot{x}$, $\dddot{v}$; the *Fourth* thus $\ddddot{z}$, $\ddddot{y}$, $\ddddot{x}$, $\ddddot{v}$, &c. And as $\dddot{z}$, $\dddot{y}$, $\dddot{x}$, $\dddot{v}$, are Fluxions of the Quantities $\ddot{z}$, $\ddot{y}$, $\ddot{x}$, $\ddot{v}$, and theſe are Fluxions of the Quantities $\dot{z}$, $\dot{y}$, $\dot{x}$, $\dot{v}$, and theſe Fluxions of the Quantities, z, y, x, v: So theſe Quantities may be conſidered as Fluxions of others, which I ſhall mark thus, $\overset{\prime}{z}$, $\overset{\prime}{y}$, $\overset{\prime}{x}$, $\overset{\prime}{v}$; and theſe as Fluxions of others $\overset{\prime\prime}{z}$, $\overset{\prime\prime}{y}$, $\overset{\prime\prime}{x}$, $\overset{\prime\prime}{v}$, and theſe as Fluxions of others $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{z}$, $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{y}$, $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{x}$, $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{v}$. Wherefore $\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{z}$, $\overset{\prime\prime}{z}$, $\overset{\prime}{z}$, z, $\dot{z}$, $\ddot{z}$, $\dddot{z}$, $\ddddot{z}$, &c. repreſent a Series of Quantities, in which every ſubſequent one is the Fluxion of the precedent, and any preceding one is a flowing Quantity or a Fluent, which has for its Fluxion that which follows it.

Of the like nature is this Series $\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}}$, $\overset{\prime}{\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}}$, $\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}$, $\overset{.}{\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}}$, $\overset{..}{\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}}$, $\overset{...}{\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}}$; as alſo this Series,

$$\frac{az+zz}{\overset{\prime\prime}{\overline{a-z}}},\quad \frac{az+z^2}{\overset{\prime}{\overline{a-z}}},\quad \frac{az+zz}{\overline{a-z}},\quad \frac{az+z^2}{\overset{.}{\overline{a-z}}},\quad \frac{az+z^2}{\overset{..}{\overline{a-z}}},\quad \frac{az+zz}{\overset{...}{\overline{a-z}}}.$$

And it is to be obſerved, that any preceding Quantity in theſe Series's is as the Area of a Curvilineal Figure, whoſe *Ordinate Applicate* apply'd at Right Angles is the flowing Quantity; and its *Abſciſſa* z: as $\overset{\prime}{\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}}$ is the Area of a Curve whoſe Ordinate Applicate is $\overline{\sqrt{az-zz}}$ and the Abſciſſa z.

The deſign of all this will be apparent from the following *Propoſitions*.

Prop. 1. *Prob.* 1.

Having given an Equation involving any number of fluent or flowing Quantities, to find their Fluxions.

Solution.

Multiply every Term of the Equation by the Index of the Power of each flowing Quantity contained in that Term, and in each Multiplication change the Root of the Power into its Fluxion; and then the Aggregate of all the Products under their proper Signs will be the new Equation.

Explication.

Let *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. be determined and immutable Quantities, and let any Equation be propoſed containing the fluid or flowing Quantities z, y, x, &c. as $x^3 - xyy + aaz - b^3 = 0$. Firſt let the Terms be multiply'd by the Indexes of the Powers of *x*, and in each Multiplication, inſtead of the Root or Side of the Power, or inſtead of *x* of one dimenſion only, write $\dot{x}$, and the Summ of the Products will be $3\dot{x}x^2 - \dot{x}yy$. Let the ſame be done by *y*, and you will have $-2xy\dot{y}$: Do the ſame by z, and there will be produced $aa\dot{z}$. Let the Summ of the Products be put equal to 0 and you will have the Equation $3\dot{x}x^2 - \dot{x}yy - 2xy\dot{y} + aa\dot{z} = 0$; I ſay that in this Equation the Relation of the Fluxions is determined.

Demonſtration.

For let o be a Quantity extreamly ſmall, and let $o\dot{z}$, $o\dot{y}$, $o\dot{x}$, be the Moments of the Quantities z, y, x; that is, the momentaneous ſynchronal Increments. And if the flowing Quantities are now z, y, and x, theſe after a moment of time being augmented by their Increments $o\dot{z}$, $o\dot{y}$, $o\dot{x}$, will become $z + o\dot{z}$, $y + o\dot{y}$, $x + o\dot{x}$, which being ſubſtituted in the firſt Equation inſtead of z, y, and x, give this Equation, $x^3 + 3xxo\dot{x} + 3xoo\dot{x}\dot{x} + o^3\dot{x}^3 - xyy - o\dot{x}yy - 2xo\dot{y}y - 2\dot{x}oo\dot{y}y - xoo\dot{y}\dot{y} - \dot{x}o^3\dot{y}\dot{y} + aaz + aao\dot{z} - b^3 = 0$. Subduct the former Equation from it and the Reſidual divided by o will be $3xx\dot{x} + 3\dot{x}\dot{x}ox + \dot{x}^3oo - \dot{x}yy - 2x\dot{y}y - 2\dot{x}o\dot{y}y - xo\dot{y}\dot{y} - \dot{x}oo\dot{y}\dot{y} + aa\dot{z} = 0$. Let the Quantity o be leſſened infinitely, and neglecting the Evaneſcent Terms, there will remain $3\dot{x}x^2 - \dot{x}yy - 2x\dot{y}y + aa\dot{z} = 0$. Q. E. D.

A more full Explication of the ſame thing.

After the ſame manner, if the Equation were $x^3 - xyy + aa\sqrt{ax-yy} - b^3 = 0$, there would be produced $3x^2\dot{x} - \dot{x}yy - 2xy\dot{y} + aa\dot{\overline{\sqrt{ax-yy}}} = 0$; where, if you wou'd take away the Fluxion $\dot{\overline{\sqrt{ax-yy}}}$, put $\sqrt{ax-yy} = z$, and then will $ax - yy = z^2$, and (by this Propoſition) $a\dot{x} - 2\dot{y}y = 2\dot{z}z$ or $\frac{a\dot{x} - 2\dot{y}y}{2z} = \dot{z}$, that is, $\frac{a\dot{x} - 2\dot{y}y}{2\sqrt{ax-yy}} = \dot{\overline{\sqrt{ax-yy}}}$:

And thence $3x^2\dot{x} - \dot{x}yy - 2x\dot{y}y + \frac{a^3\dot{x} - 2aa\dot{y}y}{2\sqrt{ax-yy}} = 0$.

And by the ſame Operation, you may proceed to Second Fluxions, Third Fluxions, and ſo on: Let the Equation $zy^3 - z^4 + a^4$ be $= 0$, then it will be made by the firſt Operation, $\dot{z}y^3 + 3z\dot{y}y^2 - 4\dot{z}z^3 = 0$, by the Second Operatation $\ddot{z}y^3 + 6\dot{z}\dot{y}y^2 + 3z\ddot{y}y^2 + 6z\dot{y}^2y - 4\ddot{z}z^3 - 12\dot{z}^2z^2 = 0$; and by the Third, $\dddot{z}y^3 + 9\ddot{z}\dot{y}y^2 + 9\dot{z}\ddot{y}y^2 + 18\dot{z}\dot{y}^2y + 3z\dddot{y}y^2 + 18z\ddot{y}\dot{y}y + 6z\dot{y}^3 - 4\dddot{z}z^3 - 36\ddot{z}\dot{z}z^2 - 24\dot{z}^3z = 0$.

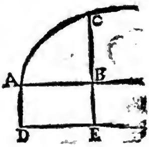
But when we thus proceed to Second and Third Fluxions, &c. it is convenient to conſider ſome Quantity as flowing uniformly; and for its firſt Fluxion to write 1; but for the ſecond and following ones 0. Let the Equation be $zy^3 - z^4 + a^4 = 0$, as above; and let z flow uniformly, and let its Fluxion be Unity; and then by the firſt Operation it will become $y^3 + 3z\dot{y}y^2 - 4z^3 = 0$, by the Second $6\dot{y}y^2 + 3z\ddot{y}y^2 + 6z\dot{y}^2y - 12z^2 = 0$, by the Third $9\ddot{y}y^2 + 18\dot{y}^2y + 3z\dddot{y}y^2 + 18z\ddot{y}\dot{y}y + 6z\dot{y}^3 - 24z = 0$.

But in Equations of this kind we muſt conceive, that the Fluxions in each of the Terms are of the ſame Order, that is, that they are all either of the firſt Order $\dot{y}$, $\dot{z}$ or all of the Second $\ddot{y}$, $\dot{y}^2$, $\dot{y}\dot{z}$, $\dot{z}^2$, or all of the Third, $\dddot{y}$, $\ddot{y}\dot{y}$, $\ddot{y}\dot{z}$, $\dot{y}^3$, $\dot{y}^2\dot{z}$, $\dot{y}\dot{z}^2$, $\dot{z}^3$, &c. And when the thing happens otherwiſe, the Order is to be compleated by the ſuppoſed Fluxions of a Quantity flowing uniformly; and then the laſt Equation, by compleating the third Order, becomes $9\dot{z}\ddot{y}y^2 + 18\dot{z}\dot{y}^2y + 3z\dddot{y}y^2 + 18z\ddot{y}\dot{y}y + 6z\dot{y}^3 - 24z\dot{z}^3 = 0$.

Prop. 2. *Prob.* 2.

To find the Curves that are Quadrable.

Let *ABC* be the Figure, whoſe Area is to be found; *BC* an Ordinate apply'd at Right Angles, and *AB* the Abſciſſa: Produce *CB* to *E* that *BE* may be $= 1$, and compleat the Parallelogram *ABED*; and the Fluxions of the Areas *ABC*, *ABED* will be as *BC* and *BE*: Therefore take any Equation by which the Relation of the Areas may be determined, and thence will be given the relation of the Ordinates *BC* and *BE*, (by *Propoſition* 1.) Q. E. D.



We ſhall give Examples of this thing in the two following *Propoſitions*.

Prop. 3. *Theor.* 1.

If z be uſed promiſcuouſly for the Abſciſſa *AB* and the Area *AE* or *AB*×1; and *R* be put for $E + fz^n + gz^{2n} + hz^{3n} +$, &c. Let the Area of the Curve be $z^\theta R^\lambda$, and the Ordinate Applicate *BC* will be $= \theta E \begin{array}{c} +\theta \\ +\lambda n \end{array} fz^n \begin{array}{c} +\theta \\ +2\lambda n \end{array} gz^{2n} \begin{array}{c} +\theta \\ +3\lambda n \end{array} hz^{3n} + \&c.$ into $z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1}$.

Demonſtration.

For if $z^\theta R^\lambda = v$, then by the firſt *Prop.* will $\theta\dot{z}z^{\theta-1}R^\lambda + \lambda z^\theta \dot{R} R^{\lambda-1} = \dot{v}$. Inſtead of R^λ in the firſt term of the Equation, and z^θ in the ſecond, write $RR^{\lambda-1}$ and $zz^{\theta-1}$, and then the Equation will become $\theta\dot{z}R + \lambda z\dot{R}$ into $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1} = \dot{v}$. But *R* was taken equal to $E + fz^n + gz^{2n} + hz^{3n}$, &c. and conſequently (by *Prop.* 1.) $\dot{R} = nf\dot{z}z^{n-1} + 2ng\dot{z}z^{2n-1} + 3nh\dot{z}z^{3n-1} +$, &c: which being ſubſtituted in their ſtead, and *BE* or 1 placed in the room of $\dot{z}$;

then will $\theta\cdot \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+\lambda n} + f z^n \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+2\lambda n} g z^{2n} \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+3\lambda n} h z^{3n} +$ &c. into $z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1}$ be $= v = BC$. Q. E. D.

Prop. 4. *Theor.* 2.

If for the Abſciſſa AB be put z, for $e + fz^n + gz^{2n} +$, &c. be put R, and S for $k + lz^n + mz^{2n} +$ &c. Let the Area of the Curve be $z^\theta R^\lambda S^\mu$; then the Ordinate Applicate BC will be $=$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \theta e k \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+\lambda n} f k z^n \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+2\lambda n} g k z^{2n} \cdots\cdots * \cdots\cdots * \cdots\cdots \\ \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+\mu n} e l z^n \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\lambda n\\+\mu n\end{smallmatrix} f l z^{2n} \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda n\\+\mu n\end{smallmatrix} g l z^{3n} * \cdots\cdots \\ \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+2\mu n} e m z^{2n} \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\lambda n\\+2\mu n\end{smallmatrix} f m z^{3n} \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda n\\+2\mu n\end{smallmatrix} g m z^{4n} \end{array}\right\} \text{into } z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1} S^{\mu-1}$$

This is demonſtrated after the ſame manner as the former Propoſition.

Prop. 5. *Theor.* 3.

If z be put for the Abſciſſa of the Curve AB, and R be put for $e + fz^n + gz^{2n} + hz^{3n} +$ &c. And let the Ordinate Applicate be $z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1}$ multiply'd into $a + bz^n + cz^{2n} + dz^{3n} +$ &c. and let $\frac{\theta}{n}$ be put $= r$. and $r + \lambda = S$. $S + \lambda = t$. $t + \lambda = v$, &c. Then the Area will be $z^\theta R^\lambda$ multiply'd into $\frac{\frac{1}{n}a}{re} +$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n}b - SfA}{r+1,\ e} z^n + \frac{\frac{1}{n}c - \frac{s}{1}fB - tgA}{r+2,\ e} z^{2n} + \frac{\frac{1}{n}d - \frac{s}{1}fC - \frac{t}{1}gB - vhA}{r-3,\ e}$$

$$z^{3n} + \frac{-\frac{s}{1}fD - \frac{t}{1}gC - \frac{v}{1}hB}{r+4,\ e} z^{4n} +,$$

&c. where A, B, C, D, &c. denote the whole given Co-efficients of each Term in the Series with their Signs $+$ and $-$, *viz.* A denotes the Co-efficient of the firſt Term $\frac{\frac{1}{n}a}{re}$, B the Co-efficient of the ſecond Term $\frac{\frac{1}{n}b - SfA}{r+1,\ e}$, C the Co-efficient of the third Term $\frac{\frac{1}{n}c - \frac{s}{1}fB - tgA}{r+2,\ e}$, and ſo on.

Demonſtration.

According to *Prop.* Third.

Let the *Ordinates* of the *Curves* be,		and their *Areas*
1, $\theta e A \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+\lambda n} fAz^n \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+2\lambda n} gAz^{2n} \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+3\lambda n} hAz^{3n}$, &c.	into $z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1}$	$Az^\theta R^\lambda$
2. . . . $\overline{\theta+n},\ eBz^n \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\overline{\theta+n}}{+\lambda n} fBz^{2n} \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\overline{\theta+n}}{+2\lambda n} gBz^{3n}$, &c.		$Bz^{\theta+n}R^\lambda$
3. . . . . $+\overline{\theta+2n},\ eCz^{2n} \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+\lambda n} +2nfCz^{3n}$, &c.		$Cz^{\theta+2n}R^\lambda$
4. . . . . $\overline{+\theta+3n},\ eDz^{3n}$, &c.		$Dz^{\theta+3n}R^\lambda$

And if the Sum of the Ordinates be put equal to the Ordinate $a + bz^n + cz^{2n} + dz^{3n} +$, &c. multiply'd into $z^{\theta-1} R^{\lambda-1}$, the Sum of the Areas $z^\theta R^\lambda$ into $A + Bz^n + Cz^{2n} + Dz^{3n} +$, &c. will be equal to the Area of a Curve which has that for an Ordinate. Therefore let the Correſponding Terms of the Ordinate be equal; and then a will become $= \theta e A$, $b = \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\theta}{+\lambda n} fA \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta}{+n} eB$; $c = \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\theta}{+2\lambda n} gA \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{+\theta n+n}{+\lambda n} fB + \overline{\theta+2n},\ eC$, &c. and thence $\frac{a}{\theta e} = A$. $\frac{b - \overline{\theta+2\lambda n},\ fA}{\theta+n,\ e} = B$.

$\frac{c - \overline{\theta+2\lambda n}\,gA - \overline{\theta+n+\lambda n}\,fB}{\theta+2n,\ e} = C$. And ſo on *ad Infinitum*.

Now put $\frac{\theta}{n} = r$. $r + \lambda = S$. $S + \lambda = t$, &c. and in the Area $z^\theta R^\lambda \times A + Bz^n + Cz^{2n} + Dz^{3n}$, &c. write the values of $A\ B\ C$ found above, and there will come out the propos'd Series. *Q. E. D.*

And it is to be obſerved, that every Ordinate is reſolved into a Series two ways: For the Index n may either be Affirmative or Negative. Let an Ordinate be propoſed $\frac{3k - lzz}{zz\sqrt{kz - lz^3 + mz^4}}$ this may be either written $z^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \overline{3k - lzz} \times \overline{k - lzz + mz^3}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or thus, $z \times \overline{-l + 3kz^{-2}}| \times \overline{m - lz^{-1} + kz^{-3}}|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. In the former Caſe $a = 3k$. $b = o$. $c = -l$. $E = k$. $f = o$. $g = -l$. $h = m$. $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$. $n = 1$. $\theta - 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$. $\theta = -\frac{1}{2} = r$. $S = -1$. $t = -\frac{3}{2}$. $v = o$. In the latter Caſe $a = -l$. $b = o$. $C = 3k$. $e = m$. $f = -l$, $g = o$. $h = 1$. $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$. $n = -1$. $\theta - 1 = l$. $\theta = 2$, $r = -2$. $S = -1\frac{1}{2}$. $t = -1$. $v = -\frac{1}{2}$. Each of theſe Caſes muſt be try'd; and if either of the Series be broken off and terminated, the Terms at length growing different, the Area of the Curve will be had in Finite Terms. So in the former Caſe of this Example, by writing in the Series the Values of a, b, c, e, f, g, h, λ, θ, r, s, t, v, all the Terms except the firſt vaniſh *ad infinitum*, and the Area of the Curve becomes $-2\sqrt{\frac{k - lzz + mz^3}{z^3}}$. And this Area, by reaſon of the negative Sign, adjoyns to the Abſciſſa produced beyond the Ordinate. For every Affirmative Area adjoyns to both the Abſciſſa and Ordinate, but a Negative one falls on the contrary parts of the Ordinate, and adjoyns to the Abſciſſa produced, the Sign of the Ordinate remaining. By this means one of the Series, and ſometimes both, is always terminated and finite; if the Curve can be ſquared Geometrically.

But if the Curve don't admit of ſuch a Quadrature, both Series will be continued *in infinitum*, and one of 'em will converge and give the Area by approximation, except where r (by reaſon of the infinite Area) is either nothing or an Integer Number and Negative, or where $\frac{z}{e}$ is equal to Unity. If $\frac{z}{e}$ be leſs than Unity, that Series will converge in which the Index n is affirmative; but if $\frac{z}{e}$ be greater than Unity, the other Series will converge. In one Caſe the Area adjoyns to the Abſciſſa drawn as far as the Ordinate, in the other Caſe it adjoyns to it produced beyond the Ordinate.

Note farther, that if the Ordinate be a Rectangle under the Rational Factor Q and the Surd irreducible Factor R^π, and the Side R of the Surd Factor does not divide the Rational Factor Q; then $\lambda - 1$ will be $= \pi$; and $R^{\lambda-1} = R^\pi$: but if the Side R of the Surd Factor divide the Rational Factor once, $\lambda - 1$ will be $= \pi + 1$ and $R^{\lambda-1} = R^{\pi+1}$: if it divide it twice, $\lambda - 1$ will be $= \pi + 2$

and $R^{\lambda-1}=R^{\pi+2}$: If thrice, $\lambda-1$ will be $=\pi+3$ and $R^{\lambda-1}=R^{\pi+3}$, and ſo on, &c.

If the Ordinate be a rational irreducible Fraction whoſe Denominator is compoſed of two or more Terms; the Denominator is to be reſolved into all its firſt Diviſors. And if there be any Diviſor which has never another equal to it, the Curve is not Quadrable. But if there be two or more Diviſors equal, one of them muſt be thrown away, and ſtill there will be two others or more, which are equal amongſt themſelves and unequal to the former; one of theſe alſo muſt be rejected, and ſo of all others that are equal, if there ſtill be more; then the Diviſor that is left, or the Product under all the Diviſors which are left, if there be more, muſt be put inſtead of R and R^{-2} the reciprocal of the Square of R for $R^{\lambda-1}$, except where that Product is a Square, or a Cube, or a Biquadrate, &c. in which caſe the Side of it is to be put inſtead of R, and the Index of the Power 2, 3, or 4, taken negatively inſtead of λ; and the Ordinate muſt be reduced to the Denominator R^2, R^3, R^4, or R^5, &c.

Let the Ordinate be $\frac{z^5+z^4-8z^3}{z^5+z^4-5z^3-z^2-8z-4}$; becauſe this Fraction is irreducible, and the Diviſors of the Denominator are equal, *viz.* $z-1$, $z-1$, $z-1$, $z+2$, & $z+2$, I reject one Diviſor of either magnitude, and the product of the remaining $z-1$, $z-1$, $z-2$, which is z^3-3z+2 I put inſtead of R; and the Reciprocal of the Square of R which is $\frac{1}{R^2}$ or R^{-2} inſtead of $R^{\lambda-1}$. Afterwards I reduce the Ordinate to the Denominator R^2 or $R^{1-\lambda}$, and it becomes $\frac{z^6-9z^4+8z^3}{\overline{z^3-3z+2}|^2}$, that is, $z^3\times\overline{8-9z+z^3}\times\overline{2-3z+z^3}|^{-2}$. And thence is $a=8$. $b=-9$. $C=0$. $d=-1$, &c. $e=2$. $f=-3$. $g=0$. $h=1$. $\lambda-1=-2$. $\lambda=-1$. $n=1$. $\theta-1=3$. $\theta=4=r$. $S=3$. $t=2$. $v=1$. and theſe being put in the Series, the Area comes out $\frac{z^4}{z^3-3z+2}$; all the Terms in the Series, except the firſt, vaniſhing.

If laſtly, the Ordinate be an irreducible Fraction, whoſe Denominator is a Product under the Rational Factor Q, and the Surd irreducible Factor R^{π}, you muſt find all the firſt Diviſors of the Side R, and reject one Diviſor of each magnitude; and by thoſe Diviſors that remain, if there be any, multiply the Rational Factor Q; and if that Product be equal to the Side R, or any Power of that Side whoſe Index is an Integer Number; let that Index be m, and $\lambda-1$ will be $=-\pi-m$ and $R^{\lambda-1}=R^{-\pi-m}$, ſo that if the Ordinate be $\frac{3q^5-q^4x+9q^2xx-qqx^3-6qx^4}{qq-xx\,\sqrt[3]{q^3+qqx-qxx-x^3}}$, becauſe the Side R of the Surd Factor or $q^3+qqx-qxx-x^3$ has the Diviſors $q+x$, $q+x$, $q-x$, which are of two Magnitudes, I reject one Diviſor of each Magnitude, and multiply the rational Factor $qq-xx$ by the Diviſor that is left $q+x$. And becauſe the Product $q^3+qqx-qxx-x^3$ is equal to the Side R, I put $m=1$. and thence, ſince π is $\frac{1}{3}$, $\lambda-1$ becomes $=-\frac{4}{3}$. Therefore I reduce the Ordinate to the Denominator $R^{-\frac{4}{3}}$, and 'tis made $z^0\times\overline{3q^6+2q^5x+8q^4xx+8q^3x^3-7qqx^4-6qx^5}\times\overline{q^3+qqx-qxx-x^3}|^{-\frac{4}{3}}$. from whence a is $=3q^6$. $b=2q^5$, &c. $e=q^3$. $f=qq$. &c. $\theta-1=0$. $\theta=1=\eta$. $\lambda=-\frac{1}{3}$. $r=1$. $S=\frac{2}{3}$. $t=\frac{1}{3}$. $v=0$. and theſe Values being put in the Series, the Area comes out $\frac{3qqx+3x^3}{\sqrt[3]{a^3+aax-axx-x^3}}$, all the Terms in the whole Series after the third, vaniſhing.

Prop. 6 *Theor* 4.

If the Abſciſſa AB of a Curve be z, and R be be put in the room of $e+fz^n+gz^{2n}+hz^{3n}+$, &c. and S in the room of $k+lz^n+mz^{2n}+nz^{3n}$, &c. then let the Ordinate Applicate be $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}S^{\mu-1}$ multiply'd into $a+bz^n+Cz^{2n}+dz^{3n}$, &c. if there be the Rectangles of the Terms e, f, g, h, &c. and k, l, m, n, &c.

$$\left.\begin{array}{llll} ek & fk & gk & hk \\ el & fl & gl & hl \\ em & fm & gm & hm \\ en & fn & gn & hn \end{array}\right\}\text{\&c}$$

And if the numeral Co-efficients of thoſe Rectangles be reſpectively,

$\frac{1}{n\theta}=r$, $r+\lambda=S$. $S+\lambda=t$. $t+\lambda=v$. &c.

$r+\mu=\dot{S}$. $S+\ \ =\dot{t}$. $t+\mu=\dot{v}$. $v+\mu=\dot{w}$. &c.

$\dot{S}+\mu=\ddot{t}$. $\dot{t}+\mu=\ddot{v}$. $\dot{v}+\mu=\ddot{w}$. $\dot{w}+\mu=\ddot{x}$ &c.

$\ddot{t}+\mu=\dddot{v}$. $\ddot{v}+\mu=\dddot{w}$. $\ddot{w}+\mu=\dddot{x}$. $\ddot{x}+\mu=\dddot{y}$. &c.

The Area of the Curve will be

$$z^{\theta}R^{\lambda}S^{\mu}\text{ into }\frac{\frac{1}{n}a}{rek}+\frac{\frac{1}{n}b-sfk\;A-\dot{s}el\;A}{r+1,\,ek}z^{n}+\frac{\frac{1}{n}C-\overline{s+1},\,fk\;B-\dot{\overline{s+1}},\,el\;B-tgk\;A-\dot{t}fl\;A-\ddot{t}em\;A}{r+2,\,ek}z^{2n}$$

$$+\frac{\frac{1}{n}d-\overline{s+2},\,fk-\dot{\overline{s+2}},\,el\;C-\overline{t+1},\,g-\dot{\overline{t+1}},\,fl-\ddot{\overline{t+1}},\,em\;B-vhk-\dot{v}gl-\ddot{v}fm-\dddot{v}en\;A}{r+3,\,ek}z^{3n}+,\ \text{\&c.}$$

Where A denotes the given Co-efficient of the firſt Term, $\frac{\frac{1}{n}a}{rek}$ with its Sign + or —, B the given Co-efficient of the ſecond Term, C the given Co-efficient of the Third, and ſo on. But of the Terms a, b, c, &c. e, f, g, &c. k, l, m, &c. one or more may be wanting. This Propoſition is demonſtrated after the manner of the former, and what was obſerved there takes place here alſo. But the Series of ſuch Propoſitions as theſe run on *ad infinitum*, and the Progreſſion of the Series is evident.

Prop. 7. *Theor.* 5.

If R be put inſtead of $e+fz^n+gz^{2n}$, &c. as above, and in the Ordinate of any Curve $z^{\theta\pm n\sigma}R^{\lambda\pm\tau}$ there remain the given Quantities $\theta, n, \lambda, e, f, g$, &c. and inſtead of σ and τ be put any Integer Numbers ſucceſſively, and if the Area of one of theſe Curves be given, which are denoted by innumerable Ordinates coming out in theſe forms, if the Ordinates be Binomials in the *Vinculum* of the Root, or if the Areas of two of thoſe Curves be given; if the Ordinates be Trinomials in the *Vinculum* of the Root, or the Areas of three of thoſe Curves; if the Ordinates are Quadrinomials in the *Vinculum* of the Root, and ſo on infinitely: I ſay, that the Areas of all theſe Curves will be given. For *Nomes* I here take all the Terms in the *Vinculum* of the Root, as well deficient as entire, the Indexes of whoſe Powers are in an Arithmetical Progreſſion. So the Ordinate $\sqrt{a^4-ax^3+x^4}$ by reaſon of the two different Terms between a^4 and ax^3 ought to be reckoned a Quinquenomial. But $\sqrt{a^4+x^4}$ is a Binomial, and $\sqrt{a^4+x^4-\frac{x^8}{4}}$ a Trinomial, ſeeing the Progreſſion now proceeds by greater differences. This Propoſition is thus demonſtrated.

Caſe 1.

Let the Ordinates of two Curves be $pz^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$ and $qz^{\theta+n-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, and their Areas pA and qB, R being the Trinomial Quantity $e+fz^n+gz^{2n}$. And by *Prop.* 3. ſince $z^\theta R^\lambda$ is the Area of a Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\theta e\begin{matrix}+\theta\\+\lambda n\end{matrix}fz^n\begin{matrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda n\end{matrix}gz^{2n}$ multiply'd into $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, ſubduct the former Ordinates and Areas from this latter Ordinate and Area, and there will remain

$$\begin{array}{llll}\theta e & +\theta & fz^n +\theta & gz^{2n}\\ -p & +\lambda n & +2\lambda n & \\ & -qz^n & & \end{array}$$

multiply'd into $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$ the new Ordinate of the Curve; and $z^\theta R^\lambda-pA-qB$ its Area. Put $\theta e=p$, and $\theta f+\lambda nf=q$ and the Ordinate will be found $\begin{matrix}\theta\\+2\lambda n\end{matrix}gz^{2n}$ multiply'd into $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, and the Area $z^\theta R^\lambda-\theta eA-fB-\lambda nfB$. Divide both by $\theta g+2\lambda ng$, and call the Area that will come out C, and taking r at pleaſure, rC will be the Area of a Curve whoſe Ordinate is $rz^{\theta+2n-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. And after the ſame manner that from the Areas pA and qB we find the Area rC agreeing to the Ordinate $rz^{\theta\times 2n-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, we may from the Areas qB and rC find a fourth Area, as SD, agreeing to the Ordinate $Sz^{\theta+3n-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, and ſo on infinitely. And from the Areas B and A there is a like Ratio of Progreſſion towards a contrary part. If any of the Terms θ, $\theta+\lambda n$, and $\theta+2\lambda n$ be wanting, and break off the Series, aſſume the Area pA in the beginning of one Progreſſion, and the Area qB in the beginning of the other, and from theſe two Areas will be given all the Areas in both Progreſſions. And on the contrary, from any two other Areas aſſumed, one may go back by an Analyſis to the Areas A and B, ſo that from theſe two Areas given, all the reſt may be given likewiſe. *Q. E. D.* This is the caſe of thoſe Curves where θ the Index of z is encreaſed or diminiſhed by a perpetual addition or ſubduction of the Quantity n. The other is the caſe of thoſe Curves where the Index λ is encreaſed or diminiſhed by Unites.

Caſe 2.

If the Ordinates $pz^{\theta-1}R^\lambda$ and $qz^{\theta+n-1}R^\lambda$, whoſe correſponding Areas are pA and qB, be multiply'd by R, or $e+fz^n+gz^{2n}$, and afterwards be again divided by R, they become $pe+pfz^n+pgz^{2n}\times z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, and $qez^n+qfz^{2n}+qgz^{3n}\times z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. And by the 3d *Prop.* $az^\theta R^\lambda$ is the Area of a Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\theta ae\begin{matrix}+\theta\\+\lambda n\end{matrix}afz^n\begin{matrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda n\end{matrix}agz^{2n}$ multiply'd into $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, and $bz^{\theta+n}R^\lambda$ is the Area of a Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\begin{matrix}\theta\\+n\end{matrix}bez^n\begin{matrix}+\\+n\\+\lambda n\end{matrix}bfz^{2n}\begin{matrix}+\theta\\+n\\+2\lambda n\end{matrix}bgz^{3n}$ multiply'd into $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. The Summ of theſe 4 Areas is $pA+qB+az^\theta R+bz^{\theta+n}R^\lambda$, and the Summ of their correſponding Ordinates.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\theta ae & \begin{matrix}+\theta\\+\lambda n\end{matrix}afz^n & \begin{matrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda n\end{matrix}agz^{2n} & \begin{matrix}+\theta\\+n\\+2\lambda n\end{matrix}bgz^{3n}\text{ into }z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}\\
+pe & \begin{matrix}+\theta\\+n\end{matrix}be & \begin{matrix}+\theta\\+n\\+\lambda n\end{matrix}bf & +qg\\
 & +pf & +pg & \\
 & +qe & +qf &
\end{array}$$

If the First, Third and Fourth Term be ſeparately put equal to nothing; by the firſt Term, $\theta ae+pe$ will be made $=0$ or $-\theta a=p$, by the Fourth $-\theta b-nb-2\lambda nb=q$, and by the Third (ſtriking out p and q) $\frac{2ag}{f}=b$. From whence the ſecond Term becomes $\frac{\lambda naff-4\lambda nage}{f}$, and therefore the Summ of the four Ordinates is $\frac{\lambda naff-4\lambda nage}{f}z^{\theta+n-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, and the Summ of ſo many correſponding Areas is $az^\theta R^\lambda+\frac{2ag}{f}z^{\theta+n}R^\lambda\,\theta aA-\frac{2\theta+2n+4\lambda n}{f}agB$. Divide theſe Summs by $\frac{\lambda naff-4\lambda nage}{f}$, and if the latter Quote be called D; D will be the Area of a Curve whoſe Ordinate is the firſt Quote $z^{\theta+n-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. And after the ſame way by putting all the Terms of the Ordinate except the firſt equal to nothing, the Area of a Curve may be found whoſe Ordinate is $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. Let that Area be called C, the ſame way that the Areas C and D are found from the Areas A and B, two other E and F may be found from C and D, agreeing to the Ordinates $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-2}$ and $z^{\theta+n-1}R^{\lambda-2}$, and ſo on *in infinitum*: And by a contrary Analyſis one may proceed back again from the Areas E and F to the Areas C and D, and thence to the Areas *A* and *B*. and others which follow in the Progreſſion. Therefore if the Index λ be encreaſed or diminiſhed by a continual addition or ſubduction of Unities; and of the Areas, correſponding to the Ordinates coming out in theſe Forms, two of the moſt ſimple be known, all others are given *in infinitum*. *Q. E. D.*

Caſe 3.

And by theſe two Caſes conjoined, if both the Index θ be any how increaſed or diminiſhed by the continual addition or ſubduction of *n*; and the Index λ, by the perpetual addition or ſubduction of Unity, the Areas correſponding to the ſeveral ariſing Ordinates, will be given.

Caſe 4.

And by a like encreaſe, if the Ordinate be expreſſed by 4 *Nomes* in the *Radical Vinculum*, and 3 of the Areas are given; or if it be expreſs'd by 5 *Nomes* and 4 of the Areas given, and ſo on: All the Areas will be given which can be generated by adding or ſubducting the Number *n* to or from the Index θ; or Unity, to or from the Index λ. And 'tis the ſame caſe with Curves whoſe Ordinates are expreſſed by Binomials and one Area of thoſe which are not Quadrable Geometrically, is given.

Prop. 8. *Theor.* 6.

If for $e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.$ and $k+lz^{n}+mz^{2n}+\&c.$ you put *R* and *S* as before, and in the Ordinate of any Curve $z^{\theta+n\sigma}R^{\lambda\pm\tau}S^{\mu+\upsilon}$ the given Quantities θ, *n*, λ, μ, *e*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *l*, *m*, &c. remain; and that for σ, τ, and υ, any Integer Numbers be ſucceſſively written, and if the Areas of two of the Curves are given which are denoted by the Ordinates ſo ariſing, if the Quantities *R* and *S* are Binomials; or if the Areas of three of the Curves be given, if *R* and *S* conſiſt conjointly of 5 *Nomes*; or if the Areas of 5 Curves be given, when *S* and *R* conſiſt jointly of ſix *Nomes*, &c. and ſo on *in infinitum*: I ſay, the Areas of all the Curves will be given.

The Demonſtration is like that of the former *Propoſition*.

Prop. 9. *Theor.* 7.

The Areas of theſe Curves are equal to one another whoſe Ordinates are as the Fluxions of the Abſciſſa.

For the Rectangles under the Ordinates and the Fluxions of the *Abſciſſæ* are equal, and the Fluxions of the *Areas* are as thoſe Rectangles.

Corol. 1.

If any Relation between the *Abſciſſæ* of two Curves be aſſumed, and thence (by *Prop.* 1.) the Relation between the Fluxions of the *Abſciſſæ* be ſought, and the Ordinates be ſuppoſed reciprocally proportionable to the Fluxions; then innumerable Curves may be found, whoſe *Areas* ſhall be mutually equal to one another.

Corol. 2.

For ſo will every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $z^{\theta-1}$ into $\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$, by aſſuming any Quantity for *v*, and putting $\frac{n}{v}=S$ and $z^{v}=x$, change into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe Ordinate will be $\frac{v}{n}x^{\frac{v\theta-n}{n}}$ into $\overline{e+fx^{v}+gx^{2v}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$

Corol. 3.

And every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $z^{\theta-1}$ into $\overline{a+bz^{n}+cz^{2n}+\&c.}\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$, by taking any Quantity for *v* and putting $\frac{n}{v}=S$, and $z^{v}=x$, will change into another equal to it ſelf whoſe Ordinate ſhall be $\frac{v}{n}x^{\frac{v\theta-n}{n}}$ into $\overline{a+bx^{v}+cx^{2v}+\&c.}\times\overline{e+fx^{v}+gx^{2v}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$

Corol. 4.

And every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $z^{\theta-1}$ into $\overline{a+bz^{n}+cz^{2n}+\&c.}\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{k+lz^{n}+mz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$, by taking any Quantity for *v* and putting $\frac{n}{v}=S$ and $z^{v}=x$, changes into another Curve equal to it ſelf, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{v}{n}x^{\frac{v\theta-n}{n}}$ into $a+bx^{v}+cx^{2v}+\&c.\times\overline{e+fx^{v}+gx^{2v}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{k+lx^{v}+mx^{2v}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$

Corol. 5.

And every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $z^{\theta-1}$ into $\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$ by putting $\frac{1}{z}=x$, changes into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{1}{x\theta+1}\times\overline{e+fx^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}$ that is $\frac{1}{x\theta+1+n\lambda}\times\overline{f+ex^{n}}|^{\lambda}$, if there are two *Nomes* in the *Vinculum* of the Root, or $\frac{1}{x\theta+1+2n\lambda}\times\overline{g+fx^{n}+ex^{2n}}|^{\lambda}$ if there are three *Nomes*, &c.

Corol. 6.

And every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $z^{\theta-1}$ into $\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{k+lz^{n}+mz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$, by putting $\frac{1}{z}=x$, changes into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{1}{\lambda\theta+1}\times\overline{e+fx^{n}gx^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{k+lx^{n}+mx^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\mu}$, that is $\frac{1}{x\theta+1+n\lambda+n\mu}\times\overline{f+ex^{n}}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{l+kx^{n}}|^{\mu}$ if there are two *Nomes* in the *Vinculum* of the Root, or $\frac{1}{x\theta+1+2n\lambda+n\mu}\times\overline{g+fx^{n}+ex^{2n}}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{l+kx^{n}}|^{\mu}$, if there be three *Nomes* in the *Vinculum* of the former Root, and two in that of the latter; and ſo in others.

N. B. The two equal Areas in theſe two laſt *Corollaries* lie on oppoſite ſides of the Ordinates: If the Areas in either Curve join to the Abſciſſa, the correſponding equal Area in the other Curve adjoins to the Abſciſſa produced.

Corol. 7.

If the Relation between the *Ordinate* y of any Curve and its *Abſciſſa* x be expreſſed by any affected Equation of this form, y^{α} into $e+fy^{n}z^{\delta}+gy^{2n}z^{2\delta}+hy^{3n}z^{3\delta}+\&c.=z^{\theta}$ into $k+ly^{n}z^{\delta}+my^{2n}z^{2\delta}+$ &c. this Figure, aſſuming $S=\frac{n-\delta}{n}$, $x=\frac{1}{s}z^{s}$, and $\lambda=\frac{n-\delta}{\alpha\delta+\beta n}$, changes into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe *Abſciſſa* x, from the *Ordinate* v being given, is determined by an Equation not affected; as $\frac{1}{s}v^{\alpha\lambda}\times\overline{e+fv^{n}+gv^{2n}+hv^{3n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}\times\overline{k+lv^{n}+mv^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda}=x$.

Corol. 8.

If the Relation between the Ordinate y of any Curve, and its Abſciſſa z be determined by any adfected Equation in this Form, y^{α} into $\overline{e+fy^{n}z^{\delta}+gy^{2n}z^{2\delta}}=z^{\theta}$ into $\overline{k+ly^{n}z^{\delta}+my^{2n}z^{2\delta}+\&c.}+z^{\gamma}$ into $p+qy^{n}z^{\delta}+ry^{2n}z^{\delta}+$ &c. then this Figure, aſſuming $S=\frac{n-\delta}{n}$ $x=\frac{1}{s}z^{s}$ $\mu=\frac{\alpha\delta+\beta n}{n-\delta}$ and $\nu=\frac{\alpha\delta+\gamma n}{n-\delta}$, changes into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe *Abſciſſa* x, from the given Ordinate v being given, is determined by an Equation leſs affected, as v^{α} into $e+fv^{n}+gv^{2n}+\&c.=S^{\mu}x^{\mu}$ into $k+lv+mv^{2n}+$ &c. $+S^{\nu}+x^{\nu}$ into $p+qv^{n}+rv^{2n}+$ &c.

Corol. 9.

Every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\pi z^{\iota-1}$ into $\overline{e\,{}^{+\nu}_{+n}fz^{n}\,{}^{+\nu}_{+2n}gz^{2n}}+\&c.\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}\&c.}|^{\lambda-1}\times\left|\overline{a+b|\overline{ez^{\iota}+fz^{\iota+n}+gz^{\iota+2n}+\&c.}|^{\tau}}\right|^{\omega}$, if $\theta=\lambda\nu$ and there be aſſumed $x=\overline{ez^{\nu}+fz^{\nu+n}+gz^{\nu+2n}+\&c.}|^{\pi}$, $\sigma=\frac{\tau}{\pi}$, and $\vartheta=\frac{\lambda-\pi}{\pi}$, changes into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe Ordinate is $x^{\vartheta}\times\overline{a+bx^{\sigma}}|^{\omega}$. And obſerve that the former Ordinate in the *Corollary* becomes more ſimple by putting $\lambda=1$, or by putting $\tau=1$, and by effecting, that the Radix of the Dignity may be extracted, whoſe Index is ω, or alſo by putting $\omega=-1$ and $\lambda=\iota=\tau=\sigma=\pi$, that I may paſs by other Caſes, &c.

Corol. 10.

For $ez^{\nu}+fz^{\nu+n}+gz^{\nu+2n}+$ &c. $\nu ez^{\nu-1}\,{}^{+\nu}_{+n}fz^{\nu+n-1}\,{}^{+\nu}_{+2n}gz^{\nu+2n-1}+$ &c. $k+lz^{n}+mz^{2n}+$ &c. and $nlz^{n-1}+2nmx^{2n-1}+$ &c. let R, r, S and s be ſubſtituted reſpectively, and then every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\overline{\pi Sr+\phi R^{r}}$ into $R^{\lambda-1}S^{\mu-1}\times\overline{aS^{\upsilon}+bR^{\tau}}|^{\omega}$ if it be $\frac{\mu-\upsilon\omega}{\lambda}=\frac{\upsilon}{\tau}=\frac{\phi}{\pi}$, $\frac{\tau}{\pi}=\sigma$, $\frac{\lambda-\pi}{\pi}=\vartheta$, and $R^{\pi}S^{\phi}=x$, changes into another equal to it ſelf, whoſe Ordinate is $x^{\vartheta}\times\overline{a+bx^{\sigma}}|^{\omega}$. And obſerve, that the former Ordinate grows more ſimple, by putting Unities for τ, υ, λ or μ, and by effecting that the Radix of the Dignity may be extracted, whoſe Index is ω, or by putting $\omega=-1$ or $\mu=0$.

Prop. 10. *Prob.* 3.

To find the moſt ſimple Figures with which any Curve may be Geometrically compared, whoſe *Ordinate Applicate* y, by an Equation not affected, is determined from having the *Abſciſſa* z given.

Caſe 1.

Let the Ordinate be $az^{\theta-1}$, and then the Area will be $\frac{1}{\theta}az^{\theta}$, as will eaſily be collected from *Prop.* 5. by putting $b=o=c=d=f=g=h$ and $e=1$.

Caſe 2.

Let the Ordinate be $az^{\theta-1}\times\overline{fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda-1}$ then if the *Curve* can be compared Geometrically with *Rectilineal Figures*, it may be ſquared by *Prop.* 5. by putting $b=o=c=d$. If not, let it be changed into another Curve equal to it, whoſe Ordinate ſhall be $\frac{a}{\theta}x^{\frac{\theta-n}{n}}\times\overline{e+fx+gx^{2}+\&c.}|^{\lambda-1}$ by *Cor.* 2. *Prop* 9. Then if out of the Index of the Dignities $\frac{\theta-n}{n}$ and $\lambda-1$ (by *Prop.* 7.) you reject the Unities till thoſe Dignities become the leaſt poſſible, you will then come to the moſt ſimple Figures that can be by this means collected. Then every one of theſe, (by *Cor.* 5. *Prop.* 9.) gives another which is ſometimes yet more ſimple. And from theſe, by *Prop.* 3. and *Cor.* 9. and 10. of *Prop.* 9. compared one with another, ſome yet more ſimple Figures come out. And laſtly, by aſſuming theſe to be the moſt ſimple Figures; and by proceeding in a Reverſe or Inverſe Method, may the required *Area* be computed.

Caſe 3.

Let the Ordinate be $z^{\theta-1}\times\overline{a+bz^{n}+cz^{2n}+\&c.}\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda-1}$, then will this Figure, if ſquarable, be ſquared by *Prop.* 5. But if not, then the Ordinate muſt be diſtinguiſhed into the Parts, $z^{\theta-1}\times a\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda-1}$, $z^{\theta-1}\times bz^{n}\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c}|^{\lambda-1}$, &c. and by *Caſe* 2. the moſt ſimple Figures are to be found with which the Figures correſponding in thoſe Parts may be compared; for then the Areas of the Figures correſponding to thoſe Parts, and connected with their proper Signs + and —, will compoſe the whole Area ſought.

Caſe 4.

Let the Ordinate be $z^{\theta-1}\times\overline{a+bz^{n}+cz^{2n}+\&c.}\times\overline{e+fz^{n}+gz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\lambda-1}\times\overline{k+lz^{n}+mz^{2n}+\&c.}|^{\mu-1}$ and then if the Curve be Quadrable, it will be ſquared by *Prop.* 6. But if not, let it by *Cor.* 4. *Prop.* 9. changed into a more ſimple one, and then compared with the moſt ſimple Figures according to *Prop* 8. and *Cor.* 6, 9, and 10, of *Prop.* 9 as was done in *Caſe* 2 and 3.

Caſe 5.

If the Ordinate conſiſt of different Parts, then the ſeveral Parts are to be eſteemed as the Ordinates of ſo many different Curves, and thoſe Curves, as many as are Quadrable, are to be ſquared, and their Ordinates ſubducted from that of the whole Curve.

Corol. 1.

Hence every Curve whoſe Ordinate is the Square Root of its affected Equation, may be compared with the moſt ſimple Figures, whether Rectilineal or Curvilineal. For that Root always conſiſts of two Parts, which conſidered ſeverally, are not affected Roots of Equations. Let the Equation be propoſed $aayy+zzyy=2a^3y+2z^3y-z^4$ its Root when extracted will be $y=\frac{a^3+z^3+a\sqrt{a4+2z^3-z^4}}{aa+zz}$ whoſe rational part $\frac{a^3+z^3}{aa+zz}$ and its Surd or Irrational Part $\frac{a\sqrt{a4+2az^3-z^4}}{aa+zz}$ are the Ordinates of Curves that may either be ſquared by this Propoſition, or compared with the moſt ſimple Figures, with whom they admit a Geometrical Compariſon.

Corol. 2.

And every Curve whoſe Ordinate is determined by any affected Equation, which by *Cor.* 7. *Prop.* 9. doth not go into an Equation not affected, is either, if ſquarable at all, ſquared by this Propoſition, or elſe is compared with the moſt ſimple Figures poſſible. And by this means is every Curve ſquared, whoſe Equation conſiſts of three Terms; for if that Equation be affected, 'tis changed into one not ſo by *Cor.* 7. *Prop.* 9. and then by *Cor.* 2. and 5. of *Prop.* 9. paſſing into a moſt ſimple one, either gives the Quadrature of the Figure, if it be ſquarable, or a moſt ſimple Curve, with whom it may be compared.

Corol. 3.

And every Curve whoſe Ordinate is determined by any adfected Equation, which by *Cor.* 8. of *Prop.* 9. paſſes into a Quadratick affected Equation; is either ſquared by this *Prop.* and its firſt *Corollary*, if quadrable at all, or elſe is compared with the moſt ſimple Figures, and with which it admits a Geometrical Collation.

Scholium.

When Figures are to be ſquared, it will be too troubleſome always to have recourſe to theſe General Rules; wherefore it is better once to *ſquare* the moſt *ſimple* and *uſeful Figures*, and then to keep Tables of ſuch Quadratures, to which to have recourſe whenever ſuch a kind of Curve is to be ſquared. Of this kind are the two following Tables; in which z denotes the *Abſciſſa*, y the *Rectangular Ordinate*, t the *Area* of the Curve to be ſquared, and d, e, f, g, h and n repreſent given Quantities with their Signs + and —.

A TABLE *of the more Simple Quadrable Curves.*

The Forms of the Curves.	*The Areas of the Curves.*
Form 1.	
$dz^{n-1}=y$	$\frac{d}{n}z^n=t.$
Form 2.	
$\frac{dz^{n-1}}{ee+2efz^n+ffz^{2n}}=y.$	$\frac{dz^n}{nee+nefz^n}=t$, or $\frac{-d}{nef+nffz^n}=t.$
Form 3.	
1. $dz^{\,n}_{-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\frac{2d}{3nf}R^3=t.$ ſuppoſing $R=\sqrt{e+fz^n}$
2. $dz^{\,2n}_{-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\frac{-4e+6fz^n}{15nff}dR^3=t.$
3. $dz^{\,3n}_{-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\frac{16ee-24efz^n+30ffz^{2n}}{105nf^3}dR^3=t.$
4. $dz^{\,4n}_{-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\frac{-96e^3+144eefz^n-180eff z^{2n}+210f^3z^{3n}}{945nf^4}dR^3=t.$
Form 4.	
1. $\frac{dz^{n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.$	$\frac{2d}{nf}R=t.$
2. $\frac{dz^{2n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y$	$\frac{-4e+2fz^n}{3nff}dR=t.$

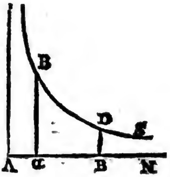
3. dz^{3n-1}

3. $\frac{dz^{3n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.$ | $\frac{16ee-8efz^n+6ffz^{2n}}{15nf^3}dR=t.$

4. $\frac{dz^{4n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.$ | $\frac{-96e^3+48eefz^n-36effz^{2n}+30f^3z^{3n}}{105nf^4}dR=t.$

A TABLE *of thoſe more Simple Curves which may be compared with the Ellipſis and the Hyperbola.*

Fig. 5.



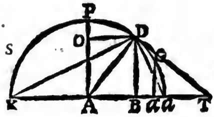
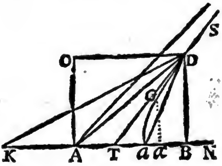


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7



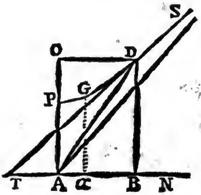


Fig. 8.

Let *aGD* or *PGD* or *GDS* be a Conick Section whoſe Area is required to the Quadrature of a Curve propoſed, and let its Centre be *A*, its Axis *Ka*, its Vertex *a*, its Semi-Conjugate Axis *AP*, the given beginning of the Abſciſſa *A*, or *a*, or *α*; the Abſciſſa *AB*, or *aB*, or *αB*$=x$, the Rectangular Ordinate $BD=v$, and the Area *ABDP* or *aBDG* or $\alpha BDG=s$, the Ordinate *αG* being applied at the Point *α*. Join *KD*, *AD*, *aD*, and let the Tangent *DT* be drawn, meeting the Abſciſſa *AB* in *T*, and then let the Parallelogram *ABDO* be compleated. If then to the Quadrature of the Curve propoſed the Areas of two Conick Sections are required; let the Abſciſſa of the latter be ξ, the Ordinate τ, and the Area σ. And let this Character $\div$ ſtand for the difference of two Quantities, when 'tis uncertain which is the greater, and conſequently which can be taken from the other.

	The Forms of the Curves.	*Of the Conick Section.*		*The Area of the Curves.*
		Abſciſſa.	Ordinate,	
	Form 1.			
Fig. 5.	1. $\frac{dz^{n-1}}{e+fz^n}=y.$	$z^n=x.$	$\frac{d}{e+fx}=v.$	$\frac{1}{n}s=t=\frac{\alpha GDB}{n}$
	2. $\frac{dz^{2n-1}}{e+fz^n}=y.$	$z^n=x.$	$\frac{d}{e+fx}=v.$	$\frac{d}{nf}z^n-\frac{e}{nf}s=t.$
	3. $\frac{dz^{3n-1}}{e+fz^n}=y.$	$z^n=x.$	$\frac{d}{e+fx}=v.$	$\frac{d}{2nf}z^{2n}-\frac{de}{nff}z^n+\frac{ee}{nff}s=t.$
	Form 2.			
Fig. 6, 7.	1. $\frac{dz^{\frac{1}{2}n-1}}{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{e+fz^n}}=x.$	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{f}-\frac{e}{f}xx}=v.$	$\frac{2xv\div4s}{n}=t=\frac{4}{n}ADGa$
	2. $\frac{dz^{\frac{3}{2}n-1}}{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{e+fz^n}}=x.$	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{f}-\frac{e}{f}xx}=v.$	$\frac{2de}{nf}z^{\frac{n}{2}}+\frac{4es-2exv}{nf}=t.$
	3. $\frac{dz^{\frac{5}{2}n-1}}{e+fz^n}=y.$	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{e+fz^n}}=x.$	$\sqrt{\frac{d}{f}-\frac{e}{f}xx}=v.$	$\frac{2de}{3nf}z^{\frac{3n}{2}}-\frac{2dee}{nff}z^{\frac{n}{2}}+\frac{2eexv-4ees}{nff}=t.$

Form 4.

Fig. 6. 7, 8. 1. $\frac{d}{z}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=xx.\ \sqrt{f+exx}=v.\ \frac{4de}{nf}$ into $\frac{v3}{2ex}-s=t=\frac{4de}{nf}$ into a GDT, or APDB÷TDB

Or thus, $\frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{8dee}{nff}$ into $s-\frac{1}{2}xv-\frac{fv}{4e}+\frac{ffv}{4eex}=t=\frac{8dee}{nff}$ into aGDA$+\frac{ffv}{4ee}$

2. $\frac{d}{z^n+1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=xx.\ \sqrt{f+exx}=v.\ \frac{2d}{n}s=t=\frac{2d}{n}$APDB, or $\frac{2d}{n}$aGDB.

Or thus, $\frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{4de}{nf}$ into $s-\frac{1}{2}xv-\frac{fv}{2e}=t=\frac{4de}{nf}\times$ a GDK.

3. $\frac{d}{z^{2n+1}}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{d}{n}s=t=\frac{d}{n}\times$ a GDB or BDPK.

4. $\frac{z^{3n+1}}{d}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{3dfs-2dv3}{6ne}=t.$

Form 4.

Fig. 6. 1. $\frac{d}{z\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=xx.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{4d}{nf}$ into $\frac{1}{2}xv\div s=t=\frac{4d}{nf}$ into PAD or into aGDA

Or thus, $\frac{1}{z^n}=x\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{8de}{nff}$ into $s-\frac{1}{2}xv-\frac{fv}{4e}=t=\frac{8de}{nff}$ into aGDA.

2. $\frac{d}{z^{n+1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=xx.\ \sqrt{f+exx}=v.\ \frac{2d}{ne}$ into $s-xv=t=\frac{2d}{ne}$ into POD, or into AODG a.

Or thus, $\frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{4d}{nf}$ into $\frac{1}{2}xv\div s=t=\frac{4d}{nf}$ into a DG a.

3. $\frac{d}{z^{2n+1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{d}{ne}$ into $3\div 2xv=t=\frac{d}{ne}$ into 3aDGa÷ΔaEB.

4. $\frac{d}{z^{3n+1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.\ \frac{1}{z^n}=x.\ \sqrt{fx+exx}=v.\ \frac{10dfxv-15dfs-2dexxv}{6nee}=t.$

Form 5.

1. $\frac{dz^{n-1}}{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g}+\frac{ff-4eg}{4gg}xx}=v.\ \frac{xv-2s}{n}=t.$

Or thus, $\sqrt{\frac{dz^{2n}}{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g}+\frac{ff+4eg}{4gg}xx}=v.\ \frac{xv-2s}{n}=t.$

2. $\frac{dz^{2n-1}}{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=\left\{\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{\frac{d}{e+fz^n+z^{2n}}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g}+\frac{ff+4eg}{4gg}xx}=v.\\ fz^n+gz^{2n}=\xi.\qquad \frac{1}{e+\xi}=\Upsilon.\end{array}\right\}\frac{d\sigma+2fs-fxv}{2ng}=t.$

Form 6. where p is put for $\sqrt{ff-4eg}$.

1. $\frac{dz^{\frac{1}{2}n-1}}{e+fz^n+gz^{3n}}=y.\left\{\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{\frac{2dg}{e-p+2gz^n}}=x.\ \sqrt{d+\frac{-f+p}{2g}xx}=v.\\ \sqrt{\frac{2dg}{f+p+2gz^n}}=\xi.\ \sqrt{d+\frac{-f+p}{2g}\xi\xi}\Upsilon.\end{array}\right\}\frac{2xv-4s-2\xi\Upsilon+4\sigma}{np}=t.$

2. $\frac{dz^{\frac{3}{4}n-1}}{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=y.\left\{\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{\frac{2dez^n}{fz^n-pz^n+2e}}=x.\ \sqrt{d+\frac{-f+p}{2e}xx}=v.\\ \sqrt{\frac{2dez^n}{fz^n+pz^n+2e}}=\xi.\ \sqrt{d+\frac{-f+p}{2e}\xi\xi}=\Upsilon.\end{array}\right\}\frac{4s-{}^{2}nv-4\sigma+{}^{2}\xi\Upsilon}{np}=t.$

Form 7.

1. $\frac{d}{z}\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=y.\left\{\begin{array}{l}z^n=x.\sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\\ \frac{1}{z^n}=\xi.\sqrt{g+f\xi+e\xi\xi}=\Upsilon.\end{array}\right\}\frac{4dee\xi\Upsilon+2def\Upsilon-2dffv-8dee\sigma+4dfgs}{4neg-nff}=t.$

Fig. 6, 7. 2. $dz^{n-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=y.\ z^n=x.\ \sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{d}{n}s=t=\frac{d}{n}$ into a GDF.

3. $dz^{2n-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=y.\ z^n=x.\ \sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{d}{3ng}v^3-\frac{df}{2ng}s=t.$

4. $dz^{3n-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}=y.\ z^n=x.\ \sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{6dgx-5df}{24ngg}v^3+\frac{5dff-4deg}{16ngg}s=t.$

Form 8:

Fig. 6. 1. $\frac{dz^{n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}}=y.\ z^n=x\sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{8des-4dgxv-2dfv}{4neg-nff}=t=\frac{8dg}{4neg-nff}\times\alpha\text{GDB}\pm\Delta\text{DBA}.$

2. $\frac{dz^{2n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}}=y.\ z^n=x.\ \sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{-4dfs+2dfxv+4dev}{4neg-nff}=t.$

3 $\frac{dz^{3n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}}=y.\ z^n=x.\ \sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{\begin{array}{l}3dff\\-4deg\end{array}s\begin{array}{l}-2dff\\+4deg\end{array}xv-2defv}{4negg-nffg}=t.$

4. $\frac{dz^{4n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fz^n+gz^{2n}}}=y.\ z^n=x.\ \sqrt{e+fx+gxx}=v.\ \frac{\begin{array}{l}36defg\\-15deff\end{array}s\begin{array}{l}+8degg\\-2dffg\end{array}xxv\begin{array}{l}-28defg\\+10deff\end{array}xv\begin{array}{l}+10deeg\\-16deef\end{array}v}{24neg^3-6nffg}=t.$

Form 9.

1. $\frac{dz^{n-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}}{g+bz^n}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+bz^n}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{df}{b}+\frac{eb-fg}{b}xx}=v.\ \frac{\begin{array}{l}4fg\\-4eb\end{array}s\begin{array}{l}-2fg\\+2nb\end{array}xv+\frac{2dfv}{x}}{nfb}=t.$

2. $\frac{dz^{2n-1}\sqrt{e+fz^n}}{g+bz^n}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+bz^n}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{df}{b}+\frac{eb-fg}{b}xx}=v.\ \frac{\begin{array}{l}4egb\\-4fgg\end{array}s\begin{array}{l}-2egb\\+2fgg\end{array}xv+\frac{2}{3}db\frac{v^3}{x^3}-2dfg\frac{v}{x}}{nfbb}=t.$

Form 10.

Fig. 6, 7. 1. $\frac{dz^{n-1}}{g+bz^n\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+bz^n}}=x\sqrt{\frac{df}{b}+\frac{eb-fg}{b}xx}=v.\ \frac{2xv-4s}{nf}=t=\frac{4}{nf}\text{ADGa}.$

2. $\frac{dz^{2n-1}}{g+bz^n\sqrt{e+fz^n}}=y.\ \sqrt{\frac{d}{g+bz^n}}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{df}{b}+\frac{eb-fg}{b}xx}=v.\ \frac{4gs-2gxv+\frac{2dv}{x}}{nfb}=t.$

Form 11.

1. $dz^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{e+fz^n}{g+bz^n}}=y.\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{g+bz^n}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{eb-fg}{b}+\frac{f}{b}xx}=v.\\ \sqrt{b+gz^{-n}}=\xi.\ \sqrt{\frac{fg-eb}{g}+\frac{e}{g}\xi\xi}=\Upsilon.\end{array}\right\}\frac{dxv3z^{-n}-4dfs-4de\sigma}{nfg-neb}=t.$

2. $dz^{n-1}\sqrt{\frac{e+fz^n}{g+bz^n}}=y.\ \sqrt{g+bz^n}=x.\ \sqrt{\frac{eb-fg}{b}+\frac{f}{b}xx}=v.\ \frac{2d}{nb}s=t.$

3. $dz^{2n-1}\sqrt{\frac{e+fz^n}{g+bz^n}}=y.\ \sqrt{g+bz^n}=x\sqrt{\frac{eb-fg}{b}+\frac{f}{b}xx}=v.\ \frac{dbxv^3\begin{array}{l}-3dfg\\-deb\end{array}s}{2nfbb}=t.$

In theſe Tables the Series of the Curves, of any Form, may be continued both ways *in infinitum*; *viz.* In the Firſt Table, in the Numerators of the Areas of the 3d. and 4th. Form the Numeral Co-efficients of the Initial Terms (2,—4, 16,—96, 868, &c.) are generated by multiplying the Numbers—2,—4,—6,—8,—10, &c. into one another continually; and the Co-efficients of the ſubſequent Terms are divided from the Initial ones, by multiplying them gradually. In the Third Form, by $-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{7}{6}, -\frac{9}{8}, -\frac{11}{10}$, &c. and in the Fourth Form, by $-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{7}{8}, -\frac{9}{10}$, &c. and the Co efficients of the Denominators, 3. 15, 105, &c. are produced by multiplying the Numbers, 1, 3. 5, 7, 9, &c. into one another continually.

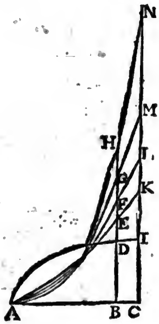
But in the Second Table, the *Series* of the Curves of the Firſt, Second. Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Form, are found by Diviſion alone; and of the other Forms remaining, by help of *Prop.* the Third and Fourth, produced both ways *in infinitum.*

And as theſe Series may be varied by changing the Sign of the Number n: So, for inſtance, the Curve $\frac{d}{z}\sqrt{e+fz^n}=y$ becomes $\frac{d}{z^{\frac{1}{2}n+1}}\sqrt{fez^n}$.

Prop. 9. *Theor.* 8.

Let $ADIC$ be any Curve having its Abſciſſa $AB=z$ and its Ordinate $BD=y$; and let $AEKC$ be another Curve whoſe Ordinate BE is equal to the Area of the former ADB divided by Unity; and let $AFLC$ be a Third Curve, whoſe Ordinate BF, is equal to the Area of the Second AEB divided by 1; and let $AGMC$ be a Fourth Curve whoſe Ordinate BG is equal to the Area AFB of the Third divided by Unity; and let

$AHNC$ be a Fifth Curve whoſe Ordinate BH is equal to the Area of the Fourth AGB divided by Unity, and ſo on *in infinitum*. And let A, B, C, D, E, &c. be the Areas of the Curves whoſe Ordinates are y, zy, z^2y, z^3y, z^4y, &c. and whoſe common Abſciſſa is z.



Let any Abſciſſa $AC = t$ be given, and let $BC = t - z = x$, and let P, Q, R, S, T, &c. be the Areas of Curves having for their Ordinates y, xy, x^2y, x^3y, x^4y, &c. and their common Abſciſſa z.

Let all theſe Areas terminate at the whole given Abſciſſa AC, and at the Ordinate given in Poſition and infinitely produced CI: And then ſhall the firſt of the Areas thus poſited, $ADIC$ be $= A = P$: The Second $AEKC = tA - B = Q$. The Third $AFLC = \frac{ttA - 2tB + C}{2} = \frac{1}{2}R$. The Fourth $AGMC = \frac{t^3A - 3ttB + 3tC - D}{6} = \frac{1}{6}S$. The Fifth $AHNC = \frac{t^4A + t^3B + 6ttC - 4tD + E}{24} = \frac{1}{24}T$.

Corol.

Whence if the Curves, whoſe Ordinates are y, zy, z^2y, z^3y, &c. or y, xy, x^2y, x^3y, &c. are ſquarable, the Curves $ADIC$, $AEKC$, $AFLC$, $AGMC$, &c. will alſo be ſquared; and the Ordinates BE, BF, BG, BH, will be proportionable to the Areas of the Curves.

Scholium.

That the Fluxions of Flowing Quantities may be conſidered as *Firſt*, *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth* Fluxions, &c. hath been ſaid above: And theſe Fluxions are as the *Terms of infinitely converging Series.* Thus, ſuppoſe z^n a Flowing Quantity, and that by flowing it become $\overline{z+o}|^n$, then may it be reſolv'd into this Converging Series $z^n + noz^{n-1} + \frac{nn-n}{2}ooz^{n-2} + \frac{n^3-3nn+2n}{6}o^3z^{n-3} +$ &c. In which *Series* the firſt Term z^n is the Flowing Quantity it ſelf; the Second oz^{n-1} ſhall be the firſt *Increment* or the firſt Difference, to which conſidered as juſt *Naſcent*, the *firſt Fluxion* is proportional. The Third Term $\frac{nn-n}{2}oz^{n-2}$ will be the *Second Increment* or *Difference* to which conſidered as now *Naſcent*, the *Second Fluxion* is proportional. The Fourth Term $\frac{n^3-3nn+2n}{6}o^3z^{n-3}$ ſhall be the Fluents third *Increment* or *Difference*, and to which as Naſcent, the Third Fluxion is proportional, &c. and ſo on infinitely.

Theſe *Fluxions* may be expounded by BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, &c. conſidered as the Ordinates of Curves. As if the Ordinate $BE\left(=\frac{ADB}{1}\right)$ be a *Fluent* or flowing Quantity, the firſt Fluxion will be as the Ordinate BD: If BF be the Fluent $\left(=\frac{AEB}{1}\right)$ the firſt Fluxion of it ſhall be as the Ordinate BE, and the ſecond as the Ordinate BD. If $BH\left(=\frac{AGB}{1}\right)$ be the Flowing Quantity, its Fluxions, conſidered as Firſt, Second, Third and Fourth, ſhall be reſpectively as the Ordinates BG, BF, BE, and BD. (*See the laſt Figure.*)

Hence, in Equations which involve only two unknown Quantities, of which one is a Quantity uniformly flowing, and the other is any Fluxion of another Flowing Quantity. That other *Fluent* may be found by the *Quadrature of Curves*: Let its Fluxion be expounded or expreſſed by BD; and if this be the firſt Fluxion, ſeek the Area $ADB = BE \times 1$: If it be the Second Fluxion, let the Area $AEB = BF \times 1$ be ſought; if it be the Third Fluxion, let the Area $AFB = DG \times 1$ be ſought; and the Area, when found, ſhall be the Exponent of the Flowing Quantity ſought.

And alſo in Equations which involve a Fluent and its firſt Fluxion without any other Fluent; or two Fluxions of the ſame Fluent; ſuppoſe the Firſt and Second, the Second and Third, the Third and Fourth, &c. ſtill without any other Fluent, then the Fluents may be found by the Method of the *Quadrature of Curves.*

Let the Equation be $aav = av + vv$; ſuppoſing $v = BE$ and $\dot v = BD$, $z = AB$ and $\dot z = 1$. This Equation, by compleating the Dimenſions of the Fluxions will become $aav = av\dot z + vv\dot z$, $\frac{aa\dot v}{av+vv} = \dot z$. Suppoſe then v to flow uniformly, and let its Fluxion be $\dot v = 1$, then ſhall $\frac{aa}{av+vv} = \dot z$; and by ſquaring the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{aa}{av+vv}$ and Abſciſſa v, you will have the Fluent or Flowing Quantity z.

Again, let the Equation be $aa\ddot v = a\dot z + \dot v v$, and let v be $= BF$, $\dot v = BE$, $\ddot v = BD$, and $z = AB$: Then by the Relation between $\ddot v$ and $\dot v$ or BD and BE, the Relation between AB and BF will be found as in the Example above: after which, by this Relation may the Relation between AB and BF be found, if the Curve AEB be ſquared.

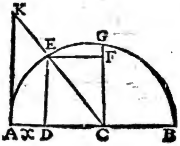
Such Equations as involve three unknown Quantities may ſometimes be reduced to ſuch as involve only two Unknown Quantities; in which Caſes the Fluents will be found from the Fluxions,

Corol. 2.

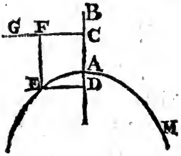
If n be ſuppoſed equal to any Term in the following Series, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, &c. Every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x-n}{\sqrt{dx+xx}}$ will be ſquared by this *Series*, and come out in finite Terms.

Corol. 3.

If m be equal to any Term in this Series, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, &c. Every Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{dx-xx}}$ depends upon the Quadrature of the Circle: But if the Ordinate be $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{dx+xx}}$, on that of the *Hyperbola*: And if on the Centre C, with the Diameter $AB=d$, the Circle AEB be deſcribed; and AD be made $=x$, and DE erected at Right-angles, and CE drawn: Then will the Sector AEC divided by $\frac{dd}{8}$, be equal to the Area of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^n}{\sqrt{dx-xx}}$; after the



ſame Manner if on the Centre C, and the Tranſverſe Axis $AB=d$, an Equilateral Hyperbola be deſcribed; as AE: Let $AD=x$ and DE erected Normally, and CE drawn: Then ſhall the Sector ACE divided by $\frac{dd}{8}$ be equal to the Area of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^n}{\sqrt{dx+xx}}$:



Corol. 4.

If m be ſuppoſed equal to any Term not included within the former Limits; The Curve whoſe Ordinate ſhall be, $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{dx+xx}}$ can neither be ſquared exactly, nor doth it depend on either the Circle or the Hyperbola; but yet is reducible to ſome more Simple Curve.

Theorem 3.

If A be the Area of a Curve, whoſe Abſciſſa is x, and Ordinate $x^m\sqrt{xx-xx}$; Let B be the Area of a Curve, whoſe Abſciſſa is the ſame x, and its Ordinate $x^{m-2n}\sqrt{rr-xx}$; and ſuppoſe $\sqrt{rr-xx}=y$. Then ſhall A be equal to $r^{2n}B$ into $\frac{m-1}{m+2}$ into $\frac{m-3}{m}$ into $\frac{m-5}{m-2}$ into $\frac{m-7}{m-4}$, &c. $=P$.

$-\frac{1}{m+2}x^{m-1}y^3=-Q$.

$-\frac{rr}{m}$ into $\frac{m-1}{m+2}x^{m-3}y^3=-R$.

$-\frac{r4}{m-2}$ into $\frac{m-2}{m+2}$ into $\frac{m-3}{m}x^{m-5}y^3=-S$, &c.

Corol. 1.

If m be equal to any Term of the following Series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. The Quadrature of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $x^m\sqrt{rr+xx}$ will come out finite, and be expreſſed by the Theorem.

Corol. 2.

If n be equal to any Term in this Series 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. The Curve whoſe Ordinate is $x^{2n}\sqrt{rr+xx}$ will be exactly ſquared by this Theorem.

Corol. 3.

If m be expounded by any Term different from thoſe above mentioned; the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $x^m\sqrt{rr+xx}$ is neither exactly quadrable, nor dependant on the Circle or Hyperbola; but yet is reducible to a more Simple Form.

Theorem 4.

If A be the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is x, and its Ordinate $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{rr-xx}}$: Let B be the Area of *another*; whoſe Abſciſſa x is the ſame with the former; but its Ordinate $\frac{x^{m-2n}}{\sqrt{rr-xx}}$; Then I ſay,

$A=r^{2n}$ B into $\frac{m-1}{m}$ into $\frac{m-3}{m-2}$ into $\frac{m-5}{m-4}$ into $\frac{m-7}{m-6}$, &c. $=P$.

$-\frac{1}{m}x^{m-1}y=-Q$.

$-\frac{rr}{m-2}$ into $\frac{m-1}{m}x^{m-1}y=-R$.

$-\frac{r4}{m-4}$ into $\frac{m-1}{m}$ into $\frac{m-3}{m-2}x^{m-5}y=-S$.

$-\frac{r^6}{m-6}$ into $\frac{m-1}{m}$ into $\frac{m-3}{m-2}$ into $\frac{m-5}{m-4}x^{m-7}y=-T$, &c.

Corol. 1.

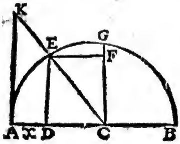
If *m* be equal to any Term of this Series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{rr \pm xx}}$ will be found by this Theorem in finite Terms.

Corol. 2.

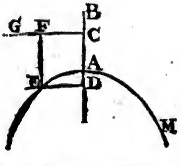
If *n* be equal to any Term in the following Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. The Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^{-2n}}{\sqrt{rr \pm xx}}$ is exactly quadrable by this Theorem.

Corol. 3.

If *m* be equal to any Term of this Series 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, &c. The Quadrature of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x}{\sqrt{rr - xx}}$ depends upon the Quadrature of the Circle: For if from the Centre *C* a Circle *AEG* be deſcribed with the Radius $CA = r$; let *CD* be taken equal to *x*, and *DE* erected Normally in *D*; join *CE*. Then will the Sector *CAE* divided by $\frac{1}{2}rr$, be equal to the Area of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x}{\sqrt{rr - xx}}$.



And after the ſame manner, if to the Centre *C*, and Semi-Tranſverſe Axis $CA = r$, an Equilateral Hyperbola be deſcribed as *EAM*; let *FC* be drawn at Right-angles to *AC*, and equal *x*; then draw *FE* parallel to the Axis *CA*, till it meet the Hyperbola in *E*, and join *EC*: I ſay, the Hyperbolick Sector *ACB* divided by $\frac{rr}{2}$ is equal to the Area of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x}{\sqrt{rr + xx}}$.



Corol. 4.

If *m* be expounded by any other Term different from any of the Preceeding ones; Then will the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{rr \pm xx}}$ be neither exactly ſquarable, nor dependant on the Circle, or Hyperbola; but yet is reducible to a more Simple Form.

Theorem 5.

Let *A* be the Area of the Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is *x*, and its Ordinate $\frac{x^m}{d - x}$, and let *B* be the Area of another Curve, having the ſame Abſciſſa *x*, and whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^{m-n}}{d - x}$; Then ſhall the Area,

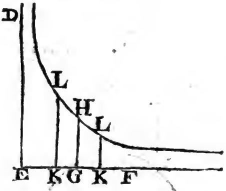
$$A = d^n B - \frac{x^m}{m} - \frac{dx^{m-1}}{m-1} - \frac{ddx^{m-2}}{m-2}, \text{ \&c.}$$

And if the Ordinate be $\frac{x^m}{d + x}$; Then the Area,

$$A = \frac{x^m}{m} - \frac{dx^{m-1}}{m-1} + \frac{ddx^{m-2}}{m-2}, \text{ \&c.} \mp d^n B.$$

Corollary.

If *m* be equal to any Term in the following Series 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. The Quadrature of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{d + x}$, depends upon the Quadrature of the Hyperbola.



For drawing *DE*, *EF* at Right-angles, let *EG* be taken equal to *d*; and let *GH* be drawn Normal and Equal to *EF*. Then between the Aſymptotes *DE*, *EF*, let an Hyperbola be deſcribed paſſing thro' *H*; and taking $GK = x$, towards *E* in the firſt Caſe, and towards *F* in the latter, let the Ordinate *KL* be drawn: Then ſhall the Area *HGKL* divided by *dd* be equal to the Area of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^0}{d + x}$. And from hence, ſuppoſing the Quadrature of the Hyperbola, will the Solid, generated by the Revolution of the Portion of a Ciſſoid round the Diameter of the Generating Circle, be given in Finite Terms.

Theor. 6.

as above. Let there be this Equation $a-bx^{m}=cxy^{n}\dot{y}+dy^{2n}\dot{y}\dot{y}$. Suppoſe $y^{n}\dot{y}=\dot{v}$, and it will ſtand $a-bx^{m}cx\dot{v}+d\dot{v}\dot{v}$. This Equation, by ſquaring the Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is x and Ordinate $\dot{v}$, gives the Area v; and the other Equation $y^{n}\dot{y}=\dot{v}$, by working backward to the *Fluents*, will give $\frac{1}{n+1}y^{n+1}=v$: whence the Fluent y is found, and from hence, and even in ſuch Equations as involve Three unknown Quantities and which cannot be reduced to others which involve but two, the Fluents may ſometimes be found by *the Quadrature of Curves.*

Let there be this Equation $\overline{ax^{m}+bx^{n}}|^{p}=rex^{r-1}y^{s}+sex^{r}\dot{y}y^{s-1}-f\dot{y}y^{t}$: and let $\dot{x}=1$. Then will the latter part $rex^{r-1}y^{s}+sex^{r}\dot{y}y^{s-1}-f\dot{y}y^{t}$ by finding the Fluents in the Inverſe Method, will become $ex^{r}y^{s}-\frac{f}{t+1}y^{t+1}$; which therefore is as the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is x and its Ordinate $\overline{ax^{m}+bx^{n}}|^{p}$, and from thence the Fluent y will be given.

Let there be an Equation, $\dot{x}\times\overline{ax^{m}+bx^{n}}|^{p}=\frac{d\dot{y}y^{n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fy^{n}}}$. then the Fluent, whoſe Fluxion is $\dot{x}\times\overline{ax^{m}+bx^{n}}|^{p}$ ſhall be as the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is x and its Ordinate $\overline{ax^{m}+bx^{n}}|^{p}$; Alſo the Fluent, whoſe Fluxion is $\frac{d\dot{y}y^{n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fy^{n}}}$ ſhall be as the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is y, and its Ordinate $\frac{d\dot{y}y^{n-1}}{\sqrt{e+fy^{n}}}$; that is (in *Caſe* 1. by *Form* 4. in *Table* 1.) as the Area $\frac{2d}{nf}\sqrt{e+fy^{n}}$. Let therefore $\frac{2d}{nf}\sqrt{e+fy^{n}}$ be equal to the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is x and Ordinate $\overline{ax^{m}+bx^{n}}|^{p}$, and you will have the Fluent y.

And obſerve, that every *Fluent* wich is collected from the Firſt Fluxion may be increaſed or diminiſhed by any Quantity that is not a Fluent: That which ariſes from a Second Fluxion may be augmented or leſſened by any Quantity that hath no Second Fluxion: That which ariſes from a Third Fluxion may be encreaſed or diminiſhed by any Quantity having no Third Fluxion; and ſo on infinitely.

After the Fluents are obtained from the Fluxions, if there be any doubt about the Truth of the Concluſion, the Fluxions of the *Fluents* found, may be again gained, and compared with the Fluxions at *firſt* propoſed; for if they then come out equal to thoſe, you may ſuppoſe the Concluſion right; but if they are not thus equal, the *Fluents* muſt be corrected till they come out ſo. For both the Fluent may be aſſumed at pleaſure, and that aſſumption may be corrected by putting the Fluxion of the Fluent ſo aſſumed equal to the Fluxion propoſed, and then comparing the Homologous Terms among themſelves.

In *Phil.* Tranſ. 252 *p.* 708. You have a Method for the Quadrature of Figures, *Geometrically irrational*; by Mr. *J. Craig.*

See alſo, the ſame Author's *Methodus Figurarum Lineis rectis & Curvis comprehenſarum Quadraturas determinandi. Lond.* 1685, 4°. And his Additions to it, in *Philoſ.* Tranſ. *N.* 235.

See alſo his *Tractatus Mathematicus de Figurarum Curvilinearum Quadraturis & Locis Geometricis. Lond.* 1693, 4°.

Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura in propria ſua Proportionis ſpecie inventa & demonſtrata, per Jac. Gregory, Patavii, 4.

Le Grand & Fameux Probleme de la Quadrature du Circle reſolu Geometriquement par le Circle & la Ligne Droite. per M. Mallement de Meſſange. Paris, 1686. 12*mo.* See *Phil. Tranſaction.* N. 185. where this Book is refuted by *Cluverius,* M. D. R. S. S.

De Quadratura Circuli, &c. *per* T. *Hobbs.* This Book Dr. *Wallis* hath twice refuted.

In *Philoſ. Collect.* *N.* 7. you have Mr. *Leibnitz*'s Method for the Quadrature of the Circle.

In *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 196 you will find Dr. *Wallis*'s Quadrature of the *Teſtudo veliformis.* And in *N.* 207. the ſame thing is ſolved by Dr. *Gregory.* Mr. *Caſwell Aſtr. Profeſſ.* of *Oxford* alſo in *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 217. gives a Quadrature of a Portion of the Epicycloid; and after this, in the next *Tranſaction* Mr. *Halley,* Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry in *Oxon,* advances a general Propoſition for meaſuring all Cycloids and Epicycloids; which is this, *That the Area of any Cycloid or Epicycloid, whether Primary, Contracted or Prolate, is to the Area of the generating Circle, and the Areas of the Parts generated in the formation of thoſe Curves, are to the Areas of the Segment of that generating Circle; as the Summ of the double Velocity of the Centre, and of the Velocity of the* Motus Circularis, *is to the Velocity of that* Motus Circularis.

In *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N. 245. Mr. *Craig* gives us the Quadrature of the Logarithmick Curve.

In the Memoires *de L' Academie des Sciences,* there is (in the Year 1699) a Quadrature of the Infinity of Segments, Sectors and other Spaces in the Vulgar Cycloid by Mr. *Bernoulli,* Profeſſor of Math. at *Groningen.*

In the *Act. Erud. Lipſiæ* for *Octob.* 1683, you have a Method by Mr. *Tſchirnhauſe,* of determining either the *Quadrature* of any Geometrical Figures, or the Impoſſibility of the ſame. And in *May,* 1684, he publiſhed in the ſame *Acta* another Paper concerning the Quadrature of Curvilinear Figures.

In *Phil. Tranſ.* N. 284, there is a Specimen of a general Method for determining the Quadratures of Figures, by Mr. *J. Craig.*

And in *N.* 278. one of Mr. *de Moivre* for the ſquaring *of ſome kinds of Curves,* or reducing them to *more ſimple ones.* Thus, Let *A* be the *Area* of a Curve whoſe *Abſciſſa* is *x*, and its *Ordinate Applicate* $x^{m}\sqrt{dx-xx}$. Let *B* be the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is the ſame as that of the former, but its Ordinate $x^{m-n}\sqrt{dx-xx}$; Let $\sqrt{dx-xx}=y$, then ſhall *A* be $=dB$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m+2}$ into $\frac{2m-3}{2m}$ into $\frac{2m-5}{2m-2}$ into, &c. $=P$. $-\frac{1}{m+2}x^{m-1}y^{3}=-Q$ [$\frac{d}{m+1}$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}x^{m-2}y^{3}=-R$] $-\frac{dd}{m}$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m+2}x^{m-3}y^{3}=-S$. [$-\frac{d^{3}}{m-1}$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}\times\frac{2m-1}{2m+2}\times\frac{2m-3}{2m}x^{m-4}y^{3}=-T$, &c.

Where obſerve,

1. That n is ſuppoſed to be an Integer and Affirmative Number.

2. That the Quantity d^nB in the Series deſign'd by P is to be multiplied into as many of the Terms as there are Unites in n.

3. That ſo many following *Series* deſign'd by $-Q$, $-R$, $-S$, $-T$, &c. may be taken as there are Unites in n.

Which to illuſtrate by an Example or two.

If $n=1$, then I ſay $A=d^nB$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}\frac{1}{m+2}x^{m-1}y^3$. And if $n=2$, then $A=d^nB$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}$ into $\frac{2m-2}{2m+2}-\frac{1}{m+2}x^{m-1}y^3-\frac{d}{m+1}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m+4}$ into $x^{m-2}y^3$.

4. If y be equal to $\sqrt{dx-xx}$; Then A will be $=Q-R+S-T$, &c. $\pm P$.

Corol. 1.

If m be put equal to any Term in the following *Series* $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}$, *&c.* The Quadrature of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $x^m\sqrt{dx-xx}$, or $x^m\sqrt{dx+xx}$, comes out finite and is exhibited by our Series; which that we may ſhew by an Example: Let the Area of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $x-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{dx-xx}$ be to be inveſtigated: Imagine this Curve to be compared with another, whoſe Ordinate is $x-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{dx-xx}$. Becauſe in this Caſe $n=1$. Therefore

$A=d^nB$ into $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}+\frac{1}{m+2}x^{m-1}y^3$: But $m=-\frac{3}{2}$: wherefore $2m+1=0$; and therefore $A=-\frac{1}{m+2}x^{m-1}y^3=-\frac{2y^3}{3\sqrt{xxx}}$.

Here it is obſervable that the *Area*, thus found, ſometimes falls ſhort of, and ſometimes exceeds the true Area, by a given Quantity: And to know ſuch *Defect* or *Exceſs*, the Area thus found is to be ſuppoſed encreaſed or diminiſhed by a given Quantity as q; and then ſuppoſing $x=0$, let the Area ſo increaſed or diminiſhed, be ſuppoſed equal to Nothing; and ſo in the preſent Caſe q will be found equal to $\frac{2}{3}d\sqrt{d}$: And therefore, $A=\frac{2}{3}d\sqrt{d}\,\frac{2y^3}{3\sqrt{x^3}}$.

Corol. 2.

If n be ſuppoſed equal to any Term in the following *Series*, 3, 4, 6, 7, *&c.* The Quadrature of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $x^n\sqrt{dx-xx}$; or $x^n\sqrt{dx+xx}$, becomes finite; and will be exhibited by our *Series*. Thus for inſtance; let the *Area* of a Curve, whoſe Ordin. is $x^3\sqrt{dx-xx}$, be ſought.

Imagine it to be compared with the Area of a Circle, which call A. Then ſhall $m=0$, $n=3$; and conſequently $A=P-Q-R-S$: But ſince the Quantity $2m$, in the Denominator of the third Term, by which d^nB is multiplied, is infinitely ſmall, or rather nothing; the Quantity deſigned by P, will be infinite; and for the ſame reaſon, the Quantity expreſſed by $-S$, is infinite alſo; and therefore the Quantities A, $-Q$, $-R$, will vaniſh: Wherefore $P=S$; and the Equation divided by $\frac{2m+1}{2m+4}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m+2}$ becomes d^nB into $\frac{2m-2}{2m}=\frac{dd}{m}x^{m-3}y^3$: or dB into $\frac{2m-3}{2}=ddx^{m-3}y^3$; and putting 0 and 3, inſtead of m and n; it will come out thus, dB into $-\frac{3}{2}=\frac{y^3}{x^3}$, or $B=\frac{2y^3}{3x^3}$.

Corol. 3.

If m be ſuppoſed equal to any Term of the following Series $-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$, *&c.* The Quadrature of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $x^m\sqrt{dx-xx}$ depends upon the Quadrature of the Circle: But the Area of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $x^m\sqrt{dx+xx}$ depends upon the Quadrature of the Hyperbola; and the Relation of that Curve to either the Circle, or Hyperbola will be exhibited in the *Series*, and in Finite Terms.

Corol. 4.

If m be explained by any other Term *different* from thoſe above mentioned: Then the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $x^m\sqrt{dx+xx}$, can neither be exactly ſquared, nor doth it depend on either the *Circle* or the *Hyperbola*: But yet it may be reduced to a more Simple Curve by our *Series*.

Theorem 2.

Let A be the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is x, and ordinate $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{dx-xx}}$. And Let B be the Area of a Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is alſo x; but its Ordinate is $\frac{x^{m-n}}{\sqrt{dx-xx}}$. Let $\sqrt{dx-xx}=y$: Then ſhall $A=d^nB$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m}$ into $\frac{2m-3}{2m-2}$ into $\frac{2m-5}{2m-4}$ into $\frac{2m-7}{2m-6}$, &c. $=P$. $\Big[-\frac{1}{m}x^{m-1}y=-Q$.

$\frac{d}{-m-1}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m}x^{m-2}y=-R$.

$-\frac{dd}{m-1}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m}$ into $\frac{2m-3}{2m-2}x^{m-3}y=-S$.

$-\frac{ddd}{m-3}$ into $\frac{2m-1}{2m}$ into $\frac{2m-3}{2m-2}$ into $\frac{2m-5}{2m-4}x^{m-4}y=T$.

N. B. The Obſervations made above on Theorem 1. will be of Uſe here alſo.

Corol. 1.

If m be ſuppoſed equal to any Term in this Series $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}$, *&c.* Then the Quadrature of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{dx+xx}}$ will be finite, and will be exhibited by this Series.

Corol. 2.

rel, *&c.* (7) *Mus Domeſticus, Major & Minor*: The common *Ratt* and *Mouſe*; *Mus major Aquaticus*, the Water-Rat; the *Musk Rat*. *Mus Avellanarum Major & Minor.* The Dormouſe or Sleeper, *Mus Noricus, Cricetus, Alpinus ſeu Marmotta.* (7) The *Cavia Cobaya*, or *Cuniculus Americanus*; the Guinea Pig: The *Agati* and *Paca* of *Braſile*: The *Mus Norwegicus* or *Leming*: The *Glis Geſneri* or the *Rell*: The *Mus Indicus, &c.*

To theſe ſeveral Kinds of Quadrupeds the following Anomalous ones muſt alſo be added;

1. Such Four-footed Viviparous Animals as have a longiſh Snout, with their Feet divided into many Claws or Toes, and having Teeth; as (1) the *Echinus Terreſtris*, or common Urchin or Hedge-hog. (2) The *Erinaceus Indicus albus*. Car. Muſ. Leyden. (3) The *Tatu* or *Armadillo prima* of *Marcgrave*. (4) The *Tatuete* of Braſile; or the ſecond Species of the *Armadillo*, according to *Marcgrave*. (5) *Tatu Apara*; his third Species of the *Armadillo*. (6) *Tatu Muſtelinus*, Soc. Reg. Muſ. The Weeſel headed *Armadillo*. (7) *Talpa*, the Mole, Want, or Mold-warp. (8) The *Mus Araneus*, Shrew, hardy Shrew, Shrew mouſe.

2. Quadrupedous and Viviparous Animals with a longiſh Snout, having their Feet divided into many Claws or Toes, but *without Teeth*, are theſe:

(1.) The *Tamandua-guacu* of Braſile, *Marcgr. Urſus Formicarius Cardani*; the great Ant Bear. (2) The *Tamanduai* of *Braſile*, or *Marcgrave's* leſſer Ant-Bear.

3. Anomalous Flying Quadrupeds with a ſhorter Snout, with their Feet divided as above, and are the *Bat-kind* or *Flitter-mice*: Of which there are ſeveral Sizes, and different Forms.

4. There is one very odd anomalous Animal, which hath but 3 Claws on each Foot; and that is the *Aſs*, or *Ignavus* of *Marcgrave*; the *Sloth* or *Sluggard*.

5. Viviparous and Sanguineous Quadrupeds breathing with Lungs, but having only one Ventricle in their Heart, are Theſe. (1) *Rana aquatica*, the *Frog*, or *Froſh*. *Rana Arborea ſeu Ranunculus Viridis*, the ſmall Tree or green Frog. (2) *Bufo, ſive Rubeta*, the Toad. (3) *Teſtudo*, the Tortoiſe, Gr. *χελώνη*; of theſe there are Land and Water ones; and many different Species in Foreign Parts.

6. Oviparous Quadrupeds with a long Tail, ſtretcht out horizontally; are the *Lizard Kind*: As (1) *Lacertus omnium Maximus*; The *Crocodile*. (2) *Cordylus, ſive Caudiverbera, Uromaſtix Græcis*, larger than the green Lizard. (3) *Tapayaxin Novæ Hiſpaniæ.* The *Lacertus Orbicularis* of *Hernandez*, Ch. 9. c. 16. *Lacertus Vulgaris*, the common Eft, Swift, or Newt. (4) *Lacertus Viridis*, the green Lizard. (5) *Lacertus Fucetanus Aldrovand*; at *Rome* and *Naples* called *Tarantola.* (6) *Lacertus Indicus*; called *Senembi*, and *Inguana.* (7) *Lacertus Braſilienſis*, called *Tejuguacu* and *Teinapara*, by *Marcgrave*. (8) The *Taraguira, Ameira, Taraguico Aycuraba, Americima, Curapopepa, Teiunbam*, &c. of *Marcgrave*; the *Lacertus Indicus*, &c. (9) *Scincus, ſeu Crocodilus Terreſtris.* (10) *Seps, ſive Lacerta Chalcidica*, a Kind of footed Serpent. (11) *Stellio*, the ſwift or ſpotted Lizard. (12) *Salamandra Terreſtris, Salamandra Aquatica*, the Water-Eft. (13) *Lacerta volans Indica.* (14) *Chamæleo*, the *Chamelion.*

QUÆRENS *non invenit Plegium*, in the Law, is a Return made by the Sheriff on a *Writ* directed to him, with this condition inſerted. *Si A fecerit B Securum de Clamore, &c.*

QUÆSTA, was the Term for an Indulgence or Remiſſion of Penance, expoſed to Sale by the Popes; who by this notorious Cheat got great Summs: The Retailers of theſe Indulgences, were called *Quæſtuarii*, and I believe *Quæſtionarii*, vid. *Matt. Weſt.* in Anno, 1279.

QUANTITAS *Acceleratrix* of any *Vis* or *Force*, is the Meaſure of the Velocity generated in a given Time, by that Force.

QUANTITY *of Motion*: Sir *Iſ. Newton* in his *Principia*, ſhews that this, which is found by taking the Summ of Motions tending the *ſame* Way, on their *Difference*, if they tend towards contrary Parts; is not at all changed by the Action of Bodies on one another.

For *Action* and *Re-action* are always equal and contrary, by his *Third Law* of Nature: And therefore by the *Second Law*, muſt make Equal Mutations in Motions towards contrary Parts.

If therefore the Motions tend the ſame Way, whatever is added to the proceeding Body, or that ſtruck forward, is ſubducted from the following Body; ſo that the Summ of the Motions will be the ſame as before. If the Bodies meet, there will be an *Equal Subduction* of the Motion of either: And therefore the *Difference* of the Motions made towards the contrary Parts, will remain the ſame.

As ſuppoſe a Spherical Body *A*, to be thrice as great as the Spherical one *B*; and let *A* have *Two* Degrees of Velocity any way, and let *B* follow it in the ſame right Line with *Ten* Degrees of Velocity: So that the *Motion* of *A*, to that of *B*, will be as ſix (3 × 2) to Ten. Wherefore the *Summ* of the Motions of both of them will be 6 + 10, or ſixteen Parts. Now after *B* hath overtaken *A*, and ſtruck againſt it, if *A* gain by the Stroke any Degree of Motion, as ſuppoſe 3, 4 or 5 Parts; *B* muſt loſe as much: And therefore after the *Concourſe*, *A* will move on accordingly with 9, 10, or 11; and *B* will follow with 7, 6, or 5 Parts: So that the Summ of the Motions of both, will be ſtill 16 as at firſt before the *Concourſe*, or Shock.

But if the Body *A* be ſuppoſed to gain by the Stroke 9, 10, 11, or 12 Parts of Motion; and therefore to move forward with 15, 16, 17, or 18 Parts, after the Concourſe: Then will the Body *B*, by loſing juſt ſo many Degrees as *A* gains, either move forward, with one Part, having loſt 9; or will be perfectly at *reſt*, loſing all its 10 Degrees of Velocity; or laſtly will move backwards with one or two Parts of Motion: So much being deducted out of the 11, or 12 Parts of the Progreſſive Motion, or forwards. And thus the *Summs* of the Motions the *ſame* Way forward; as 15 + 1, or 16 + 0. And the *Differences* of the Motions *contrary* Ways; as 17 — 1, or 18 — 2; will always be the ſame, *viz.* = 16 Parts, as before Concourſe and Reflexion. And the Motions with which Bodies go on after Reflection being known, the *Velocity* of Each may be found; by ſuppoſing *That* to be to the Velocity before the Reflection :: as the Motion afterwards to the Motion before. Thus in the laſt Caſe, where the Body *A* had ſix Parts of Motion *before* the Reflection, and 18 afterwards; and the Velocity of two Parts before the Reflection: Its Velocity after the Reflexion will be found to be Six; by ſaying, as the Motion of ſix Parts before the Reflection, to *That* of 18 afterwards: So is the Velocity of two Parts before, to that of Six afterwards.

QUARREL, in the Law is *Quærela, à quærendo:* And it extends not only to Actions perſonal, but alſo to *mixt*; and the Plaintiff is then called *Quærens:* And in moſt of the Writs it is ſaid, *Quæritur*: So that if a Man releaſe all *Quarrels*, (ones Deed being taken moſt ſtrongly againſt ones ſelf) it is as beneficial as all *Actions*; for by it all Actions Perſonal and Real are releaſed. *Cowell's Interp.*

QUARENTINE, is a Benefit allowed by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of one dying ſeized of Land; and whereby She may challenge to ſtay in his Capital Meſſuage, or Chief Manſion-Houſe (ſo it be not a Caſtle) for 40 Days after his Deceaſe; and if She be moleſted by the Heir at Law, or any other; She may claim a Writ *De Quarentina habenda.*

QUARENTINE alſo ſignifies a Furlong, from the French *Quarente*, Forty: Becauſe 'tis a Quantity of Land containing 40 Perches. 'Tis uſed alſo for that Space of forty Days, wherein any Perſon coming from Foreign Parts, and infected with the Plague, is not permitted to Land, or come on Shore, till that Term is expired.

QUARTER-*Seſſions*, is a Court held by the Juſtices of Peace in every County, once in every Quarter of the Year. How far the Juriſdiction thereof extends: See *Lamb. Eirin. Lib.* 4. and *Smith de Republ. Anglic. Lib.* 2. *c.* 19. The Holding theſe Seſſions was firſt Ordained by the Statute of 25 *Ed.* III. Statut. 1. *c.* 18.

QUARTER-*Wheeling*, in the Military Art, is turning the Front of a Body of Men round where the Flank was. If it be done to the *Right*, the Man in the Right-angle keeps his Ground, and faces about while the Reſt wheel.

QUARTER-*Wind*, at Sea, is ſuch a Wind as comes in abaft the Main-maſt Shrouds, even with the Quarter of the Ship.

QUARTERS, (in Architecture) are thoſe ſlight upright Pieces of Timber which are placed between the Punchions and Poſts, they are uſed to *Lath* upon.

QUASI-*Modo Sunday*, is that called *Low Sunday* or the Next after *Eaſter*; ſo called from the firſt Words of the *Introit*, or Hymn, for Maſs on that Day; it occurs often in the Date of Old Records —*Charta Gilberti Prioris de Eynſham Priori de Sherburn dat. Poſtridie Feſti Quaſi-Modo Geniti*: And this Solemn Time is in ſome Old Deeds expreſſed only thus, *Q. M. G.* by the Initial Letters of the Words, *Quaſi Modo Geniti.*

QUEEN-*Gold, Aurum Reginæ*, is a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, both by Law, Cuſtom and Preſcription; and payable by divers Perſons in *England* and *Ireland* (on divers Grants from the Crown) by way of Fine or Oblation, amounting to Ten Marks or upwards, *viz.* one full Tenth-part above the Entire Fine; as Ten Pounds on every Hundred Pound Fine, on Pardons, Contracts and Agreements: This becomes a Real Debt to the Queen Conſort by the Name of *Aurum Reginæ.*

QUICK-*Silver*: The Way and Manner how this ſtrangely Fluid Mineral is gained; you have a good Account of by Dr. *Pope* in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 2. Thus: It is found in the Mines of *Friuli*, a Territory belonging to the *Venetians*, about a Days Journey and a half from *Goritia* Northwards; and at a Place called *Idria*, ſituated on a Valley of the *Julian Alps.* They have been for 160 Years ſubject to the Emperour, and all the People ſpeak *Sclavonian.* In going thither we travell'd ſeveral Hours thro' ſome of the fineſt Woods I ever ſaw; full of Firs, Oaks, and Beeches of an Extraordinary Thickneſs, Straitneſs and Height. The Town, like others in the *Alps*, is built all of Wood but the Church; and one Houſe, in which the Over-ſeer of theſe Mines lived. The Valley and the Mountains too, out of which the Mercury was dug, were of a pleaſant Verdure, which they attributed to the Moiſture of the Mercury. The beſt and greateſt of their Mines, we went into, is dedicated to St. *Barbara*; as the other Mines are to other Saints.

At the Beginning of the Entrance, the Way was not difficult, nor the Deſcent great; but in many Places you cannot ſtand upright; this way of going down holds not long, before you deſcend by Perpendicular Ladders, all the way down; and the Bottom, where there are ſeveral Lanes cut out in the Mountains, is lined and propt with ſeveral great Pieces of Firr-Trees as thick as they can be ſet: They dig the Mineral with Pick Axes, following the Veins: 'Tis for the moſt part hard as a Stone, but more weighty; of a Liver-Colour, or that of *Crocus Metallorum.* There is alſo ſome ſoft Earth in which you plainly ſee the Mercury in little Particles. Beſides this, there are often found in the Mines round Stones like Flints, of ſeveral Bigneſſes; very like thoſe Balls of Hair, which I have ſeen in *England* taken out of the Stomachs of Oxen. There are alſo ſeveral Marchaſites, and Stones, which ſeem to have Specks of Gold in them; but on trial they ſay, they can find none. Some of theſe Stones are very ponderous, and well impregnated with Mercury: But others are light having little or none in them.

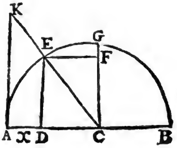
The manner of getting the *Mercury* is this: They take of the *Earth*, brought up in Buckets, and put it into a *Sieve*, whoſe bottom is made of *Wires* at ſo great a Diſtance, that you may put your Finger between them; 'tis carried to a ſtream of Running Water, and *waſhed* as long as any thing will paſs through the *Sieve.* That *Earth* which paſſeth not, is laid aſide upon an Heap; that which paſſeth, is reſerved in a *Hole*, and is taken up again, and put into a *ſecond Sieve*; and ſo on to about 10 or 12 *Sieves* proportionably leſs. It often happens in the *Firſt Hole*, that there is *Mercury* at the bottom; but towards the farther End, where the Intervals of the *Wire* are leſs, it's found in very great Proportion. The Waſte Water is ſo much impregnated with *Mercury*, that it cureth *Itches* and other *ſordid Ulcers.* The *Earth* laid aſide, is Pounded, and the ſame Operation repeated. The fine ſmall *Earth*, that remains after this, and out of which they can *waſh* no more *Mercury*, is put into *Iron Retorts*, and the *Fire* forces the *Mercury* into the *Receivers*: The Officer unluted ſeveral of them; and I obſerved in all that he firſt poured out *Perfect Mercury*, and after that came a *Black Duſt*, which being Wetted with Water, diſcovered it ſelf to be *Mercury*, as the other was. They take the *Caput Mortuum* and Pound it, and Renew the Operation. There are 16 *Furnaces* for this

Theorem 6.

Let *A* be the Area of the Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is *x*, and Ordinate $\frac{x^m}{rr+xx}$; Let *B* be the Area of another Curve whoſe Abſciſſa is the ſame *x*: Let its Ordin. be $\frac{x^{m\;2m}}{rr+xx}$. I ſay its Area $A = \frac{x^{m\;1}}{m-1} - \frac{rrx^{m-3}}{m-3} + \frac{r^4x^{\;\cdot 5}}{m-5}$, &c. $\mp r^{2\cdot} B$.

Corollary.

If *m* be equal to any Term in this Series 0, 2. 4, 6, 8, &c. The Quadrature of the Curve, whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{rr+xx}$, depends upon the Rectification of the Circular Arch. For if with the Radius



$CA = r$, and on the Centre *C*, the Circle *AEG* be deſcribed: Let the Tangent *CK* be erected equal to *x*, and join *CK* meeting the Periphery in *E*. Then I ſay that *AE* divided by *rr*, ſhall be equal to the Area of the Curve whoſe Ordinate is $\frac{x^m}{rr+xx}$.

A General Corollary to all the 6 Theorems.

Every Mechanick Curve whoſe Quadrature depends on any of the infinitely many Curves, whoſe Ordinates put on any of the following Forms, *viz.*

$x^m\sqrt{dx\mp xx}$; $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{dx\mp xx}}$; $x^m\sqrt{rr\mp xx}$; $\frac{x^m}{\sqrt{rr\mp xx}}$; $\frac{x^m}{d\mp x}$; $\frac{x^m}{rr\mp xx}$; may be ſquared by this Series; as will ſufficiently appear from this one Example.

Suppoſe the Cube of the Circular Arch correſponding to any Verſed-ſine be made the *Ordinate* of the Curve, whoſe *Abſciſſa* ſhall be that very Verſed-ſine: The Area of the Curve is required to be inveſtigated.

Let the Abſciſſa be *x*, the circular Arch *v*; the Fluxion of the Area is $v^3\dot{x}$; Let the Area be $v^3x - q$. Then $v^3\dot{x} + 3v^2\dot{v}x - \dot{q} = v^3\dot{x}$; wherefore $\dot{q} = 3v^2\dot{v}x$: But $\dot{v} = \frac{d\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{dx-xx}}$; therefore $\dot{q} = \frac{3dv^2x\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{dx-xx}}$: but by Theorem 2. $\frac{x\dot{y}}{\sqrt{dx-xx}} = \frac{d\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{dx-xx}} - \dot{y} = \dot{v} - \dot{y}$: and therefore $\dot{q} = \frac{3}{2}dv^2\dot{v} - \frac{3}{2}dv^2\dot{y}$; and therefore $q = \frac{1}{2}dv^3 - \frac{3}{2}dv^2\dot{y}$: Where we can find the *Fluent*, whoſe Fluxion is $\frac{3}{2}dv^2\dot{y}$. Let this Quantity be $\frac{3}{2}dv^2y - r$. Then $\frac{3}{2}dv^2\dot{y} + 3dv\dot{v}y - \dot{r} = \frac{3}{2}dv^2\dot{y}$. And therefore $\dot{r} = 3dv\dot{v}y = \frac{3}{2}ddv\dot{x}$. Let $r = \frac{3}{2}ddvx - s$. Then $\frac{3}{2}ddv\dot{x} = \frac{3}{2}ddv\dot{x} + \frac{3}{2}ddx\dot{v} - \dot{s}$; and conſequ. $\dot{s} = \frac{3}{2}ddx\dot{v} = \frac{3d^3x\dot{x}}{4\sqrt{dx-xx}} = \frac{3}{4}d^3\dot{v} - \frac{3}{4}d^3\dot{y}$; by Theor. 2. wherefore $s = \frac{3}{4}d^3v - \frac{3}{4}d^3y$; and therefore the Area ſought is $v^3x - \frac{1}{2}dv^3 + \frac{3}{2}dv^2y - \frac{3}{2}ddvx + \frac{3}{4}d^3v - \frac{3}{4}d^3y$.

And becauſe of Solids generated by the Rotation of Curves, the Surface is generated the ſame way; the Longitude of Curves, and all their Centres of Gravity, do depend on the Quadratures of Curves: Theſe will eaſily be computed if they depend on the aforeſaid Curves.

QUADRUPEDS, are perfect hairy Viviparous Animals, having but four Feet. And theſe Animals according to Mr. *Ray* in his *Synopſis Animalium* are thus divided.

Into ſuch as are *Hoofed* (*Ungulata*;) or *Clawed*, or *Digitate* (*Unguiculata.*)

(I.) The *Hoofed* Animals with four Feet, are either *Whole Hoofed*; *Solidipeda*, *Μονόχηλα*, *Μόνυχα*, *Solidungula*: As, The *Horſe*, *Aſs*, the *Onager*, or *Wild Aſs*: The *Mule* and the *Zebra* of *Africa*, or the fine ſtriped *Indian* or *African Aſs*, almoſt like a Mule in Form and Stature.

Of this *Whole Hoofed Kind*, *Ariſtotle* has obſerved; that no one hath two Horns, (he might have ſaid any) no one hath the *Talus* or *Aſtragalus*; nor have the Males any appearance of Breaſts.

(2.) *Cloven-footed*; and that either into *Two Diviſions* only: As the Δίχηλα or *Biſulcate* Kind, which are again ſubdivided into ſuch as are

1. *Ruminant*, *Μηρυκάζοντα*, *i. e.* Such as *Chew the Cud*; and theſe either have hollow and *perpetual* Horns as the *Ox*, *Sheep*, and *Goat Kind*: Or *Deciduous*, as the *Hart* and *Deer Kind*; which uſually ſhed their Horns annually. (See *Ruminant* in this Vol.)

Of the *Bull Kind*, they reckoned theſe: The common *Bos*; of which the Male is *Taurus*, the Female *Vacca*: (2) The German *Urus*, *Urochs* or *Aurochs*, (3) The *Biſon*, (4) The *Bonaſus*, (5) The *Bubalus*, or *Bufalo*, (6) The *Bos Africanus* of *Bellonius*; Obſ. *l.* 2. *c.* 50. which he takes to be the *Bubalus* of the Ancients.

Of the *Sheep Kind*; beſides the common Sort; they reckon, (2) The Arabian *Ovis Laticauda*, whoſe Tails ſometimes are of 30*l.* Weight: (3) The *Ovis Strepſiceros Cretica Bellonii*: (4) The *Ovis Africana*, with ſhort Hairs inſtead of Wool. (5) The *Ovis Guineenſis*, or *Angolenſis* of *Maregrave*, (Hiſt. *Braſil.* l. 6. c. 10.)

Of the *Goat Kind*, are beſides the common *Capra domeſtica*; (2) The *Ibex*, or German *Steinbock*; found in the Tops of the *Alps*. (3) The *Rupicapra*, French *Chamois*, German, *Goms*. (4) The *Gazella Africana*, or *Antilope*. (5) The *Gazella Indica*. (6) The

Gazella Africana. (7) The *Capra Sylveſtris Africana Grimmii.* (8) The *Capra Mambrina* or *Syriaca* of *Geſner.* (9) The *Buſelaphus* or *Moſchelaphus Caii,* in *Geſner.* (10) The *Tragelaphus Caii,* in *Geſner.* (1) The *Tragelaphus Bellonii.*

Of the *Hart* or *Deer Kind:* As, (1) The *Cervus,* Ἔλαφος, the *Red Deer.* (2) The *Cervus Platyceros* or *Palmatus*; the *Fallow Deer.* (3) *Alce* or the *Elk.* (4) *Rangifer,* the *Rain Deer.* (5) The *Axis Plinii,* according to *Bellonius.* (6) The *Caprea Plinii.* (7) The *Cuguacu-ete* and *Cuguacu-zapara* of *Marcgrave.* (8) The *Caprea Groenlandica.*

2. Of the *Cloven-footed* Animals into Two Parts only, and which do not chew the Cud: There is only the *Hog* and *Swine Kind*; and under this Head, beſides the common Swine; they reckon. (2) The *Wild Boar* or *Swine.* (3) The *Porcus Guineenſis Marcgravii.* (4) The *Porcus Indicus,* called *Babyrouſſa.* (5) The *Tajaca* or *Aper Mexicanus Moſchiferus* of Dr. *Tyſon,* called by *Marcgrave Tajaca Cunigoara*; by others *Quauhtla Coymalt* and *Quapizotl*; and by *Acoſta* and ſome others, *Zaino.* See a moſt accurate Deſcription of this Animal, in *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N. 153.

3. There are ſome Four-footed Animals whoſe Hoof is cloven into *Four Diviſions*; and theſe ſeem to be not *Ruminant:* As the *Rhinoceros,* the *Hippopotamus,* the *Tapijerete* of *Braſile,* the *Capy-Bara* of *Braſile,* the *Animal Moſchiferum.*

II. *Clawed* or *Digitate* (*Unguiculata*) Four-footed Animals. Of this kind there is one Sort whoſe Claws are not divided or ſeparated, but adhering one to another, covered with one common Skin, but with obtuſe Nails ſticking out round the Margin of the Foot; as the *Elephant,* which is *anomalous,* and not clearly referrable to this Kind, or that of Cloven footed *Quadrupeds.*

(2) There is another Species of this Digitate Kind of Quadrupeds, which hath only two *Claws,* as that of *Camels*; and tho' theſe have no Horns they do both Ruminate; and have alſo the four Stomachs of Horned Ruminant Animals.

Of the *Camel,* or *Dromedary,* there are two Sorts; one having but one Bunch on the Back, the other two. To this Kind belongs the *Peruvian Glama,* which ſome have reckoned among the Sheep-kind. As alſo the *Pacos,* the *Ovis Indica* or *Peruviana vulgo,* much leſs than the *Glama.*

3. A third Species of this *Unguiculate* Kind of Quadrupeds includes ſuch Animals as the Greeks called, Πλατυώνυχα, and Ἀνθρωπόμορφα; which have the Foot divided into many *Claws* with broad Nails on them: As the *Ape* and *Monkey* Kind. Of theſe ſome have no Tails, and are called *Simiæ* or *Apes.* Others have Tails, and are called *Monkeys, Cercopitheci*; and ſuch as have either long or ſhort Tails, if they are of a large Size, are called *Papiones* or *Baboons.* There are great Numbers and Varieties of this Species of Quadrupeds; of which Naturaliſts have deſcribed theſe. (1) The *Ourang-Outang,* or *Homo Sylveſtris* of Dr. *Tyſon,* deſcribed by him in a particular Diſcourſe. (2) The *Guariba* of *Braſile, Marcgravii.* (3) The *Cagui* of *Braſile,* greater and leſſer. (3) The *Cay* of the ſame Region, deſcribed by *Lerius.* (5) The *Caitaia* of the ſame Country. (9) The *Cercopithecus Angolenſis major.* (7) The *Cercopithecus Barbatus Guineenſis,* 2 or 3 Sorts of it. (8) The *Cercopithecus non Barbatus Cluſii.* (9) *Cercopithecus Cluſ.* called *Sagouin*; and, if Apes and Monkeys have their Snouts very prominent like Dogs, they are called *Cynocephali.*

4. A fourth Species of this Unguiculate Kind of Quadrupeds is, when though the Claws are many, yet they are not covered at the Ends with *broad flat* Nails, like Monkeys or Apes; but are rather like the Talons of Hawks, *&c.* Crooked and Sharp-pointed. And theſe in reſpect of their Teeth may be divided into ſuch as have many *Dentes Primores, aut Inciſores,* (*i. e.* cutting Teeth) in each Jaw; of which there are two Sorts, a *Greater,* which either have a ſhort round Head, as the *Cat kind*; or a longiſh Snout as the *Dog-kind*; or a *Leſſer Sort*; having a long ſlender Body with very ſhort Legs, as the *Weaſel* or *Vermine Kind.* There are ſome of this Species of Quadrupeds, which have only Two large remarkable Teeth in each Jaw: and theſe are of the *Hare Kind,* and live only upon Herbs, Graſs, *&c.*

Of the *Cat-kind* of Quadrupeds they reckon to be (1) The *Lion,* (2) The *Tiger,* (3) The *Pardalis,* whoſe Male is *Pardus,* Female *Panthera,* the *Leopard.* (4) The *Lupus Cervarius* or *Lynx.* (5) The *Catus Pardus* or *Cat-a-mountain.* (6) The common *Cat.* (7) The *Bear.*

Of the *Dog-kind* they account, (1) The *Wolf,* (2) *Lupus Aureus* the *Jackall,* (3) The common *Dog.* Of which kind they enumerate; (1) The *Maſtive,* (2) The *Canis Venaticus Graius* or *Gracus*; or according to ſome *Scoticus,* the *Grey hound.* (3) The *Graius Hybernicus* or *Iriſh Grey-hound.* (4) The *Canis Venaticus Sagax, Indagator, Sectator ferarum, &c.* the Hound. (5) The *Canis Venaticus Hiſpanicus* or *aviarius*: The *Spaniel* for Land or Water. (6) The *Vertagus* or Tumbler. (7) The *Canis* Οἰκουρὸς, *Domeſticus,* the Houſe-dog. (8) The *Canis Melitæus* or Lap dog. (9) The *Canis Getulus* or *Iſlandicus*; the *Shock*: And of all theſe Sorts there are many Varieties of Mongrels and Hebridous Breeds.

Another Sort of the Dog-kind is (4) The *Fox.* (5) The *Animal Zibethicum,* the *Civet-Cat,* as 'tis corruptly called; but by its Teeth and Snout is plainly of the Dog-Tribe. (6) The American *Coati,* or *Rackoon* or *Rattoon.* (7) The *Tzquiepate.* (8) The *Carigueya, Maritucaca, Carigoy, Ropoza,* or *Poſſum,* (9) The *Taxus,* or *Meles.* The *Badger, Grey,* or *Pate* (in the North) (10) The *Lutra* or *Otter.* (11) The *Phoca* or *Sea Calf,* or *Seale.* (12) The *Equus Marinus,* or Morſe, or Sea-Horſe, miſtaken by ſome for the *Hippopotamus.* The *Dutch* call him *Walras*; the *Danes* and *Iſlanders, Roſmarus.* (13) *Manati ſeu Vacca Marina*; the *Sea-Cow.*

Of the *Vermin* or *Weeſel-kind* of Quadrupeds, is firſt, The *Muſtela vulgaris* the Weeſel; in *Yorkſhire, Foumart* or *Fitcher,* (γαλῆ) (2) *Viverra Indica,* called *Quel* and *Quirpele*; and another Sort called *Mungo* and *Mungathia* of a reddiſh Grey. (3) The *Muſtela,* the *Ermine* or *Stoat,* if white; and the *Muſtela Sylveſtris,* the Ferret. (4) *Putorius,* the Pole-cat, (5) *Martes, Foyna* (whence our word, a *Gown* of *Foins*) the Marten or Martle. (6) *Muſtela Zibellina,* the *Sable.* (7) The *Genetta.* (8) The *Ichneumon Bellonii.*

Of the *Hare Kind* of Quadrupeds, are firſt *Lepus,* the common Hare: (2) *Cuniculus,* the Rabbit or Coney. (3) The *Tapeti* or Braſile Coney, and the *Aperea* of Braſile. (4) The *Hyſtrix,* or Porcupine; and the *Hyſtrix Americanus,* or *Cuanda* of Braſile. (5) The *Caſtor, Fiber,* or the Beaver. (6) The *Sciurus vulg.* or *Squirrel.* The *Virginian, Zeylandick,* the *Barbary,* the *American* Flying Squirrel, *&c.*

this Uſe, each of them carrying 24 *Retorts*; in all 384 *Retorts*.

All the *Mercury* got without the uſe of *Fire*, whether by *Waſhing*, or found in the *Mines* (for in the Digging ſome, the Particles get together, ſo that in ſome places you might take up two or three *Spoonfuls* of *pure Mercury*) is called by them *Virgin Mercury*, and eſteemed above the reſt. The Officer told me, that making an *Amalgama* of *Gold* and *Virgin Mercury*, and putting it to the Fire, that *Mercury* would carry away all the *Gold* with it, which *Common Mercury* would not do.

The *Engines* for drawing the Water, are all moved by Water, brought thither in no Chargeable *Aqueduct* from a Mountain 3 *Miles* diſtant. The Water *Pumpt* from the bottom of the *Mine* by 52 *Pumps*, 26 on a ſide, is contrived to move other Wheels, for ſeveral other Purpoſes.

The Labourers (being 280 always employed) work for a *Julio* a Day, which is not above 6 or 7 pence, and Endure not long: For although None ſtay under-ground above 6 *Hours*; all of them in time (ſome later, ſome ſooner) become *Paralytick*, and die *Hectick*. We ſaw a Man who had not been in the *Mines* for above *half a Year before*, ſo full of *Mercury*, that putting a piece of *Braſs* in his *Mouth*, or rubbing it in his *Fingers*, it immediately became as *White*, as if he had rubbed *Mercury* upon it. Thoſe alſo that Work upon the Back-ſide of *Looking Glaſſes*, are very Subject to the *Palſey*.

They convey their Wood thus. About 4 *Miles* from the *Mines* on the ſides of Two Mountains, they cut down the Trees, and draw them into the Interjacent Valley. Higher up in the ſame Valley they make a *Lock* or *Dam*; when the Water is ready to run over it, they open the *Flood-Gates*, and the Water carries all the Trees impetuouſly to *Idria*, where the Bridge is built very ſtrong, and at very Oblique Angles to the Stream, on purpoſe to ſtop them, and throw them on ſhore near the *Mines*.

Thoſe *Mines* heretofore. Coſt the Emperor 70000 or 80000 *Florins* yearly; but now they Coſt him not above 28000. They produced

Anno 1661.		*Anno* 1662.	*Anno* 1663.
	ll.	*ll.*	*ll.*
Ordinary Mercury.	158481	225066	244119
Virgin Mercury.	6194	9612	11862
in all	204675	234678	255981

2. The Town of *Idria* in the County of *Goritia* and Province of *Friuli*, is ſeated low, and encompaſſed with Hills on all ſides. A *River* of the ſame Name runs by it, and proves ſufficient upon plentiful Rains to convey down the *Firr-Trees* and other Wood required in the Service of the *Mines*: And to this End there is an handſome Work of *Piles* made ſloaping athwart the *River* (after the ſame manner as I obſerved in *Newſol* in *Upper Hungary*, croſs the River *Gran*) to ſtop the Trees.

The Entrance into theſe *Mines* is not high, or upon an Hill, but in that Town it ſelf. The deepeſt part of the *Mine* from the Entrance, is between 120 and 130 *Fathoms*.

The *Virgin Quick-ſilver*, which they call *Jungfraw*, is that which diſcovers it ſelf without the help of *Fire*. Sometimes it is plainly ſeen in the *Ore*, or falls down in *Drops*, and ſometimes *Streams* out in good quantity; as about Seven *Years* ago it ran out of the Earth at firſt in a *Stream* as ſmall as a Thread, and afterwards as big as a Packthread, but ceaſed in 3 or 4 Days. That alſo is accounted *Virgin Quick-ſilver*, which is ſeparated only by *Water*.

Plain Quick-ſilver they obtain by *Fire* out of the *Ore*, and out of the *Cinnabar* of *Mercury*, which they dig out of this *Mine*. The *Ore* of this *Mine* is of a *Dark Colour*, mixed with *Red*.

The *Quick ſilver Ore* of this *Mine* ordinarily contains half, and ſometimes ⅔ of *Quick ſilver*.

I went into the *Mine* by the Pit of St. *Agatha*, and came up again by that of St. *Barbara*, deſcending and aſcending by Ladders. I aſcended at one of 639 Staves, or 89 Fathoms. It has been wrought 200 *Years*, about the ſame ſpace of time with *Newſol Mine*, but comes much ſhort in time of the *Silver Mine* at *Schemnitz*; and much ſhorter yet of the notable *Lead Mines* in *Upper Carinthia*.

In a *Laboratory*, where the *Quick-ſilver* is ſeparated by *Fire*, I ſaw an Heap of 16000 *Retorts* of *Iron*; every one of which coſts a *Crown* at the beſt Hand from the *Iron Furnaces* in *Carinthia*. There are 800 *Retorts*, and as many *Recipients*, employed together, in drawing over the *Quick-ſilver* in 16 *Furnaces*; 50 in each *Furnace*, 25 of a ſide; 12 above, and 13 below of each ſide.

June 12. 1669, when I was there, they carried out 40 *Saumes* of *Quick ſilver* into Foreign Parts, each *Saume* containing 315 pound Weight, to the value of 4000 *Ducats* of *Gold*. Some of it is ſent as far as *Cremnitz* in *Hungary*, for the Uſe of the *Gold Mines*: And very much carried away Southward; for they are not far from the *Sontius*, or *Lyſenzo*, a conſiderable River, which runs into the *Gulf* of *Trieſte* in the *Adriatick Sea*.

In the Caſtle, I ſaw 3000 *Saumes* of *Quick-ſilver* together in Barrels, the *Quick-ſilver* being firſt made up in double Leather: And in another Houſe as much *Ore* as can be diſtilled in 2 *Years*, except they have great Plenty of *Rain* to bring down the *Wood*.

The Country is well ſtored with ſtately *Firs*, *Larches*, *Pines*, *Pinaſters*, *Picea*'s, and that nobly criſped and well grain'd kind of *Acer*, whereof *Viols* and *Violins* are made: Whereof there is alſo Plenty in the Country of *Saltzburg* and *Carniola*.

Travelling ſometimes in the Night, we had continually about us a great number of large *Glow-worms*, which put into Papers, gave a dimm Light like Candles in Lanthorns; and the Air alſo was full of *Flaming Fires*, affording ſome delight unto us.

The way to this Place from *Croatia* I found difficult; and coming from it to *Aidoſchini* and *Croatia*, I paſſed over *Swartzenburg*, or the *Black Mountain*, from whence I deſcended 10 *Miles* in a Rocky Country, and far more Stony than the *Craw*, or *Campus lapidoſus*, in *Provence*.

In the Valley of *Lancy*, which runs between the Mountains of *Turin*, grows a Plant like the *Doronicum*, (ſo alſo called by the Inhabitants and *Botaniſts*,) near the *Roots* whereof you may find *Pure Quick ſilver*, running in ſmall Grains like *Pearls*; the *Juice* of which Plant being expreſſed, and expoſed to the Air of a Clear Night, there will be found as much *Mercury*, as there is loſt of *Juice*.

QUIETUS. was formerly a Writ of Diſcharge granted to thoſe Barons and Knights, who perſonally attended the King in his Wars, or any Foreign Expedition; by which they were exempted from the Claim of *Scutage*, or a Tax on every Knights Fee.

QUINQUAGESIMA; See *Quadrageſima*.

QUINTAL, or *Quintan*, was an old Sportive Exerciſe, practiſed uſually at Weddings, and was either ſo dangerous or ludicrous as to be forbid often by Eccleſiaſtical Authority; The manner of it was thus: A Poſt was erected perpendicularly in the Ground, on the Top of which was a ſlender Beam turning round on a Spindle: At one of whoſe Ends was a Sloap or flat Board; and at the other a Bag of Sand or Dirt. And the Sport was with a long Staff or wooden Launce to ride a Tilt at the Board, and to be either ſo skilful or lucky to eſcape the Blow which the Sand Bagg would be likely to give the Runner at this Quintan, by the turning round of the Beam. This ſeems to have been the ſame with that Sport called *Arietum Levatio*, which is frequently prohibited in our Old Synods and Epiſcopal Conſtitutions. *Kennet Par. Antiquities.*

QUINTAL, alſo was formerly uſed for a Weight of Lead, Iron and common Metals, of uſually an Hundred Pounds; at Six-ſcore to the Hundred.

QUINQUE-*Portus*, the *Cinque* or *Five Ports* of the Kingdom of *England*, were ſo called formerly by way of Eminence: They are *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hithe*, and *Sandwich*. There belongs to them alſo, two Ancient Towns, which are *Wincheſter*, and *Rye*; and ſeveral other Places which are called their *Members*; as *Seaford*, *Feverſham*, *Folkſtone*, &c.

Theſe had formerly, and have ſtill, great Privileges allowed them on the account of finding the King a certain Number of Ships of War, on occaſion: The Numbers of which are theſe. *Haſtings* is bound to find twenty one Ships, each carrying twenty one Men and a Boy. *Romney* is to find Five Ships, with 24 Men and a Boy in each. *Hithe* alſo muſt find Five Ships, and in each 21 Men and a Boy. *Dover* is to find 21 Ships, in each 21 Men and a Boy. *Sandwich* ſhould find Five Ships, each carrying 21 Men and a Boy. The Ships and Boys are 57. The Men 1188. The Service, which the Barons of theſe Cinque-Ports owe the Crown, is to attend with theſe Ships at their own Charges for fifteen Days, and to ſet out to thoſe Places whither they are to go, and to ſtay as long as the King pleaſes, at his Charge. See *Somner*'s Treatiſe of *Rom.* Forts and Ports in *Kent*.

QUIRK, is a Term in Architecture for a Piece of Ground whether Square or Oblong, taken out of a Corner, or any Place elſe of a Ground-plat, to make a Court or Yard, *&c.*

QUOINS are the Stones and Bricks placed in the Corner of any Building; and if any ſtick without the Brick-work (their Edges being Cypher'd off) they are called *Raſtick Quoins*.

RACHAT, *Rachetum*, from the French *Racheter*, to redeem, was formerly uſed for the ſame as *Theft-boote*, viz. the Compenſation or Redemption of a Thief. *Skene de verb. ſignif.*

RADECHENISTORS in Dooms-day book, is uſed for *Liberi-Homines*; and *Spelman* thinks it to be what *Bracha* calls *Rade-knights*.

RADIAL-*Curves* are Curves of the Spiral kind, whoſe Ordinates, if they may be ſo called, do all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like ſo many *Radii* or Semi-diameters of that including Circle. See *Spiral*.

RADMAN is a word often uſed in Dooms-day, and ſeems to be the ſame with *Rade-knight* or *Rad-knight*. Others think it comes from *Read*, Counſel, and then *Read man*, is a Counſellor.

RAFTERS, in any Building, are thoſe Pieces of Timber, which ſtand by pairs upon the *Reaſon*, meet in an Angle at the Top, and help to compoſe the Roof of a Building: They ſhould not ſtand farther than 12 Inches from one another.

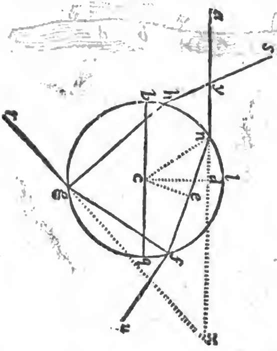
RAGEMAN, is a *Statute* ſo called, of Juſtices aſſigned by K. *Edw.* 1. and his Counſel, to go a Circuit through all *England*, and to hear and determine all Complaints of Injuries done within 5 Years next before *Michaelmas*, in the fourth Year of his Reign. *Cowel.*

RAIN-BOW. In order yet further to explain the *Phænomena* of the Rain-bow; Sir *Iſaac Newton* in his Excellent Treatiſe of Opticks, *p.* 126. advances this Propoſition.

By the Properties of Light (diſcovered by his New Experiments) to explain the Colours of the Rain-bow.

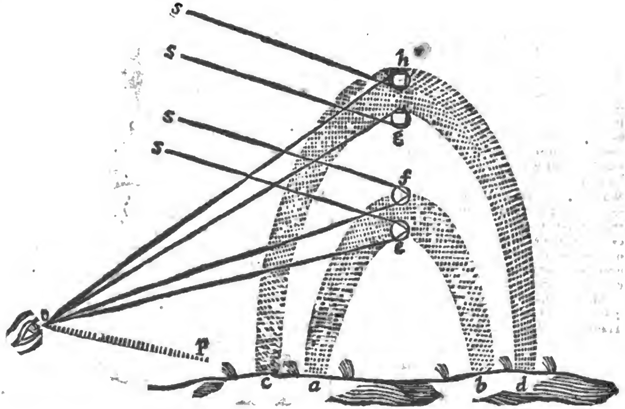
This Bow never appears but where it rains in the Sun-ſhine; and it may be artificially made by ſpouting out Water, which by breaking aloft ſhall ſcatter into Drops, and fall like Rain; for the Sun on theſe Drops certainly cauſes the Bow to appear to an Eye duly poſited to the artificial Rain, and the Sun. And hence it is now agreed, that this Bow is made by the Refraction of the Sun's Light in Drops of falling Rain. This was underſtood by ſome of the Ancients, and of late more fully diſcovered and explained, by *Antonius de Dominis*, A. Bp. of *Spalato in Libro de Radiis viſus & lucis*; Printed at *Venice*, A. D. 1611. and written above 20 Years before. He ſhews there, how the Interior Bow is made in round Drops of Rain by a Refraction of the Sun's Light, and one Reflexion between them; and the Exterior by two Refractions and two Sorts of Reflexions between them in each Drop of Water: And he proves his Explications by Experiments made with a Phial full of Water; and with Globes of Glaſs filled with Water, and placed in the Sun, to make the Colours of the two Bows appear in them. The ſame Explication *Des Cartes* hath purſued in his Meteors, and mended that of the Exterior Bow. But ſince they underſtood not the true Origin of Colours, its neceſſary to purſue it here a little further.

For underſtanding therefore how the Bow is made, let a Drop of Rain or any other Spherical Tranſparent Body be repreſented by the Sphere $bnfo$ deſcribed with the Centre c, and Radius cn, and let an be one of the Sun's Rays incident upon it at n, and thence refracted to f; where let it either go out of the Sphere by refraction towards u, or be reflected to g; and at g let it either go out by Refraction at r, or be reflected to b; and at h let it go out by Refraction towards s, cutting the Incident Ray in y: Produce an and rg till they meet in x; and on ax and nf let fall the Perpendiculars cd and ce; and produce cd till it fall on the Circumference at l; parallel to the Incident Ray draw the Diameter bq, and let the Line of Incidence out of Air into Water be to the Line of Refraction, as I to r. Now if you ſuppoſe the Point of Incidence n, to move from the Point b continually till it come to l, the Arch qf will firſt increaſe and then decreaſe, and ſo will the Angle axr, which the Rays an and gr contain: And the Arch qf, and Angle axr will be biggeſt when nd is to cn :: as $\sqrt{II-rr}$ is to $\sqrt{3rr}$; in which caſe ne is to dn, as $2r$ to I. Alſo the Angle ayl, which the Rays an and hs contain, will firſt decreaſe and then increaſe, and grow leſs, when nd is to cn :: $\sqrt{II-rr}$ is to $\sqrt{8rr}$: In which caſe ne will be to nd :: as $3r$ to I, and ſo the Angle which the next emergent Rays, *viz.* after 3 Reflexions, contains with the incident Ray an, will come to its limit when nd is to cn :: as $\sqrt{II-rr}$ is to $\sqrt{15rr}$; and ne nd :: as $4r$ to I, and the Angle with the Ray next after the emergent, (*i. e.* the Ray emergent after 4 Reflexions) contains with the Incident Ray, will come to its Limit when nd is to cn :: as $\sqrt{II-rr}$ is to $\sqrt{24rr}$; in which Caſe ne will be to nd :: as $5r$ to I; and ſo on infinitely: The Numbers 3, 8, 15, 24, &c. being gathered by continual Addition of the Terms of the Arithmetick Progreſſion 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. The Truth of all which Mathematicians will eaſily examine.



Now it is to be obſerved, that as when the Sun comes to his Tropicks, the Days increaſe and decreaſe but a very little for a great while together; ſo when by increaſing the Diſtance cd, theſe Angles come to their Limits, they vary their Quantity but very little for ſome time together; and therefore a far greater Number of the Rays which fall upon all the Points n, in the Quadrant bl, ſhall emerge in the Limits of theſe Angles, than in any other Inclinations. And 'tis to be obſerved farther, that the Rays which differ in Refrangibility will have different Limits of their Angles of Emergence, and conſequently according to their different Degrees of Refrangibility, emerge moſt copiouſly in different Angles, and being ſeparate from one another, appear each in their proper Colours. And what theſe Angles are, may be eaſily gathered from the foregoing Theorem, by Computation.

For in the leaſt refrangible Rays the Sines I and r (as was found above) are 108 and 81, and thence by Computation the greateſt Angle axr will be found 42° 2′, and the leaſt Angle ays 50° 57′, And in the moſt refrangible Rays, the Sines I and r, are 109 and 81; and thence by Computation the greateſt Angle axr will be found to be 40° 17′; and the leaſt Angle ays 54° 7′.



Suppoſing now then *o* be the Spectator's Eye, and *op* a line drawn parallel to the Sun's Rays, and let *p o e*, *p o f*, *p o g*, and *p o b*, be Angles of 40° 17′: 42° 2′: 50° 57′, and 54° 7′ reſpectively; and theſe Angles turned about their common ſide *o p*, ſhall with their other ſides *o e*, *o f*, *o g*, and *o b*, deſcribe the Verges of 2 Rain-bows *a f b e*, and *c b d g*: For if *e*, *f*, *g*, *b*, be Drops placed any where in the Conical Superficies deſcribed by *o e*, *o f*, *o g*, *o b*, and be illuminated by the Sun's Rays *s e*, *s f*, *s g*, *s b*: The Angle *s e o* being equal to the Angle *p o e* = 40° 17′, ſhall be the greateſt Angle in which the moſt refrangible Rays can after one Reflexion be refracted to the Eye: And therefore all the Drops in the Line *o e*, ſhall ſend the moſt refrangible Rays moſt copiouſly to the Eye, and thereby ſtrike the Senſes with the *deepeſt violet Colour* in that Region. And in like manner the Angle *s f o* being = to the Angle *p o f* = 42° 2′. ſhall be the greateſt in which the leaſt refrangible Rays after one Reflexion can emerge out of the Drops; and that theſe Rays ſhall come moſt copiouſly to the Eye from the Drops in the Line *o f*, and ſtrike the Senſes with the *deepeſt red Colour* in that Region. And by the ſame Argument, the Rays which have intermediate Degrees of Refrangibility, ſhall come moſt copiouſly from Drops between *e* and *f*, and ſo ſtrike the Senſes with the intermediate Colours, in the Order which their Degrees of Refrangibility require: *i. e.* in the Progreſs from *e* to *f*, or from the Inſide of the Bow to the Outſide in this Order; Violet, Indico, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red. But the Violet, by the mixture of the white Light of the Clouds, will appear faint, and incline to a Purple.

Again, the Angle *s g o* being equal to the Angle *p o g*, or 50° 51′, ſhall be the leaſt Angle in which the then *leaſt* refrangible Rays can, after 2 Reflexions, emerge out of the Drops; and that the leaſt refrangible Rays ſhall come moſt copiouſly to the Eye from the Drops in the Line *o g*, and ſtrike the Senſe with the *deepeſt Red* in that Region. And the Angle *s b o* being equal to *p o b* = 54° 7′, ſhall be the leaſt Angle in which the *moſt* refrangible Rays, after 2 Reflexions can emerge out of the Drops; and that thoſe Rays ſhall come moſt copiouſly to the Eye from the Drops in the Line *o b*, and ſo ſtrike the Senſes with the *deepeſt Violet* in that Region. And by the ſame Argument, the Drops in the Regions between *g* and *b*, ſhall ſtrike the Senſes with the intermediate Colours, in the Order which their Degrees of Refrangibility require, (*i. e.*) in the Progreſs from *g* to *b*, or from the inſide of the Bow to the outer, in this Order: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indico, Violet. And ſince theſe 4 Lines *o e*, *o f*, *o g*, *o b*, may be ſituated any where in the above-mentioned Conical Surface, what is ſaid of the Drops and Colours in theſe Lines, is to be underſtood of the Drops and Colours every where in theſe Superficies.

Thus ſhall there be made two Bows of Colours, an interior and ſtronger, by one Reflexion in the Drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the Light becomes fainter by every Reflexion: And their Colours ſhall lie in a contrary Order to one another, the Red of both Bows bordering upon the Space *g f*, which is between the Bows. The Breadth of the interior Bow *f o e*, meaſured a-croſs the Colours ſhall be 1° 45′, and the breadth of the exterior *g o b*, ſhall be 3° 10′; and the Diſtance between *g o f*, ſhall be 8° 55′. The greateſt Semidiameter of the innermoſt, (*i. e.*) the Angle *p o f* being 42° 2′; and the leaſt Semidiameter of the outermoſt *p o g* being 50° 57′. Theſe are the Meaſures of the Bows, ſuppoſing the Sun to be a Point; but by the breadth of his Body, the breadth of the Bows will be increaſed, and their Diſtance decreaſed by half a Degree.

This Explication of the Rain-bow is yet farther confirmed, by the known Experiment of hanging up in the Sun-ſhine a Glaſs-globe filled with Water; and then viewing it in ſuch a Poſture, that the Rays which come from the Globe to the Eye may contain with the Sun's Rays an Angle of either 42 or 50 Degrees: For if the Angle be about 42 or 43 Degrees, the Spectator ſuppoſe at *o* (in the preced. Fig.) ſhall ſee a full red Colour in that ſide of the Globe which is oppoſed to the Sun, as is repreſented at *f*. And if that Angle become leſs (ſuppoſe by depreſſing the Globe to *e*) there will appear other Colours, Yellow, Green and Blue ſucceſſively, in the ſame ſide of the Globe. But if the Angle be made about 50 Degrees, (as ſuppoſe by lifting up the Globe to *g*,) there will appear a red Colour in that ſide of the Globe which is towards the Sun: And if the Angle be made greater, (ſuppoſe by lifting up the Globe to *h*) the Red will turn ſucceſſively to the other Colours, Yellow, Green, Blue, &c. The ſame thing may be done (as the Author tried) letting the Globe reſt, and only raiſing and depreſſing the Eye, or moving it ſo, as to make the Angle of a juſt Magnitude.

RAINS: Our Seamen call that Tract of the Sea to the Northwards of the Equator betw. 4 and 10 Degrees of Latitude, and lying between the Meridian of *Cape Verde*, and that of the Eaſtermoſt Iſlands of the ſame Name, or of the *Cape Verde* Iſlands, they call this Tract the *Rains*: Becauſe there are almoſt continual Calms, conſtant Rains, and Thunder and Lightning to a ſtrange Degree there; and the Winds, when they do ever blow, are only ſmall uncertain Guſts, and ſhift about all round the Compaſs; ſo that Ships are ſometimes here detained a long while, and can make but very little way.

RANDEZVOUS, in a Military Senſe, is a Place appointed by the General of an Army, for all the Forces to meet on a Day appointed; let what Weather, &c. happen that will.

RANK, in a Military Senſe is the Order or ſtrait Line made by the Soldiers of a Battalion, or Squadron drawn up ſide by ſide, *Doubling of Ranks* is putting two into one.

RAPACIOUS *Animals*, are in general ſuch as live upon Prey: And 'tis a general Diviſion of Birds, into ſuch as are *Rapacious and Carnivorous*, and ſuch as are *Frugivorous*. The Characteriſtick notes of Birds of Prey are; that they have a great Head and a ſhort Neck, hooked, ſtrong and ſharp pointed Beak and Talons, fitted for ravine and tearing of Fleſh; ſtrong and brawny Thighs for ſtriking down their Prey: A broad thick fleſhy Tongue like that of a humane Creature; 12 Feathers in their Train; and 14 flag Feathers in each Wing. The two *Appendices*, or blind Guts, are always very ſhort; They have a *Membranous* Stomach, and not a *Muſculous* one or a *Gizard*, ſuch as Birds have that live on Grain: They are very ſharp-ſighted, and are not *Gregarious*, but Solitary generally ſpeaking, though Vultures will fly 50 or 60 in a Company.

RAPHA, in Anatomy, is a Ridge or Line which runs along the Under ſide of the *Penis*, and reaching from the *Frænum* to the *Anus*, divides the *Scrotum* and *Perinæum* in two. This line is not uſually cut in the Grand Operation of cutting for the Stone, becauſe 'tis both harder than the reſt of the Skin there-abouts, and alſo becauſe you muſt then cut upon the Interſtices of the Muſcles, which will make the Re-union the more difficult.

RATE of a Ship of War is its diſtinction as to Bigneſs and Capacity; and this is uſually accounted by the Length and Breadth of the Gun-deck, the Number of Tuns they contain, and the Number of Men and Guns they carry. For ſuch Men of War as have their Gun-decks from 159 to 174 Feet in length, and from 44 to 50 Foot broad: That contain from 1313 to 1882 Tuns, that have from 706 to 800 Men, and carry from 96 to 110 Guns: We reckon of the *Firſt Rate*.

Second Rate Ships, have their Gun-decks from 153 to 165 Feet long; and from 41 to 46 broad: Contain from 1086 to 1482 Tuns; and carry from 524 to 640 Men, and from 84 to 90 Guns.

Third Rates have their Gun-decks from 142 to 158 Feet in length; from 37 to 42 Foot broad: They contain from 871 to 1262 Tuns; carry from 389 to 476 Men, and from 64 to 80 Guns.

Fourth Rates are in length on the Gun-deck from 118 to 146 Foot, and from 29 to 38 broad: They contain from 448 to 915 Tuns; carry from 226 to 346 Men; and from 48 to 60 Guns.

Fifth Rates have their Gun-decks from 100 to 120 Foot long, and from 29 to 31 Feet broad: Contain from 259 to 542 Tuns; carry from 145 to 190 Men; and from 26 to 44 Guns.

Sixth Rates have their Gun-decks from 87 to 95 Foot long, and from 22 to 25 Foot broad: They contain from 152 to 256 Tuns; carry from 50 to 110 Men, and from 16 to 24 Guns.

Our New-built Ships are much larger, as well as better, than the Old ones of the ſame *Rate*; and that is the Reaſon of the double Numbers all along; the larger of which expreſs the Proportions of the New-built Ships.

RATION, is now in the Army, a word in uſe for a certain Proportion of Ammunition-Bread or Forrage diſtributed to every Man in the Army, as his Portion for ſuch a Time.

RAVISHMENT *de Garde* was a Writ that formerly lay for the Guardian by *Knights Service*, or in *Soccage*, againſt him that took away from him the Body of his Ward.

RAYS *of Light* with Regard to Opticks, are by Sir *Iſ. Newton* conſidered, *as the leaſt Parts of that wonderful Fluid; and that as well ſuch as are ſucceſſive in the ſame Lines as contemporary in ſeveral Lines*: For 'tis manifeſt that Light conſiſts of Parts both ſucceſſive and contemporary; becauſe in the ſame place you may ſtop that which comes one moment, and let paſs that which comes preſently after, and in the ſame Time you may ſtop it in any one place, and let it paſs in another. Wherefore the leaſt Light, or part of Light, which may be ſtopt alone without the reſt of the Light; or propagated alone, or do or ſuffer any thing alone, which the reſt of the Light does not, or ſuffers not, he calls a Ray of Light.

The Mathematicians indeed uſually conſider the Rays of Light to be *Lines* reaching from the luminous Body to that illuminated; which were juſt if Light were propagated in an inſtant, as ſome have ſuppoſed: But the Obſervations of the Eclipſes of *Jupiter's* Satellites made firſt by Mr. *Romer*, do ſhew that 'tis propagated in Time, and in particular that it takes up about 7 Minutes in moving from the Sun to the Earth.

The incomparable Sir *Iſ. Newton* in his Opt. Book 2. Part 3. *p.* 65. After having premiſed *p.* 50. that thoſe Surfaces of tranſparent Bodies *reflect* the greateſt Quantity of Light, which have the greateſt *Refracting* Power; and alſo that in the Confines of equally refracting Mediums there is no *Reflexion*; and at *pag.* 45. That the Tranſparent parts of Bodies according to their ſeveral Sizes muſt reflect Rays of one Colour, and tranſmit thoſe of another on the ſame Grounds, that thin Plates or Bubbles do tranſmit or reflect thoſe Rays; which he takes to be the ground of all their Colours: proceeds, in the Eighth Propoſition, to enquire into the Cauſe of the Rays of Lights being reflected, and he ſhews that the Cauſe of Reflexion is not the impinging of Light on the ſolid or impervious Parts of Bodies as hath commonly been believed, as appears from the following Conſiderations.

(1.) That in the Paſſage of Light out of Glaſs into Air, there is a Reflexion as ſtrong as in its Paſſage out of Air into Glaſs, and rather ſomething ſtronger, and much ſtronger than in its Paſſage out of Glaſs into Water: And it ſeems not probable that Air ſhould have more reflecting Parts than Water or Glaſs. But if that could be ſuppoſed it would not do, becauſe the Reflexion is as ſtrong or ſtronger when the Air is drawn away from the Glaſs (as ſuppoſe in the exhauſted Receiver of Mr. *Boyle*'s Air-pump) as when it is adjacent to it.

(2.) If Light in its Paſſage from Glaſs to Air be incident *more obliquely* than at an Angle of 40 or 41 *gr.* it is wholly reflected; but if *leſs obliquely*, it is in a great Meaſure tranſmitted. Now it is not to be imagined that Light at one Degree of Obliquity ſhould meet with Pores enough in the Air to tranſmit the greateſt Part of it, and at another Degree of Obliquity ſhould meet with nothing but Parts to *reflect* it wholly; eſpecially conſidering that in its Paſſage out of Air into Glaſs, how obliquely ſoever it falls, it finds Pores enough in the Glaſs to tranſmit the greateſt Part of it. If it be ſaid that it is not reflected by the Air but by the utmoſt Superficial Parts of the Glaſs; there is ſtill the ſame Difficulty: Beſides, that ſuch a Suppoſition is un-intelligible, and will alſo appear to be falſe by applying Water behind ſome part of the Glaſs inſtead of Air. For ſo in a convenient Obliquity of the Rays, as ſuppoſe of 45 or 46 *gr*, at which they are all reflected where the Air is adjacent to the Glaſs, they ſhall be in a great Meaſure tranſmitted where the Water is adjacent to it: Which argues, that their Reflexion or Tranſmiſſion depends on the Conſtitution of the Air and Water behind the Glaſs, and not on the ſtriking of the Rays upon the Parts of the Glaſs.

(3.) If the Colours made by a Priſm placed at the Entrance of a Beam of Light into a darkned Room, be ſucceſſively caſt on a ſecond Priſm placed at a greater Diſtance from the former, in ſuch manner that they are all alike incident upon it; the ſecond Priſm may be ſo inclined to the Incident Rays, that thoſe which are of a blue Colour ſhall all be reflected by it, and yet thoſe of a red Colour pretty copiouſly tranſmitted. Now if the Reflexion be cauſed by the Parts of Air and Glaſs, how comes the *Blue*, at the ſame Obliquity of Incidence, wholly to impinge on thoſe Parts ſo as to be all reflected, and yet the *Red* find Pores enough to be in a great Meaſure tranſmitted?

(4.) Where 2 Glaſſes touch one another, as he ſhews in the firſt Obſervation, there is no ſenſible Reflexion, yet why ſhould not the Rays of Light impinge on the Parts of Glaſs, as much when contiguous to other Glaſs, as when ſo to Air?

(5.) When the Top of a Bubble of Water in Obſ. 17. at laſt began to grow very thin, there was ſo very little Light reflected from it, that it appeared intenſely *black*; and yet round about where the Water was thicker, the Reflexion was ſo ſtrong as to make the Water to appear very *white*.

Nor is it only at the leaſt Thickneſs of Bubbles and thin Plates that there is no manifeſt Reflexion, but at many others continually greater and greater: For he found (in Obſer. 15) that Rays of the ſame Colour were by turns tranſmitted at one Thickneſs, and reflected at another, for an indeterminate Number of Succeſſions; and yet in the Surface of the thinned Body, where it is of any one Thickneſs, there are as many Parts for the Rays to impinge on, as where it is of any other Thickneſs.

(6.) If Reflexion were cauſed by the Parts of reflecting Bodies, it would be impoſſible for thin Plates or Bubbles at the *ſame place* to reflect the Rays of one Colour and tranſmit thoſe of another, as by the 13 and 15 Obſervations 'tis plain they do: For it is not to be imagined that at one Place the Rays which (for inſtance) exhibit a *Blue*, ſhould have the Fortune to daſh upon the *Parts*; and thoſe which exhibit a *Red* ſhould fall upon the *Pores* of the Body: And then at another Place, where the Body is either a little thicker or thinner; that on the contrary, the *Blue* ſhould fall on its *Pores*, and the *Red* upon its *Parts* poliſhed.

(7) Were the Rays of Light reflected by impinging on the ſolid Parts of Bodies, their Reflexions from theſe Bodies could not be ſo regular as they are. For in poliſhing with Sand, Glaſs, Putty, or Tripoly; it is not to be imagined that thoſe Subſtances can by grating and fretting the Glaſs, bring all its leaſt Particles to an accurate Poliſh, ſo that all their Surfaces ſhall be truly plane or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even Surface. The ſmaller indeed the Particles of theſe Subſtances are, the ſmaller will the ſcratches be, by which they continually fret and wear away the Glaſs until it be poliſhed: But be they never ſo ſmall they can wear away the Glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking off the Protuberances; and they poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine Grain, ſo that the Scratchings upon it become too ſmall to be viſible. And then if Light were reflected by impinging upon the ſolid Parts of the Glaſs, it would be ſcattered as much by the moſt poliſhed Glaſs as by the roughest: Wherefore it remains a Problem, how Glaſs poliſhed by fretting Subſtances can reflect Light ſo regularly as it doth; and this can't well be ſolved, unleſs the Reflexion of the Ray be effected, not by a ſingle Point of the reflecting Body, but by ſome Power of the Body which is evenly diffuſed all over its Surface, and by which it acts upon the Ray without immediate contact, for that the Parts of Bodies do act on Light at a diſtance, he ſhews in another Place. (See *Light*.) And if Light be reflected not by impinging on the ſolid Parts of Bodies but by ſome other Principle, 'tis probable that theſe Rays which do impinge on the ſolid Parts of Bodies, are not

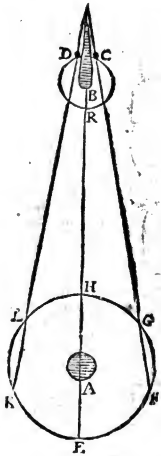
reflected but *ſtifled* and *loſt* in the Bodies; for otherwiſe two Sorts of Reflexions muſt be allowed. Should all the Rays be reflected which impinge on the Internal Parts of Water or Chryſtal, theſe Subſtances would rather have a cloudy, than a tranſparent Colour. To make Bodies look black many of the Rays muſt be ſtopt, retained and loſt in them, and it ſeems not probable that any Rays can be ſtopt and ſtifled in them, which do not impinge on their Parts. After this he ſhews in Prop. 9. *That Bodies reflect and refract Light by one and the ſame Power variouſly exerciſed in various Circumſtances*; as appears from ſeveral Conſiderations. 1. Becauſe when Light goes out of Glaſs into Air, as obliquely as it can poſſibly do, if its Incidence be made ſtill more oblique, it becomes totally *reflected*; for the Power of the Glaſs after it hath refracted the Light as obliquely as is poſſible, if the Incidence become ſtill more oblique, becomes too ſtrong to let any of its Rays go thro', and conſequently cauſe a *Total Reflexion*. 2. Becauſe Light is alternately reflected and tranſmitted by thin Plates of Glaſs for many Succeſſions, according as the Thickneſs of the Glaſs increaſes in Arithmetical Progreſſion; for here the Thickneſs of the Glaſs determines *whether the Power by which Glaſs acts upon Light*, ſhall cauſe it to be *reflected*, or permit it to be tranſmitted. And, 3. Becauſe thoſe Surfaces of Tranſparent Bodies, which have the greateſt refracting Power, reflect the greateſt Quantity of Light, as was ſhewn in the firſt Propoſition.

And in the Latin Edition of his Opticks towards the End, under the 21ſt Query, he ſhews that the Cauſe of *Reflexion* and *Refraction* both, is only the Attraction of the Part of the Body acting upon the Rays of Light at a little diſtance, as they paſs out of, or thro' the Surface of the Glaſs. (See *Light*.) For as the Rays paſs out of Glaſs into a *Vacuum* they are always inflected towards the Glaſs; and if they fall on the *Vacuum* too obliquely, they *will return again* to the Glaſs, and be totally reflected. Now this Phænomenon can't be attributed to the Reſiſtance of the *Vacuum*, (which is nothing) but muſt be attributed to ſome force in the Glaſs, which reduces or draws back the Rays after they are gotten out of the Glaſs into the *Vacuum*. For if the hinder Surface of the Glaſs be covered with clear Water, Oil, pellucid and liquid Honey, a Solution of ſublimate, *&c.* Then the Rays which otherwiſe would have *reflected*, will *paſs into* that Liquor. And this ſhews plainly that the Rays are not reflected, till after they have paſs'd the hinder Surface of the Glaſs, or are beginning to go out of it. For if as they are going out, they fall into any of the Liquors above-mentioned, they then go on in the Courſe they were in before: becauſe the Attraction of the Glaſs is balanced by the Attraction of the Parts of the Liquor.

And this appears yet plainer, by the Compreſſion of two Priſms, or Object Glaſſes of a long Teleſcope, together, when one is *plain*, and the other a little *Convex*; for then they will neither exactly touch, nor yet be at any conſiderable diſtance one from another, as it may be not above the $\frac{1}{1000000}$ part of an Inch.

For then the Rays which, at paſſing out of the hinder Surface of the firſt Glaſs, would have been reflected and turn again to it, if the Diſtance of the 2° Glaſs had been conſiderable, will now all readily in that part, paſs through the Second Priſm or Object Glaſs, juſt as if there were a hole thro' it. See Sir *Iſ. Newt.* Obſerv. 1. 4. and 8th. of Part 1. Book 2. of his Opticks.

It hath been diſcovered by that Excellent *Daniſh* Aſtronomer, Mr *Romer*: that tho' the Motion of the Rays of Light coming from us to the Sun be amazingly ſwift, yet it is by no means inſtantaneous. And the Velocity of that Motion may be thus determined in the Figure annexed; let the Circle *HLKEFG* repreſent the Earths annual Orbit, deſcribed by its Revolution round the Sun, which ſuppoſe placed in *A*. Let the Point *B* repreſent the Planet *Jupiter*, caſting a Shadow backwards towards thoſe Parts which lie behind him in reſpect to the Sun. Let the little Circle *DRC* denote the Orbit of any one of the Satellites of *Jupiter*, revolving round that Planet placed in *B*. And let the Chord *G F* be in length equal to the Semi-diameter of the Earth's annual Orbit *AE*, or *A H*: As let alſo *L K* be, on the other hand.



All this ſuppoſed, 'tis plain that thoſe *Immerſions* of *Jupiter*'s Satellites into his Shadow, and thoſe only which happen from their Conjunction to their Oppoſition with that Planet, can be viſible to the Inhabitants of the Earth, which live within the Semi-circle *H G F E*: And thoſe *Emerſions* out of his Shadow, and thoſe only which happen from the Satellites Oppoſition to their Conjunction with *Jupiter* again, can be viſible to ſuch as live under the Semi-circle *H L K E*: Becauſe the Interpoſition of the Body of *Jupiter*, hinders *both* from being viſible. 'Tis apparent alſo, that an Obſerver placed in *F*, if the Motion of Light were inſtantaneous, would ſee the Immerſion of a Satellite into the Shadow at the ſame Moment of abſolute Time, as another would do if placed in *G*; and it would be the ſame thing on the other ſide with regard to the Points *K* and *L*.

But if the Propagation of Light take up any ſenſible Time, 'tis plain that the Obſervers poſited in G and L, being nearer to *Jupiter* by an entire Semidiameter of the *Magnus Orbis*, than thoſe in F and K; muſt needs ſee the Immerſions and Emerſions a little ſooner than thoſe can do; and from the Space of Time which is proportionable to that Semi diameter of the Earth's Annual Orbit, may Eſtimation be made of the Velocity of the Rays of Light; and ſo the thing is in Fact: For whenever the Earth is in that part of its Orbit which is neareſt to *Jupiter*, the Immerſions of the *Satellites* into his Shadow do anticipate the mean Time which they ſhould happen in, according to Calculation; as when the Earth is in the oppoſite Parts of the Orbit, they do really appear later than by Calculation they ſhould do. And ſo they will appear later to an Obſerver placed in F, than to one placed in G; and the Emerſions later to one in K, than to one in L: As Mr. *Romer* firſt found, and is now agreed on by all Aſtronomers. There was indeed ſome doubt about this matter ſtarted by *Caſſini*; but our Accurate Mr. *Halley* Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry at *Oxford*, hath cleared up all the Difficulty; and demonſtrated that this Progreſſive Motion of the Rays of Light, to ſuch a Diſtance, and in ſuch a given Time, is abſolutely neceſſary to account for the *Phænomena* of the Eclipſes of the Satellites of *Jupiter*. And as to the Time, or with what determinate Velocity the Rays move, Mr. *Romer* judged that it required about Eleven Minutes of an Hour, for the Light reflected from *Jupiter*, to move the length of the Chord FG in the Figure above; or the Diſtance of the Semi-diameter of the Earth's annual Orbit: But this, by *Caſſini*'s more accurate Obſervations, ſeems to be much leſſened, for according to him it can't be above 7 Minutes and 5 Seconds. Suppoſe then it be reckoned at 9 Minutes, which is the *Medium* between *Romer*'s Eleven, and *Caſſini*'s Seven. Then will the Motion of Light be ſo prodigious ſwift, as to move about Eighty Millions of Miles in 9 Minutes: That is 8888888 Miles in a Minute; and 148148 Miles in a Second; and 74074 Miles in half a Second, or while you can pronounce *One*, *Two*, diſtinctly.

A Motion, tho' not inſtantaneous, as no one can be; yet ſo wonderfully ſwift, that the Motion of a Bullet from the Mouth of a Cannon, (or any ſuch like Velocity of a Body projected,) is like the creeping of a Snail, the Motion of the Leggs of the *Ignavus*, or the imperceptible Pace of the Hand of a Clock, when compared with it: Nay, the Motion of the Earth it ſelf in the Annual Orbit, which yet is pretty ſwift, (*viz.* at the Rate of $3\frac{1}{5}$ *Engliſh* Miles in a Second) is not the Ten Thouſandth part of the Velocity of the Rays of Light.

From which very ſurpriſing Propoſition, the Ingenious Mr. *Whiſton* deduces theſe Corollaries.

1. That the Eclipſes of the Sun, Moon, or Satellites of *Jupiter*, do not happen at the ſame moment of Time, that they appear to us to do.

2. That the more remote any Planets are from us, the longer will be the Diſtance between the *true* and *apparent* Time of their Eclipſes: Thus, tho' the Moon's Eclipſes will appear to us to be nearly at the ſame Time, at which they really happen; yet thoſe of the Sun muſt appear later, thoſe of the Satellites of *Jupiter*, later yet; and thoſe of *Saturn*'s Satellites, lateſt of all.

3. The apparent Places of the Sun, and the Planets in the Heavens, are not their true and real ones at any Time of Obſervation.

4. Suppoſing the Diſtance of the fixed Stars from us to be ſo immenſely great, as we have all the reaſon in the World to conclude it to be; and to which the Diſtance of the Sun from us hardly bears any ſenſible Proportion; 'tis plain that the Light of the fixed Stars cannot come to us in many Hours, nor in many Days nor Weeks; perhaps, not in ſome Months Time. So that, as that Excellent Mathematician the Honourable Mr. *Francis Roberts*, was once in Diſcourſe ſuggeſting to me; if the Author of Nature ſhould pleaſe to annihilate *Syrius*, or any other fixed Star; it might be 3 Months Time before we ſhould miſs him, and find his Place vacant in the Heavens.

REACTION: *See Repulſe.*

REACTION; The Naturaliſts ſay, that Reaction is directly contrary and equal to Action, in Bodies. Or the mutual Actions of two Bodies ſtriking one againſt another are exactly equal, but made with contrary Directions. Or yet in other words by the Action and Reaction of Bodies one on another, there are produced equal Changes in each; and thoſe *Changes* are *impreſſed* towards (directly) *contrary Parts, or ways.* This will be beſt underſtood by Inſtances: For, whatever Body preſſes or draws another, is equally preſſed or drawn by it again. If any one preſs a Stone with his Finger, his Finger is as much preſſed by the Stone: If a Horſe by a Rope, *&c.* draw a Stone, the Horſe ſhall equally be drawn by the Stone; for the Rope being ſtretched both ways, endeavours to relax it ſelf again, and by that means will draw the Horſe towards the Stone; and will as much *hinder* the Progreſſion of the Horſe, as it forwards the Proceſſion of the Stone. If any Body lighting againſt another doth by its force any way change its Motion; it ſelf will undergo the ſame Change in its own proper Motion, but towards contrary Parts, from the Reaction of that Body, and the Equality of its mutual Preſſion. By theſe Actions are produced equal Changes, not indeed of the *Velocities*, but of the *Motions* of Bodies; (*i. e.* in ſuch Bodies as have no Impediment any other way) for the Changes of their Velocities, being made towards contrary Parts, (becauſe the Motions are equally changed) are reciprocally proportional to the Bodies themſelves.

REAFFORESTED is uſed, where a Foreſt hath been *Diſafforeſted*, and then made a Foreſt again: As the Foreſt of *Dean*, by 20 *Car.* 2.

REAP-*Towel*, or *Rip-Towel*, was formerly a Gratuity or Reward given to Cuſtomary Tenents, when they had reaped their Lord's Corn.

REAR-*Half-Files*, are the 3 hindermoſt Ranks of a Battalion when it is drawn up 6 deep.

REAR-*Line* of an Army encamped: is the ſecond Line: this lies about 400 or 500 Yards diſtant from the firſt Line, which is called the *Front-Line*. Sometimes there is a Third, which is called the *Reſerve-Line*.

REAR-*Rank*, is the laſt Rank of a Battallion when drawn up.

REASON or *Reſon*, and, as ſome ſeem to write it more truly, *Raiſing Pieces*, are thoſe Pieces of Timber which lie under the Beams on the Brick or Timber in the Side of a Houſe.

REASONABLE-*Aid*, was a Duty claimed by the Lord of Fee of his Tenants, holding in Soccage or Knights Service to marry his Daughter, or to make his Son Knight.

REBATE, is a Difference between a certain Quantity of Money, due at a certain Day, and the preſent Value or Worth of it; or in other words, how much *leſs* a Man ought to pay, who pays at the preſent, a Summ of Money not due till a certain Number of Years, &c. are expired. On this ſee an Act both from Equity and a Mathematical *Calculus* in the *Acta Eruditorum Lipſiæ*, from *October*. 1683, by G. G. Leibnitz.

REBELLIOUS *Aſſembly*, is a gathering together of Twelve or more Perſons, intending or going about, practiſing or putting in Ure unlawfully, and of their own Authority, to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. to deſtroy Encloſures, break down Banks of Fiſh ponds, &c. unlawfully to get common; to deſtroy Deer in Parks, Coneys in Warrens, Doves in Dove Houſes, Fiſh in Ponds, to burn Stacks of Corn, or to abate Rents or Prizes of Victuals, &c. See *Ch.* 1. *Mar.* 12. and 1 *Eliz.* 17.

REBELLUM in ſome of our old Charters ſignifies the ſame as a Rejoinder, Replication, or *Anſwer* in a Court of Equity.

RECEIVER is commonly uſed in the Civil Law in an ill Senſe, for one that receives ſtolen Goods, and conceals them; but when annexed to other Words, 'tis uſed in a very good one; as the

RECEIVER *of the Fines*, which is an Officer that receives the Money of all ſuch as compound with the Crown upon an Original Writ in the Court of Chancery. There is alſo the

RECEIVER *General of the Dutchy* of *Lancaſter*, which gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Aſſeſments, &c. within that Dutchy.

RECEPTACLE *of the Chyle*, was known and deſcribed by *Bartholomæus Euſtachius* many Years before the Diſcovery of the Lacteal Veins, *vid.* *Keil's* Anatom. *p.* 47, 48. In living Bodies this Receptacle is eaſily found, but with greater difficulty in ſuch as are dead. It lies about the deſcending Trunk of the great Artery, between the *Celiack* and *Emulgent* Arteries, ſurrounded by ſeveral Lymphatick Glands, which are called *Glandulæ Lumbares*, which diſcharge their *Lympha* into it. It appears to be only a large Bag formed by the Union of the ſecond Order of Lacteals, and many Lymphæducts which open into it; it will contain about an Ounce of Water. Sometimes in Brutes as well as in Men, it is divided into two or three Parts, which at laſt unite into one Duct about the Bigneſs of a Gooſe-quill.

RECLINATION *of a Plane*, is the Number of Degrees which any Dial Plane lies or falls backward from the Zenith. This is found eaſily by the means of long Rules, and a Quadrant; for having drawn an Horizontal Line on the Plane, by a Level or Quadrant, and to it another Line at Right-angles, to which apply a Ruler ſo, that one End of it may hang over or reach beyond the Plane: Then will a Quadrant applied to the under Edge of that Ruler, ſhew you the Degrees and Minutes of the Plane's Reclination; accounting from that Side of the Quadrant that is contiguous to the Edge of the Ruler.

RECLUSE, is one that by reaſon of his or her Order in Religion is ſhut up, and cannot ſtir out of a Cloyſter, &c. See *Littleton*, Sect. 434.

RECOGNITIO is the Impannel of a Jury or the Inqueſt of 12 or more legal Men, who were therefore called *Recognitores*. So, *habere Recognitionem*, was to have a Trial or Verdict of Jurors; for Liberty of which a Fine was formerly paid to the King. *Recognitio Novæ Aſſiſæ*, is a new Trial.

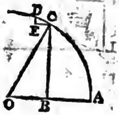
RECTA *Directrix*, is a Line in Conicks made by the mutual Interſection of the Vertical Plane, with the Plane of the Baſe. *De la Hire*.

RECTA *Priſa Regis*, was formerly a Right the King claimed of taking out of every Ship laden with Wines, *One* Butt or Pipe, before the Maſt, and *Another* behind it, as a Cuſtom or Duty due to the Crown. K. *Edw.* 1. in his Charter of Privileges to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, among other things, diſcharges them particularly from this Duty.

RECTATIO, was a word formerly uſed for a *Claim of Right*; or an Appeal to the Law, for the recovery of ſuch a Claimed Right. So alſo the Word,

RECTITUDO was then uſed for a *Right* or *Legal Due*; and Oblations and Tithes were called *Rectitudines Dei*.

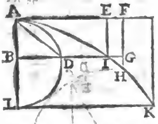
RECTIFICATION of Curves. To what hath been ſaid on this Point under *Rectifying* in Vol. 1. and under *Cycloid* in Vol. 2. 'twill be proper to add, what the ingenious Mr. *Moivre* advances in his Illuſtrious Specimens of the Uſe and Advantages of the Doctrine of Fluxions: Where he ſaith, that the *Rectification of Curve Lines* will be obtain'd, if we conſider the Fluxion of the Curve as a Hypothenuſe of a Rectangular Triangle, whoſe ſides are the Fluxions of the Ordinate and Abſciſſe. But in the Expreſſion of this Hypothenuſe, care muſt be taken that only one of the Fluxions be remaining, as alſo only one of the indeterminate Quantities, *viz.* that whoſe Fluxion is retain'd. Some Examples will render this clear.



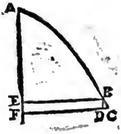
The right Sine C B being given, to find the Arch A C. Let AB $= x$. CB $= y$. OA $= r$. CE the Fluxion of the Abſciſſe, ED the Fluxion of the Ordinate, CD the Fluxion of the Arch CA. From the Property of the Circle $2rx - xx = yy$, whence $2r\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$, and therefore $\dot{x} = \frac{y\dot{y}}{r - x}$. But $CD^2 = \dot{y}\dot{y} + \dot{x}\dot{x} = \dot{y}\dot{y} + \frac{y^2\dot{y}\dot{y}}{rr - 2rx + xx} = \dot{y}\dot{y} + \frac{y^2\dot{y}\dot{y}}{rr - yy} = \frac{rr\dot{y}\dot{y}}{rr - yy}$, therefore $CD = \frac{r\dot{y}}{\sqrt{rr - yy}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rr - yy}} \times r\dot{y} = r\dot{y} \times \overline{rr - yy}\,^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. And conſequently

if $\overline{rr - yy}$ be thrown into an infinite Series, and the ſeveral Members of it be multiplied into $r\dot{y}$, and then the flowing Quantity of each be taken, we ſhall have the length of the Arch A C. After the ſame manner, giving the verſed Sine, the ſame Arch may be found. For reſuming the Equation found above $2r\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$, we have $\dot{y} = \frac{r\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{yy}$, but $CD^2 = \dot{x}\dot{x} + \dot{y}\dot{y} = \dot{x}\dot{x} + \frac{rr\dot{x}\dot{x} - 2rx\dot{x}\dot{x} + x^2\dot{x}\dot{x}}{yy} = \dot{x}\dot{x} + \frac{rr\dot{x}\dot{x} - 2rx\dot{x}\dot{x} + x^2\dot{x}\dot{x}}{2rx - xx}$, that is, (reducing all to the ſame Denominator, and expunging contradictory Terms) $\frac{rr\dot{x}\dot{x}}{2rx - xx}$, whence $CD = \frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}}$, and conſequently the length of the Arch AC may be eaſily found from what is ſaid already.

The Fluxion of the Curve Line is ſometimes more eaſily found by comparing the two ſimilar Triangles CED, CBO, for this Proportion ariſes. CB : CO :: CD, that is for the Circle $\sqrt{2rx - xx} : r :: \dot{x} : \frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2r - xx}}$



The Curve of the Cycloid may be determin'd by the ſame Method too. Let ALK be a Semi-Cycloid, whoſe generating Circle is ADL. Having any point as B in the Diameter AL, draw BI parallel to the Baſe LK meeting the Peripheus of the Circle in the point D; compleat the Rectangle AEIB, and draw FH parallel to EI and infinitely near to it, as alſo BI cutting FH in G, and the Curve AK in H. Put AL = d. AB (= EI) = x. GH = $\dot{x}$. It is known that the right Line BG is every where equal to the Summ of the Arch AD and the right Sine BD: whence 'tis manifeſt, that the Fluxion IG is alſo the Aggregate of the Fluxions of the Arch AD and the right Sine BD. But the Fluxion of the Arch AD was found $= \frac{\frac{1}{2}d\dot{x}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}}$ and the Fluxion of the right Sine BD will be found to be $\frac{d\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{dx - xx}}$; therefore IG $= \frac{d\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}}$, and therefore IH^2 ($= IG^2 + GH^2$) $= \frac{dd\dot{x}\dot{x} - dx\dot{x}\dot{x}}{dx - xx}$; from whence IH $= \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{dd - dx}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}} = \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{x}} = d^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x}$, and conſequently AI $= 2d^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{dx} = 2$AD. This Concluſion may alſo be very eaſily deduc'd from the known Property of the Tangent. For ſince the little part of it, as IH, is always parallel to the Chord AD, the Triangles IGH, ABD are ſimilar, whence AB : AD :: GH : IH, that is, $x : \sqrt{dx} :: \dot{x} : \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{dx}}{x}$, therefore IH $= \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{dx}}{x} = d^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x}$. By the help of the Fluxion IH alſo, we may inveſtigate the Area of the Cycloid. The Fluxion of the Area AEI, is the Rectangle EIG $= \frac{dx\dot{x} - x^2\dot{x}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}} = \dot{x}\sqrt{dx - xx}$. But the Fluxion of the Portion ABD is the ſame; therefore the Area AEI and the correſpondent Portion (of the Circle) ABD, are always equal.



Let AB be the Curve of the Parabola, whoſe Axis is AF, Parameter a; let AE $= x$, EB $= y$, AB $= z$, BD $= \dot{x}$, DC $= \dot{y}$, BC $= \dot{z}$. The Equation expreſſing the Nature of the Parabola, being $ax = yy$, we have $a\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$, whence $\dot{x} = \frac{2y\dot{y}}{a}$; but $BC^2 = BD^2 + CD^2$, that is $\dot{z}\dot{z} = \dot{x}\dot{x} + \dot{y}\dot{y} = \frac{4y^2\dot{y}\dot{y}}{aa} + \dot{y}\dot{y} = \frac{4y^2\dot{y}\dot{y} + aa\dot{y}\dot{y}}{aa}$, and therefore $\dot{z} = \frac{\dot{y}\sqrt{4y^2 + aa}}{a} = \frac{\dot{y}\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$. If now by this Expreſſion $\frac{\dot{y}\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$ be thrown into an infinite Series, the Curve AB will eaſily be known It appears farther, that giving an *Hyperbolical Space*, this Curve is alſo given, and *vice verſa*. For $\frac{1}{2}a\dot{z} = \dot{y}\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}$, and conſequently $\frac{1}{2}az$ is the Space whoſe Fluxion is $\dot{y}\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}$. But ſuch a Space is no other than the Exteriour (Equilateral) Hyperbola A B E G, whoſe Semi-axis $AB = \frac{1}{2}a$, its Abſciſſe $AE = y$, and its Ordinate $EG = x$.

For the Menſuration of *a Surface deſcribed by the Converſion of a Curve round its Axis*; we are to aſſume for the Fluxion of it, a Cylindrick Superficies, whoſe Altitude is the Fluxion of the Curve, and whoſe diſtance from the Axis is the Ordinate Applicate correſponding to that Fluxion. *Ex. gr.* Let AC be the Arch of a Circle, which turning round the Axis AD, generates a ſpherical Superficies, which we would meaſure. Now DC the Fluxion of the Arch is already found to be $= \frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}}$, which if we multiply by the Periphery belonging to the Radius BC, that is, by $\frac{c}{r}\sqrt{2rx - xx}$ (putting $\frac{c}{r}$ the Ratio of the Circumference to the Radius) we ſhall have $c\dot{x}$ for the Fluxion of the ſpherical Superficies, and conſequently that Superficies it ſelf, is cx.

RECTUM, was uſed formerly for a *Trial*: *Commune Rectum* was a Trial at Law; or in common Courſe of Law: And *Stare ad Rectum*, was to ſtand Trial.

REDUNDANT *Hyperbola* is one ſo called, becauſe it exceeds the Conical Sections, in the Number of its Hyperbolical Legs; being a Triple Hyperbola with ſix Hyperbolical Legs: See Curves.

RED *Book of the Exchequer* is a MS. Vol. of ſeveral Miſcellany Treatiſes, in the keeping of the Queen's Remembrancer in that Office; in it are the Number of the Hides of Land, in many Counties, before the Conqueſt, *&c.* See Bp. *Nicholſon's Hiſt. Library.*

RED *ſeer*, when a Piece of Iron in a Smith's Fire of his Forge is heated too much, it will *Redſeer*, as they call it, that is, break or crack under the Hammer, while it is working between hot and cold. Some call this *Red-ſhire.*

RE-*Extent* in the Law, is a *Second Extent* made on Lands or Tenements, on a Complaint made that the former *Extent* was partially performed.

REEVE of a Church is the Guardian of it; or the Church-Warden; as *Shire Reeve* is the *Sheriff* or Guardian of a County; and *Port-Reeve* the Warden of a Port, or Haven.

REFECTORY was that Place in a Monaſtery where the Monks, Friars, Nuns, *&c.* uſually Dined and Supped.

REFERENDARY, *Referendarius*, was a Term uſed by the Old *Saxons*, as appears by *Grants and Charters*, for ſuch a Perſon as a *Maſter of Requeſts* was to the King or Queen, amongſt us before the Court of Requeſts was taken away by 16. 17. Car. 1. *See Court of Requeſts, in Vol.* 1.

REFINING is the Art of ſeparating all other Bodies from *Gold* and *Silver*, and this is performed four Ways.

The End of *Refining* is the *Separation* of all other Bodies from *Gold* and *Silver*, which is performed 4 ways, *viz.* by *Parting*; by the *Teſt*; by the *Almond Furnace* or the *Sweep*; and by *Mercury*. 1. *Parting* is done with the *Aqua-fortis*. Some *Refiners*, to make the *Aqua fortis*, take *Salt Peter* 3 *pound*, and *Dantzick* (not *Engliſh*) *Vitriol* 2 *pound* (for the *Engliſh Vitriol* makes a weaker Water, and Dirty Colour'd *Verditer*, and wholly ſpoils it.) After they are well Bruiſed and Mixed in a *Mortar*, they *Diſtill* 100 *pound* of the Materials, put into a *Caſt-Iron* Pot, after this manner.

Build a *Furnace* 2 Yards high or more; and at the top place in your *Iron Pot*: To which fit a *Head* of Earth, like the *Head* of a large *Diſtillation* for *Chymical Oyls*, which muſt have a large Belly, branching it ſelf out 8 *Inches* from the *Iron Pot*, into 3 *Branches*; one whereof in the midſt comes directly ſtraight forward, two other Lateral ones come Obliquely: All which Branches are 4 or 5 *Inches* hollow in Diameter, and 5 or 6 long. To theſe *Branches* are fitted *Glaſs Bodies*, Narrow and Hollow at both Ends, Large and Globous in the Midſt. Theſe muſt be exceedingly well *Luted* on with *Colcothar, Rags, Flour* and *Whites* of *Eggs*. To the firſt *Glaſs Body* is *Luted* on another *Glaſs*, of the ſame Figure and Size, and in order 8. alike in all, till they come to the *Receiver*, which is an Ordinary *Gallon Glaſs*. All Theſe Rows of *Glaſſes* lie on Boards ſhelving from the *Head* to the *Receiver*. The two Upper *Receivers* or *Glaſs Bodies* need Exceeding good *Luting*, for the reſt Ordinary *Lute* will ſerve.

The *Lute* is made of good *Leme*, ſome *Horſe-dung*, and a little *Colcothar*; although the two former do well.

A little *Fire* and that of *Newcaſtle Coals* does the Work. And you need never Break or *Unlute* any of the *Receivers*; but the Lowermoſt.

The *Aqua-fortis* being *Diſtilled* off, is put into a large Earthen Pot, and there is added of *Fine Silver, one* or *two Penny weight* (which is called *Fixes*) to every *Pound* of *Aqua-fortis*, which within 4 *hours*, will purge it from all Dirt and Impurity, and make it fit for *Parting*, which is thus done.

If their *Silver Gilt* be *Fine* enough for *Wire*, they only *Melt* it in a *Wind Furnace*, and Caſt it, *Melted*, into a large Tub of Water, that they may have it in ſmall Pieces; but if it be but *Standard*, they firſt *Fine* it on the *Teſt*. Theſe ſmall Pieces taken from the Water, being well Dryed, are put into a Glaſs Taper-faſhion'd, a *Foot* High, and 7 *Inches* at the Bottom; and then the *Glaſſes* are Charged with *Aqus-fortis* about 2 *thirds* of it, and ſet in a *Range* of *Iron* covered 2 *Inches* deep with *Sand*, and a *Gentle Charcoal-Fire* is made under it.

Small *Bubbles* will ſoon ariſe, and the Water alſo run over. If ſo, they take off the *Glaſſes*, and hold them till it doth *Deferveſcere*, or elſe pour out ſome of it into a Veſſel which is at Hand.

If *Lead* be Mixed with it, they cannot keep it from Running over.

When the *Water* hath been once *Quieted* from this *Ebullition*, it will Riſe no more.

The *Greenneſs* of the *Water*, manifeſteth the Quantity of *Copper* contained in it.

If the *Water* Boil over, 'twill *Penetrate* the *Bricks* and *Wood*.

They commonly let it ſtand a Night on the *Iron-Range*, with a *gentle Heat* under it, and in the Morning ſoftly pour off the *Water* impregnated with all the *Silver*; all the *Gold* lying like black Dirt at the bottom; which being waſhed out is put into ſmall *Parting-glaſſes*, and ſet over the *Sand* with their *Conduit Water* for an *hour*, and then the Water poured off. This is repeated 5 or 6 times, to *Separate* the *Salt* from the *Gold*, which is now fit to be *melted*, and *caſt* into *Ingots*.

To regain the *Silver*, they have large Round *Waſhing Bowls*, lined within with melted Roſin and Pitch (for otherwiſe the *Water* would eat the Wood, and penetrate the ſides of the *Bowl*) covered with *Copper Plates* 10 *Inches* long, 6 wide, and *Half* or more thick. Into which *Bowls* they pour good ſtore of Water (the more, the better the *Verditer*) and then the *Silver Water*, which working on the ſofter Metal of *Copper*, leaves all the *Silver* in moſt fine Sand at the Bottom, and Sides of the *Bowl*, and *Plates* of *Copper*; which being taken out, is Waſhed, Dryed and Melted for any Uſe.

If any *Braſs* or *Shroffe Metal* be in the *Plates*, they gather very little of the *Silver*; the Latter mixing with the *Silver*.

With the *Copper-water*, poured off from the *Silver*, and *Whiting*, *Verditer* is made thus. They put into a Tub a *Hundred Pound* weight of *Whiting*, and thereon pour the *Copper-water*, and ſtir them together every Day, for ſome *Hours* together. And when the Water grows pale, they take it out, and ſet by for farther Uſe, and pour on more of the *Green Water*; and ſo continue till the *Verditer* be made; which being taken out, is laid on large Pieces of *Chalk* in the *Sun*, 'till it be dry for the Market.

The Water mention'd to be taken from the *Verditer*, is put into a *Copper*, and boiled till it comes to the Thickneſs of Water-Gruel, now principally conſiſting of *Salt-Peter* deduced, (moſt of the *Spirit* of *Vitriol* being gone with the *Copper* into the *Verditer*,) a Diſh full whereof being put into the other Materials for *Aqua-fortis*, is Re-diſtilled, and makes a *Double-water*, almoſt Twice as good as that without it.

2. By the *Teſt*, all *Metals* are *ſeparated* from *Silver*, except *Gold*, becauſe they ſwim over it, when they are all *melted* together.

The *Teſt* is thus made. They have an *Iron Mould*, Oval, and two *Inches* Deep. At the Bottom hereof are 3 *Arches* of *Iron*, ſet at Equal Diſtances, 2 Fingers wide, if the great Diameter of it be 14 *Inches* long; and ſo proportionable in Greater or Leſſer *Teſts*. This Cavity they fill with fine Powder of *Bone-Aſhes*, moiſtened with *Lixivium*, made with *Soap-Aſhes*. Some uſe Cakes of *Pot-Aſhes*, or other *Aſhes* well cleanſed, and ſo preſſed well together with a *Muller*, that it becomes very cloſe and ſmooth at the Top. There is left above, a *Cavity* in the Midſt of it, to contain the *melted Silver*. This *Cavity* is made greateſt in the Middle; for the *Bone-Aſhes* come up parallel to the Circumference of the *Mould*; only a ſmall *Channel* in that End, which is moſt remote from the *Blaſt*, for the Running off of the *Baſer Metals*, and ſo is made *Declive* to the Center of the *Teſt*, where 'tis not above half an *Inch* deep.

The *Teſt* thus made, is ſet *Annealing* 24 *Hours*, and then 'tis ſet in a *Chimney* a Yard High, parallel almoſt to the Noſe of a great Pair of *Bellows*; and then therein is put the *Silver*. Which being covered all over with *Billets* of *Barked Oak*, the *Blaſt* begins, and continues all the while ſtrongly. The *Lead*, purify'd from all *Silver*, (which they call the *Soap* of *Metals*) firſt put in, *melts* down with the *Silver*, and then the *Lead* and *Copper* ſwim at the Top, and run over the *Teſt*. Whoſe Motion the *Refiner* helps with a long Rod of *Iron* drawn along the Surface of the *Silver* towards the fore mention'd *Slit*; and often ſtirring all the Metal, that the *Impurer* may the better riſe; and by continuing this Courſe, *Separation* is made in 2 or 3 *Hours*.

The greateſt part of the *Lead* flies away in *Smoak*.

If the *Lead* be gone before all the *Copper*, 'twill riſe in ſmall Red fiery Bubbles; and then they ſay the *Metal Drives*, and muſt add more *Lead*. The force of the *Blaſt* drives the Higher *Metals* to the lower ſide of the *Teſt*, and helps its running over.

When the *Silver* is fully *Fined*, it looks like moſt pure *Quick-ſilver*; and then they take off their *Sogs* and let it *Cool*. In the *Cooling*, the *Silver* will frequently from the Middle, ſpring up in ſmall *Rays*, and fall down again. If *moiſt Silver* be put into that which is *melted*, 'twill ſpring into the Fire.

A good *Teſt* will ſerve two or three *Firings*.

So ſoon as the *Silver* will hold together, they take it out of the *Teſt*, and beat it on an *Anvil* into a round Figure, for the *Melting-Pot*; which being ſet in a *Wind-Furnace*, ſurrounded with *Coal*, and covered with an *Iron-Cap* that no *Charcoal* fall into it, is then *melted*.

If any *Droſs* or *Filth* be in the *Melting-Pot*, they throw in ſome *Tincal*, which gathers the *Droſs* together, that it may be ſeparated from it.

Theſe *Melting-Pots* are never *Burned*, but only *Dryed*, and laſt a whole *Day*, if they be not ſuffered to *Cool*; but if they once *Cool*, they infallibly *Crack*.

3. In the *Almond Furnace* or *Sweep*, all ſorts of *Metals* are *ſeparated* from *Cinders*, parts of *melting Pots*, *Teſts*, *Brick*, and all other harder Bodies; which muſt be firſt beaten into ſmall Pieces with a *Hammer* on an *Iron Plate*.

Thoſe which ſtick but ſuperficially to the *Silver*, they *Waſh* off thus; they have a Wooden round Inſtrument 2 *Foot* wide, ſomewhat hollow in the Middle, with a Handle on each ſide. On this they put the Materials, and hold them in a Tub of Water below the Surface, and ſo waving it to and fro, all the *lighter* and *looſer* matter is *ſeparated* from the *Metal*.

The *Furnace* is 6 *feet* High, 4 *feet* Wide, and 2 *feet* Thick, made of Brick; having a Hole in the Midſt, at the Top 8 *Inches* over, growing Narrower towards the Bottom of it, where on the Fore-part, it ends in a ſmall Hole, environed with a Semi-circle of *Iron*, to keep the *Molten Metal*. About the Middle of the Back, there is another Hole to receive the Noſe of a great Pair of *Bellows*.

When the *Furnace* is *Annealed* with Charcoal and Hot, they throw two or three Shovels of Coal, to one of the fore-mention'd Stuff, and ſo proceed during the whole Work, which continues three *Days* and *Nights*, without Intermiſſion. After Eight or Ten *Hours* the *Metal* begins to run; and when the Receiver below is pretty full, they lade it out with an Iron Ladle, and caſt it into *Sows* in Cavities, or Forms, made with *Aſhes*.

They frequently ſtop the *Paſſage Hole* with *Cinders* to keep in the Heat; and when they think a Quantity of *Metal* is *melted*, they Unſtop the *Hole* to paſs it off.

If the Stuff be hard to *Flux*, they throw in ſome *Slag* (which is the *Recrement* of *Iron*) to give it *Fuſion*.

A ſtinking blue *Smoak* proceeds from the *Furnace*, and all By ſtanders put on the *Colour* of *Dead Men*.

To get the *Silver* from thoſe *Metals*, and to *Refine* their *Copper* from the *Litharge*, they now uſe no other Art than that of the *Teſt*.

4. By *Quick ſilver* the *Filings* of *Gold* and *Silver* are *ſeparated* from *Duſt*, *&c.* This *Duſt* is put into a Hand Mill with *Quick ſilver*, and being continually Turned upon that and the *Metals*, an *Amalgama* is made of them, and Fair Water poured in, carries off the *Duſt* as it runs out again by a ſmall Quill.

This *Amalgama* is put into an Iron, with a *Bolt-head* ſet into the *Fire*, having a long Iron *Neck* 3 *Feet* long, to which is fitted a *Receiver*. The Fire *Diſtills* off the *Mercury* into the *Receiver*, and the *Gold* and *Silver* remains in the *Bolt head*.

REFLECTED *Dialling* is the Art of deſcribing Hour lines, Azimuths, Parallels of Declination, or of Altitude, *&c.* and all the Furniture of Dials; on ſuch Places as the Suns direct Rays can never come to directly, but only by the help of ſome reflecting Surface; as ſuppoſe on the Ceiling of a Room, *&c* where the Beams may be reflected by a piece of Looking Glaſs placed on the Board. Stool or Tranſome of a Window; or other convenient place: And this may be done either by a Glaſs placed Horizontally, or at oblique Angles to the Horizon.

1. If the Glaſs be placed Horizontally, you may, by the following Method, upon any Wall or Ceiling of a Room, where that Glaſs can reflect a Spot of Light, draw *true Hour* Lines, *Furniture*, &c tho' the Surface be never ſo irregular, as convex, concave, or of any form whatſoever.

Firſt, draw on Paſt board or other Material, or get made in Braſs an Horizontal Dial for the Latitude propoſed.

Then by the help of the Azimuth, or at the time when the Sun is in the Meridian; or by knowing the true Hour of Day, whereby may be drawn ſeveral Lines on the Ceiling, Floor, and Wall of the Room; ſo as in reſpect of the Centre of the Glaſs they may be in the true Meridian-circle of the World: For if right Lines were extended from the Centre of the ſaid Glaſs by any Point, though elevated in any of thoſe Lines ſo drawn, it would be directly in the Meridian circle of the World.

Now all reflective Dialling is performed from that Principle in *Opticks*, which is, *That the Angle of Incidence is equal to the Angle of Reflection.* And as any direct Dial may be made by help of a Point found in the direct Axis, ſo may any reflected Dial be alſo made by help of any Point found in the reflected Axis.

And in regard the reflected Axis for the moſt part will fall above the Horizon of the Glaſs without the Window, ſo that no Point there can be fixed, therefore a Point muſt be found in the ſaid reflected Axis continued below the Horizontal of the ſaid Glaſs, until it touch the Ground or Floor of the Room in ſome part of the Meridian formerly drawn, which Point will be the Point in the reverſed Axis deſired, and may be found, as followeth.

One End of the Thred being fixed at or in the Centre of the ſaid Glaſs, move the other End thereof in the Meridian formerly drawn below the ſaid Glaſs, until the ſaid reverſed Axis be depreſſed below the Horizon, as the direct Axis was elevated above the Horizon, which may be done by applying the Side or Edge of a Quadrant to the Thred, and moving the End thereof to and fro in the ſaid Meridian, until the Thred with a Plummet cut the ſame Degree as the Pole is above the Horizontal Glaſs, and then that Point where the End of the Thred toucheth the Meridian either on the Floor or Wall of the Room, is the Point in the reflected reverſed Axis ſought for.

Now if the reverſed Axis cannot be drawn from the Glaſs by reaſon of the jetting of the Window or other impediment, that Point in the reverſe Axis may be found by a Line parallel thereto, by fixing one End of it on the Glaſs, and the other End in the Meridian, ſo as that it may be parallel to the Floor or Wall in which the reverſed Axis point will fall, and find the Axis point from that other End of the Lath: ſo if the ſame Diſtance be ſet from that Point backward in the Meridian on the Floor, as is the Lath, the Point will be found in the reverſed Axis deſired.

Thus having found a Point in the reflected reverſed Axis; it is not hard, by help whereof and the Horizontal Dial, to draw the reflected Hour-lines on any Ceiling or Wall, be it never ſo concave or convex.

To do which; Firſt note, that all ſtraight Lines in any projection or any Plane, do always repreſent great Circles in the Sphere, ſuch are all the Hour lines.

Place the Centre of this Horizontal Dial in the Centre of the Glaſs, the Hour lines of the ſaid Dial being horizontal; and the Meridian of the World, which may be done by Plumb lines, let fall from the Meridian on the Ceiling: Then fix the End of a Thread or Silk in the ſaid Centre of the Dial or Glaſs, and draw it directly over any Hour line on the Dial which you intend to draw at the further ſide of the Room, and there let one hold or faſten that Thread with a ſmall Nail.

Then in the Point formerly found on the reverſed Axis on the Floor, fix another Thread there (as formerly was done in the Centre of the Dial) then take that Thread, and make it juſt touch the Thread (on the Hour line of the Horizontal Dial extended) in any Point thereof, it matters not where abouts, and mark where the End of that Thread toucheth the Wall or Ceiling, and there make ſome Mark or Point.

Then again move the ſame Thread higher or lower at pleaſure, 'till it, as formerly, touch the ſaid ſame Hour Thread, and mark again where-abouts on the Wall or Ceiling, the End of the ſaid Thread alſo toucheth. In like manner may be found more Points at pleaſure, but any two will be ſufficient for the projecting or drawing any Hour-line on any Plane, how irregular ſoever. For if you move a Thread, and alſo your Eye to and fro, until you bring the ſaid Thread directly between your Eye and the Points formerly found, you may project thereby as many Points as you pleaſe at every Angle of the Wall or Ceiling, whereby the reflected Hour-line may be exactly drawn.

Again, in like manner remove the ſaid Thread faſtned in the Centre of the Horizontal Dial, (which alſo is the Centre of the Glaſs) on any other Hour-line deſired to be drawn, and as before faſten the other End of the Thread, by a ſmall Nail, or otherwiſe at the further Side of the Room, but ſo that the ſaid Thread may lie juſt on the Hour-line propoſed to be drawn on the Horizontal Dial. Then (as before) take the Thread faſtened in the Point on the reflected Axis, and bring it to touch the Thread of the Hour-line in any part thereof, and mark where the End of that Thread toucheth the ſaid Wall or Ceiling: Then again (as before) move the ſaid Thread ſo, as that it only touch the ſaid Thread of the Hour line in any other part thereof, and alſo mark where the End of that Thread toucheth the ſaid Wall or Ceiling: So is there found two Points on the Wall or Ceiling, being in the reflected Hour-line deſired, by help of which two Points the whole Hour-line may be drawn; for if (as before) a Thread be ſo ſituated, that it may interpoſe between the Eye and the ſaid two Points found, you may make many Points at pleaſure, whereunto the ſaid Thread may alſo interpoſe, which for more Conveniency may be made at every Angle or bending of the Wall or Ceiling, be they never ſo many: So that if Lines be drawn from Point to point, that ſaid reflected Hour-line will be alſo exactly drawn.

In like manner may the Hour-lines be drawn ſo, that the Reflex or Spot of the Sun from the ſaid Horizontal Glaſs ſituated in the ſaid Window (as before) ſhining amongſt the ſaid reflected Hour-lines drawn on the Wall or Ceiling, will exactly ſhew the Hour of the Day deſired.

Now if Lines be drawn round about the ſaid Room, equal to the Horizon of the ſaid Glaſs, it will ſhew when the Sun is in or near the Horizon.

To draw the Æquator and Tropicks on any Wall or Ceiling to any Horizontal reflecting Glaſs.

1. To draw the reflected Æquator or Equinoctial line on the Wall or Ceiling, which repreſents a great Circle.

Take the Thread fixed in the Centre of the Glaſs, and move the End thereof to and fro in the Meridian-line drawn on the Ceiling, until by help of a Quadrant the ſaid Thread be elevated equal to the Complement of the Latitude, (which will be always perpendicular to the reverſed Axis) marking in the Meridian where the end of that Thread falls; then on that Point and the ſaid Meridian line on the Ceiling erect a perpendicular Line, which Line may be continued on any Plane whatſoever, and is the reflected Equinoctial-line deſired.

Note that all great Circles are right Lines, and are always drawn or projected from a right Line.

2. To draw the Tropicks. Note, that all Parallels of Declination are leſſer Circles, and are Conick Sections.

Firſt, make or take out of ſome Book a Table of the Sun's Altitude for each Hour of the Day calculated for the Place of the Latitude propoſed, when the Sun is in either of the Tropicks. Then take the Thread fixed in the Centre of the Glaſs, and by applying one Side of a Quadrant to the ſaid Thread, and moving one End of it to and fro in the Hour-line propoſed, elevate the ſaid Thread anſwerable to the Suns height in that Hour, when he is in that Tropick you deſire to draw, and mark where the End of that Thread ſo elevated toucheth in that Hour-line propoſed. So may you in like manner find a ſeveral Point in each Hour-line for the Suns height in that Tropick, whereby a Line may be drawn on the Wall or Ceiling from Point to point formerly made in the ſaid Hour-lines, which is the Tropick deſired.

In like manner may any Parallel of Declination be drawn: If there be firſt calculated a Table of the Sun's Altitude at all Hours of the Day, when the Sun hath any Declination propoſed, whereby may be drawn either the Parallels of the Sun's place, or the Parallels of the Length of the Day.

To draw the Parallels of Declination to any reflected Glaſs moſt eaſily, by help of a Trigon *firſt made on Paſt-board or other Material.*

Fix the Trigon to the reflected reverſed Axis, ſo that the Centre of the Trigon may be in the Centre of the Glaſs, then will the Equinoctial on the Trigon be perpendicular to the ſaid Axis: Then take the Thread fixed in the Centre of the Glaſs, and lay it along either of the Tropicks, or other Parallels of Declination required, which is drawn on the ſaid Trigon, which Thread muſt be continued ſo, that the End thereof may touch any Hour-line, and on that Hour-line mark the Point of Touch, the Thread being ſtill laid on the ſame Parallel of Declination on the Trigon: In the ſame manner find a Point in each Hour-line. Laſtly, draw a Line by thoſe Points ſo found, which will be the Tropick-line or other Parallel of Declination, as the Thread was laid on, on the Trigon.

To draw the Azimuth-lines on any Wall or Ceiling to any Horizontal reflecting Glaſs. Note, that all Azimuths are great Circles.

Firſt, find a Vertible-point, either above to the Zenith, or below to the Nadir of the Glaſs (by ſome called a Perpendicular or Plumb-line) and mark in what Point it cuts the Floor of the Room, which Point I call the reflected Vertical-point, wherein the End of a Thread is to be fixed: For by a Point found in the reflected Axis of the Horizon the Azimuths may be drawn, as by a Point found in the reflected Axis of the Equinoctial the Hour-lines may be drawn:

Then on Paſt-board or other Material draw the Points of the Compaſs or other Degrees, and fix the Centre thereof in the Centre of the Glaſs, and the Meridian thereof in the Meridian of the World, as was ſhewn in drawing the Hour-lines, being careful to place it Horizontal.

Then take the Thread fixed in the place of the Glaſs, and draw it over any Azimuth, which is deſired to be drawn, and at the further ſide of the Room faſten that Thread with a ſmall Nail as it was in drawing the reflected Hour-lines: Then take the Thread whoſe End is faſtened in the ſaid reflected Vertical-point, and bring that Thread ſo as juſt to touch the ſaid Horizontal Thread, and augment it, until the End thereof touch the Wall or Ceiling, and there make a Mark or Point. In like manner, move the ſaid Thread, whoſe End is faſten'd in the ſaid Vertical-point, higher or lower at pleaſure, till as formerly it touch the ſaid Horizontal Thread, and mark again where-abouts the End thereof toucheth the ſaid Wall or Ceiling: Now by help of theſe two Points found in the reflected Azimuth-line, the whole Azimuth-line may be drawn; for if (as before in drawing the Hour-lines) a Thread be ſo ſituated, that it may interpoſe between the Eye and the ſaid two Points, you may make many Points at pleaſure to which the ſaid Thread ſo ſituated may alſo interpoſe, which may be made at every Angle or bending of the Wall or Ceiling (as before) whereby the reflected Azimuth-line deſired may be drawn. In like manner may the other reflected Azimuth lines be drawn.

Alſo there may be Lines drawn parallel to the Horizon round about the Room, by help of the Thread fixed in the Centre of the Glaſs, and a Quadrant for the Elevation thereof, which will ſhew the Sun's Altitude at any appearance thereof.

Thus have I ſhewed the drawing of a reflected Dial from an Horizontal Glaſs, with all the uſual Furniture thereon, though the Wall or Place on which it is to be drawn, be never ſo gibbous or irregular, or in what ſhape ſoever.

Now the Glaſs may be exactly ſituated Horizontal, if you draw a reflected Parallel for the preſent Day, and know alſo the true Hour, and ſo place the Glaſs, that the Spot or Reflex of the Sun may fall thereon on the Ceiling, for there is no way by an Inſtrument to do it, the Glaſs is ſo ſmall.

2. If the Glaſs be placed *obliquely*, and not parallel to the Horizon, it will *recline* with ſome Angle from the Zenith, and then to draw the reflected Dial true, theſe two Things are principally to be conſidered.

1. *The Reflected Horizon.*
2. *The Reflected Meridian.*

Note the Horizon and Meridian are two great Circles.

1. *To draw the reflected Horizon according to the Situation of any reclining Glaſs whatſoever.*

Firſt, let two Pieces of nealed Wire be faſtened on the Window on each ſide of the ſaid Glaſs, the Ends thereof being without the Room in the Air, at whoſe Ends let there be faſtened a Thread which may be pulled ſtraight at pleaſure, by bending of the Wire, then bend thoſe Wires upward or downward, until the Thread faſtened at the End of each Wire be exactly Horizontal with the Centre of the Glaſs, which may be tried by a Quadrant: Then I tie a String or Thread croſs the Room, in ſuch a Sort that I may from moſt part of the Thread ſee the reflecting Glaſs, and therein the ſaid Horizontal Thread without the Room: Then on the ſaid Thread croſs the Room, I tie a ſlipping Knot to move to and fro at pleaſure, which Knot I move to and fro on the ſaid Thread, until by looking in the ſaid Glaſs I find from my Eye the ſaid Knot and part of the Horizontal Thread without, all as it were in a right Line, the one interpoſing the ſight of the other. Then being careful to keep the Knot in that poſition, faſten one End of a Thread in the place of the Centre of the reclining reflecting Glaſs, and bring that Thread ſo, as juſt to touch the aforeſaid Knot, augmenting that Thread, until the End thereof touch the Wall or Ceiling, and there make a Mark or Point; ſo is there one Point found on the Wall or Ceiling in the reflected Horizon of the World. Then I begin again, and remove the poſition of that Thread (which went overthwart the Room) either higher or lower at pleaſure, ſtill having regard that I may from the moſt part of the ſaid Thread ſee the reflecting Glaſs, and therein the ſame Horizontal Thread without the Room. Then, as before, I move the ſaid Knot on the ſaid Thread to and fro, until (as before) by looking in the ſaid Glaſs I find from my Eye the ſaid Knot, and part of the Horizontal Thread both in one right Line, the one interpoſing the ſight of the other; and by the ſaid Knot I bring the Thread, whoſe End is faſtened in the Centre of the ſaid Glaſs, and keeping it juſt to touch the ſaid Knot, I continue it, until the End thereof touch the Wall or Ceiling, as before, and there I make another Mark or Point; ſo is there two Points found in the ſaid reflected Horizon on the Wall or Ceiling. By which ſaid two Points, if a Thread (as before) be ſo ſituated, that it may interpoſe between the Eye and the ſaid two Points, there may be many Points to be in the ſame Interpoſition of the Thread, which (as before) may be made at every bending or Angle of the Wall or Ceiling, whereby the reflected Horizon deſired may be drawn, by drawing a Line from point to point round about the Room; which will be the true reflected Horizon according to the Situation of the Glaſs.

2. *To draw the Reflected Meridian, according to the Situation of any Reclining Glaſs whatſoever.*

Firſt, take a Lath or thin Piece of Wood of any convenient Length at pleaſure, as ſome one and an half, or two Foot long, and at each End thereof make a Hole, the one to hang a Thread or Plummet, and the other is to put a ſmall Nail therein to faſten it in ſome part of the Window over the Centre of the Glaſs, ſo that the Thread and Plummet may hang without the Room: Then by help of the Sun's Azimuth you may draw the Meridian-line, (as before) as if the Glaſs were horizontal, and move the Lath with the Thread and Plummet at the End of it to and fro, until the Thread and Plummet be in the direct Meridian of the World with the Centre of the Glaſs. Then (as before) tie a Thread croſs the Room, in ſuch ſort that from or by ſome part of the ſaid Thread both the reclining Glaſs and the Thread to which the Plummet is faſtened may be ſeen at one Time: Then (as before) on the ſaid Thread, which croſſes the Room, I tie a ſlipping Knot, which I move to and fro on the ſaid String, until by looking in the ſaid Glaſs I find from my Eye the ſaid Knot and ſome part of the perpendicular Thread without, all as it were in one right Line, the one ſhadowing or interpoſing the ſight of the other; being then very careful to keep that Knot in the ſame Poſition, then take the Thread (the End whereof being faſtned in the ſaid Centre of the Glaſs) and bringing it juſt to touch the ſaid Knot, I augment that Thread, until the End thereof touch the ſaid Wall or Ceiling, and the ſaid Thread alſo touch the Knot, as before: Then in that place where the End of the ſaid Thread toucheth the Wall or Ceiling, I make a Mark, which Mark or Point will be directed in the reflected Meridian of the World, according to the Situation of that Glaſs. Then again I remove that Thread, (overthwart the Room) on which the ſaid Knot is, either higher or lower than it formerly was, at pleaſure, ſtill having regard that from ſome part of the ſaid Thread within, you may ſee both the reclining Glaſs and the perpendicular Thread without at one Time; and (as before) move the ſaid ſlipping Knot on the ſaid Thread, until by looking in the ſaid reclining Glaſs, you ſee the ſaid Knot and ſome part of the perpendicular Thread without in one right Line, ſo as the one ſhadows or hinders the ſight of the other, (as before) which Knot then muſt not be removed from its Situation; then take that Thread (whoſe End is faſtened in the Glaſs) and bring it to touch that Knot, the End of the ſaid Thread being continued to touch the Wall or Ceiling: ſo is that Point of Touch on the Ceiling another Point found in the reflected Meridian of the World. So is there two Points found in the ſaid reflected Meridian on the Wall or Ceiling; by which, if a Thread (as before) be ſo ſituated, that it may interpoſe between the Eye and the ſaid two Points, many Points thereby in the ſaid reflected Meridian may be made at every Bending or Angle of the Wall or Ceiling, whereby the reflected Meridian deſired may be drawn, by drawing a Line from Point to point obliquely in the Room, which will be the true reflected Meridian of the World, according to the Situation of that Glaſs.

Now this reflected Horizon and Meridian being firſt drawn, they will be of great uſe in drawing the Hour-Lines, together with all the Furniture that poſſibly can be drawn on any Dial.

To draw the Reflected Hour-Lines to any Reclining Glaſs on any Plane whatſoever, that the Sun will be reflected on: By help of an ordinary Horizontal Dial for that Latitude.

Firſt, extend ſeveral Threads from the Centre of the Glaſs to the extremity of the reflected Horizon in the Room (which for more Conveniency and Uſe may be the ſeveral Hour-lines, and may alſo ſerve as a Bed to ſituate the Horizontal Dial on the reflected Horizon) having regard to ſituate the Centre of the Dial on the Centre of the Glaſs, and the Meridian of that Dial on the reflected Meridian of the World: Then to find the Point in the reflected reverſed Axis on the Floor of the Room: Take a Thread, one End thereof being faſtened in the Centre of the Glaſs, and move the other End thereof to and fro in the reflected Meridian under the reflected Horizon, until by help of a Quadrant the ſaid Thread is found to be depreſſed under the reflected Horizon, equal to the Latitude of the place, and where the End of the ſaid Thread interſects or meets the reflected Meridian either on the Floor or Wall, that Point is the reflected reverſed Axis, as was required. In which Point faſten one End of a Thread, which Thread will be of great uſe in drawing the reflected Hour-lines on any Wall or Ceiling whatſoever. Now if this Thread, whoſe End is faſtened in a Point on the reflected reverſed Axis, be taken and brought to touch any part of any one of the Threads of the Hour-lines (produced to and faſtened in the reflected Horizon) the ſaid Thread being continued ſo, as the End thereof may touch the Wall or Ceiling, and alſo any part of the ſaid Thread touch the Hour-line or Thread propoſed; that Point on the Wall or Ceiling is in the reflected Hour line deſired to be drawn: Alſo the other Point in the ſame reflected Hour-line may be found; if the ſaid Thread, whoſe End is faſtened in the reflected Axis, be brought to touch ſome other part of the ſame Hour-thread propoſed; ſo that when (as before) the End of the ſaid Thread toucheth the Wall or Ceiling, ſome part of that Thread may alſo touch the Hour-line deſired, which Point or Touch on the Wall or Ceiling, is alſo another Point in the ſaid reflected Hour line deſired. By which two Points ſo found (as before) the reflected Hour-line may be drawn by a Thread, projecting from thoſe Points from the Eye, as it was formerly directed in drawing the reflected Hour-lines to an Horizontal Glaſs.

To draw the Reflected Equinoctial line, and alſo the Tropicks on any Wall or Ceiling, to any Reclining Reflecting Glaſs.

1. *To draw the Reflected Equinoctial-line on the Wall or Ceiling.*

Take that Thread, whoſe End is faſtened in the Centre of the reclining Glaſs, and move the other End thereof to and fro in the ſaid reflected Meridian formerly drawn, until (by help of a Quadrant) the ſaid Thread is elevated above the reflected Horizon formerly drawn, equal to the Complement of the Latitude, (which as before will be always perpendicular to the reverſed Axis) and make a Point in the ſaid reflected Meridian, where the End of the ſaid Thread toucheth; then on that Point and the ſaid reflected Meridian on the Ceiling, raiſe a perpendicular Line, which is the reflected Equinoctial line deſired.

2. *To draw the Reflected Tropicks, or other Parallels of Declination.*

Firſt, (as before) make or take out of ſome Book or Table of the Sun's Altitude for each Hour of the Day, calculated for the Place of Latitude propoſed, when the Sun is in either of the Tropicks, or other parallel of Declination: Then take that Thread, whoſe End is faſtened in the Centre of the Glaſs, move the other End thereof to and fro in the Hour line propoſed, until by applying one ſide of a Quadrant to the ſaid Thread you find the ſaid Thread elevated above the reflected Horizon anſwerable to the Sun's height in that Hour propoſed, when he is in that Tropick or Degree of Declination propoſed. Which Altitude required will be found in the foreſaid Table for that End calculated, which ſaid Thread being of the Elevation above the reflected Horizon, as the ſaid Table directeth: Then mark where the End of the Thread (ſo elevated) toucheth the Wall or Ceiling in that Hour line: So is one Point found in the reflected Parallel of Declination deſired to be drawn. In like manner, find in the ſaid Table in the ſame Parallel or Degree of Declination what Altitude the Sun hath at the next Hour, and elevate the ſaid Thread, whoſe End is faſtened in the Centre of the Glaſs, equal to the Sun's Altitude in that Hour above the ſaid reflected Horizon, by help of the ſaid Quadrant, and where the other End of the ſaid Thread falleth in the Hour-line propoſed, make another Mark or Point. And ſo in like manner make the Points (belonging to that Parallel of Declination) in the remaining Hour-lines, according to the ſeveral Altitudes found in the ſaid Table of Altitudes: Then drawing by hand a Line to paſs through thoſe ſeveral Points ſo found as before, which Line is the reflected Parallel of the Sun's Declination deſired. In like manner may be drawn all or any other Parallel of Declination, which may have reſpect to the Sun's place, or the Length of the Day, as ſhall be deſired.

Or,

To draw the ſaid reflected Tropicks, or other Parallels of Declination, without any Tables calculated, only by help of a Trigon *firſt made on Paſt board, or other Material. Note, that all Parallels are leſſer Circles.*

Firſt (as formerly is ſhewed in drawing the Parallels of Declination to a reflecting Horizontal Glaſs) faſten the Trigon on the reflected reverſed Axis, ſo that the Centre of the Trigon may be in the Centre of the Glaſs, then alſo will the Equinoctial on the Trigon be perpendicular to the ſaid reflected reverſed Axis: Then take the Thread fixed in the Centre of the ſaid Glaſs (which is alſo in the Centre of the Trigon) and lay it upon that Parallel of Declination, drawn on the ſaid Trigon, whoſe reflected Parallel is required to be drawn on the Plane or Ceiling: Then move the Trigon, the Thread lying on the ſaid Parallel, until the End of the ſaid Thread touch any Hour-line on the ſaid Wall or Ceiling, in which Point of Touch on that Hour-line make a Mark, ſo will that Point be in the reflected Parallel of Declination deſired. In like manner, move the ſaid Trigon, ſtill keeping the Thread on the ſame Parallel, until the End of that Thread touch another Hour-line on the ſaid Plane or Ceiling, and there alſo make another Mark. And ſo in like manner find a Point in each Hour-line, through which that reflected Parallel muſt paſs; then drawing a Line to paſs through thoſe ſeveral Points on the ſaid Plane or Ceiling, which Line is the reflected Parallel of the Sun's Declination deſired.

In like manner may be drawn any other reflected Parallel of Declination required.

To draw the Reflected Azimuth-lines to any Reclining Glaſs, or any Plane whatſoever that the Sun-beams will be reflected on. Here note that Azimuths are great Circles.

Firſt, know that the reflected Vertical-point in the Axis of the reflected Horizon, will always be found in the reflected Meridian. And look how many Degrees the reflected Horizon differs from the direct Horizon, ſo many muſt the reflected Axis of the Horizon differ from the direct Axis of the Horizon: Hence the reflected Vertical-point, whereby the reflected Azimuth-lines are drawn, may be thus found.

Take that Thread whoſe End is fixed in the Centre of the Glaſs, and move the other End thereof to and fro in the reflected Meridian, until by applying one Side of a Quadrant thereto, you find the ſaid Thread depreſſed juſt 90 Degrees, or perpendicular under the reflected Horizon; then make a Mark or Point where the other End of the ſaid Thread toucheth the ſaid reflected Meridian on the Wall, Ground or Floor of the Room, which Point ſo found, is the reflected Vertical-point deſired, in which Point faſten one End of a Thread:

Then on Paſt-board or other Material draw the Points of the Compaſs or other Degrees, placing the Centre thereof in the Centre of the Glaſs, and the Meridian thereof in the reflected Meridian of the World, which ſaid Paſt-board muſt be alſo ſituated in the reflected Horizon juſt as the Horizontal Dial was formerly directed to be ſituated for drawing the reflected Hour-lines: And as the Threads from the Centre faſtened in the reflected Horizon were alſo the Hour-lines on the Horizontal Dial, whereby the reflected Hour-lines were drawn: So now the Threads from the Centre faſtened in the reflected Horizon may be the Horizontal Azimuth-lines, whereby the reflected Azimuth-lines may be drawn: Or if that Thread, which is faſtened in the Centre of the Glaſs be drawn exactly over any Azimuth-line, the End whereof being faſtened by a Nail or other Means in the reflected Horizon on the other Side of the Room, there may ſeveral Points be found in the Wall or Ceiling, through which the reflected Azimuth-line muſt paſs, as followeth:

Take that Thread, one End of which is faſtened in the ſaid Vertical-point, and bring it juſt to touch the Azimuth-thread formerly faſtened, and continue it until the End thereof touch the Wall or Ceiling, (and alſo the Thread it ſelf touch the ſaid Azimuth it ſelf, as before) in which Point of Touch on the Wall or Ceiling make a Mark, thro' which Point that reflected Azimuth-line muſt paſs. Then move the ſaid String faſtened in the ſaid Vertical-point, ſo that it may juſt touch the ſaid Thread again, but in another place: Then as before continue that Thread, until the End thereof touch the Wall or Ceiling again, as before, and there make another Mark, through which the ſaid reflected Azimuth-line muſt alſo paſs: In like manner may more Points be found for your further Guide, in drawing that Azimuth-line. But two Points being found will be ſufficient.

To draw any Reflected Line by any two Points given over any Plane whatſoever, without projecting by the Eye.

Faſten two Threads in the place of the Centre of the ſaid reclining Glaſs, drawing the ſaid

Bbbb Threads

Threads ſtraight, faſtening each of the other Ends in the two reflected Azimuth-points formerly found on the Wall or Ceiling. Then ſituate a Thread croſs or thwart the Room, ſo as it may croſs thoſe other Threads from the Centre, near at right Angles, and alſo juſt touch both of them in that Situation. By which ſaid Thread croſs the Room may any Number of Points in the ſaid reflected Azimuth-line to be drawn, be found at pleaſure: For if the End of another Thread be alſo faſtened in the Centre of the ſaid Glaſs, making the other End thereof to touch the Wall or Ceiling, but ſo that it may alſo juſt touch the ſaid Thread, which is faſtened croſs the Room, which Point of Touch on the ſaid Wall or Ceiling is another Point in the ſaid reflected Azimuth-line required to be drawn. In like manner may more Points be found at every Angle or Bending of the Wall or Ceiling for the exacter drawing the reflected Azimuth-line required, which doth find Points, whereby is drawn the ſame reflected Azimuth-line (or other Lines) as was formerly done by a Thread ſo ſituated, that it may interpoſe between the Eye and any two Points aſſigned on the Wall or Ceiling.

In like manner, if the Thread faſtened on the further Side of the Room were removed to another Azimuth-line on the ſaid Paſt-board, and then faſten it again on the further Side of the Room (as before) you may by help of the ſaid Thread, faſtened in the ſaid Vertical-point, find ſeveral Points on the Wall or Ceiling, thro' which that Azimuth-line will paſs: So may you either by this or the former way draw what Azimuth-lines you pleaſe, either in Points of the Mariner's Compaſs or Degrees, as you pleaſe, by drawing it firſt on Paſt-board, as before is directed.

And note generally, that ſuch Relation the point found on the Floor or Ground in the reflected reverſed Axis, hath to the Hour-line drawn on the Horizontal Dial, in drawing the reflected Hour-lines; The ſame hath the reflected Vertical-point found on the Floor or Ground, to the Azimuths drawn on the Paſt-board in the drawing the reflected Azimuth-lines.

To draw the Reflected Parallels of the Sun's Altitude, or Proportions of Shadows to any Reclining Glaſs on any Plane whatſoever, that the Sun-beams be reflected on. Here note, that Parallels of Altitude are leſſer Circles, therefore are not repreſented by a Right-line.

Firſt, know generally that what reſpect the Parallels of Declination have to Hour-lines, ſuch have the Parallels of Altitude to the Azimuths.

For if one End of a Thread be faſtened in the Place of the Centre of the reclining Glaſs, and the other End moved to and fro in any reflected Azimuth-line, until the ſaid Thread be elevated any Number of Degrees propoſed above the reflected Horizon (the Elevation of which Thread being found, by applying a Quadrant thereto) and making a Mark or Point where the End of the ſaid Thread toucheth the ſaid reflected Azimuth drawn on the Wall or Ceiling, that Point ſo found is the Point through which that Almicanter or reflected Parallel of the Sun's Altitude muſt paſs.

In like manner, remove the other End of the ſaid Thread faſtened in the Centre of the Glaſs to another reflected Azimuth-line, and (as before) move it higher or lower, until by applying the Edge of a Quadrant to that Thread, you find the ſaid Thread above the reflected Horizon on the ſame Number of Degrees firſt propoſed, and at the End of the ſaid Thread in that reflected Azimuth-line drawn on the Wall or Ceiling, I make another Mark or Point, through which the ſame reflected Almicanter or Parallel of Altitude muſt alſo paſs: And ſo in like manner I find a Point on each reflected Azimuth-line, through which the ſame Parallel of Altitude muſt paſs. Then drawing by hand a Line to paſs through theſe ſeveral Points ſo found, as before, that Line is the reflected Parallel of the Sun's Altitude propoſed. In like manner may be drawn all the other Parallels of Altitude deſired, which will ſhew the Sun's Altitude or the Proportion of any Shadow to its Altitude, at any Appearance of the Sun's Reflexion thereon.

To draw the Jewiſh or old Unequal Hour-lines to any Reclining Glaſs on any Plane whatſoever that the Sun-beams will be reflected on. Here note, that the Jewiſh Hour-lines are great Circles.

Firſt, (by the Rules formerly given) draw two reflected Parallels of Declination of 16 deg. 55', the one being near the Summer, and the other near the Winter-Tropicks: For when the Sun hath that Declination, the Day is 15 Hours long in the Summer, and 9 in the Winter: Then (as is formerly directed) ſituate a Thread juſt between the Eye, and thoſe three Points in the ſaid reflected Dial, as is expreſſed in the inſuing Table, ſo may you thereby draw all or any of thoſe Jewiſh Hour-lines deſired, which will at any Appearance of the Spot by the Reflex of the Glaſs amongſt thoſe Hour-lines, ſhew how many of the Equal Hours is paſt ſince Sun-riſing, as was deſired. Now in this Latitude of 51 deg. 30'. If the Parallels of the Sun's Declination be drawn, both when the Day is 9 and 15 Hours long, that is, when it is 16 deg. 55', any of thoſe Jewiſh Hour-lines will interſect the common Hour-lines, either upon the Hours, Half-hours, or Quarters. And ſuch a Declination may be found, that it ſhall ſo do in any Latitude deſired.

Unequ. Hours.	15 H.	M	*Equal* H.	9 H	M.	*Unequ. Hours.*	15 H.	M.	*Equal* H.	9 H	M.
0	4	30	6	7	30						
1	4	45	7	8	15	7	1	15	1	0	45
2	7	00	8	9	00	8	2	30	2	1	30
3	8	15	9	9	45	9	3	45	3	2	15
4	9	30	10	10	30	10	5	00	4	3	00
5	10	45	11	11	15	11	6	15	5	3	45
6	12	00	12	12	00	12	7	30	6	4	30

REFLECTING *Teleſcope*. See *Teleſcope*.

REFLECTION is a Power the Human Mind hath of perceiving its own Operations, within it ſelf, when it is employed about the *Ideas* it hath before gotten by Senſation; which *Operations*, when we come to reflect and conſider on them, do furniſh our Underſtanding with a great Number of Ideas, which could not be had by bare *Senſation*, of things without us: Such as *Perception Thinking*, *Believing*, *Doubting*, *Reaſoning*, *Knowing*, *Willing*, &c. and all the differing Actions of the Mind.

REFLECTION in the Pythagorean or Copernican Syſtem is the Diſtance of the Pole from the Horizon of the Disk; which is the ſame thing as the Sun's Declination in the Ptolemaick Hypotheſis.

REFLEXIBILITY of the Rays of Light is their Diſpoſition to be turned back into the ſame *Medium*, from any other *Medium* on whoſe Surface they fall; and therefore thoſe Rays are more or leſs reflexible, which are returned back more or leſs eaſily.

As if Light paſs out of Glaſs into Air, and by being enclined more and more to the common Surface of the Glaſs and Air, begins at length to be totally reflected by that Surface; thoſe Sorts of Rays which at like Incidences are reflected moſt copiouſly; or by inclining the Rays begin ſooneſt to be totally reflected, are moſt reflexible. *Newton's Opticks*, p. 2.

There is the ſame conſtant Relation between Colour and Reflexibility: Light of a violet Colour being in like Circumſtances reflected at leaſt Thickneſs of any Plate or Bubble; (ſee Obſ. 13, 14, and 15, compared with 4 of 18th) The red Rays at the greateſt Thickneſſes; and the intermediate Colours at intermediate Thickneſſes: So that the coloretick Properties of the Rays muſt be connate with them, and immutable.

REFORM, to *reform* in a Military Senſe is to reduce a Body of Men either by diſbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the Reſt, or ſometimes by incorporating them in other Regiments. So that a

REFORMED *Officer* is one whoſe Troop or Company is Broke, and he continued in either whole or half Pay, doing Duty in the Regiment.

REFRACTED *Dials* are ſuch as ſhew the true Hour only, by the means of ſome Refracting Tranſparent Fluid: As thus,

If you ſtick up a Pin or Stick, or aſſign any Point in any Concave, Bowl, or Diſh, to ſhew the Hour, and make that the Centre of your Horizontal Dial; (ſee *Reflected Dialling*) aſſigning the Meridian Line on the Edges of the Bowl, point out the reſt of the Hour-line alſo on the Edges of the Bowl, and taking away the Horizontal Dial, elevate a String, or Thread from the End of the ſaid Pin faſtened thereto over the Meridian Line, equal to the Latitude or Elevation of the Pole of the Place: Then with a Candle, or by bringing the Thread to caſt a Shadow on any Hour-point formerly mark'd out on the Edges of the Bowl, that Shade in the Bowl is the true Hour-line; and if the Bowl be full of Water, *&c.* When this is done, it will never ſhew the true Hour by the Shadow of the Top of the Pin, but when filled again with the ſame Liquor.

REFRACTION, Sir *Iſ. Newton* in his Opticks *p.* 56, 57, 58. On this Natural Suppoſition that *Bodies refract Light by acting upon its Rays in Lines perpendicular to their Surfaces*, demonſtrates: *That the Sine of Incidence of every Ray of Light conſidered apart, is to its Sine of Refraction in a given Ratio.* See *Incidence*.

And as he ſhews that the Sun's Light conſiſts of Rays of different Degrees of Refrangibility; ſo *p.* 61. he proves that the Difference of the Refraction of the leaſt Refrangible and moſt Refrangible Rays is about the 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of the whole Refraction of the mean refrangible Rays; and that in ſome Refractions, the Refraction of the leaſt to that of the moſt refrangible Rays, is very nearly as 27 to 28.

Then in Book 2. Part 3. He demonſtrates that Bodies reflect and refract Light by one and the ſame Power variouſly exerciſed in various Circumſtances, (ſee Reflexion) and then he comes to this Propoſition; That if Light be ſwifter in Bodies than *in vacuo*, in the Proportion of the Sines which meaſure the Refraction of thoſe Bodies, then *the Forces of the Bodies to reflect and refract Light, are very nearly proportional to the Denſities of the ſame Bodies*; excepting that unctuous and ſulphureous Bodies refract more than others of the ſame Denſity. Of this at *p.* 73. he gives a Table, and compares the refracting Power of many Bodies with that of the Air.

And the Refraction of the Air is determined by that of the Atmoſphere obſerved by Aſtronomers, and he ſhews that the whole Refraction of Light in paſſing thro' the Atmoſphere, from the higheſt and rareſt Part of it down to the loweſt and denſeſt, is equal to the Refraction it would ſuffer, in paſſing at like Obliquity out of a *Vacuum* immediately into Air of equal Denſity, with that in the loweſt Part of the Atmoſphere.

In particular he ſhews there, That the Refractions of a *Pſeudo Topaz*, a *Selenitis*, Rock Chryſtal, Iſland Chryſtal, vulgar Glaſs, (*i. e.* Sand melted together) and Glaſs of Antimony; which are terreſtrial ſtony Alcalizate Concretes; and of Air, (which probably is the Reſult of ſuch Subſtances by fermentation) tho' theſe Subſtances be very differing from one another in Denſity, yet have they their refracting Powers almoſt in the ſame *Ratio* to one another as their Denſities are: Excepting that the Refraction of that ſtrange Subſtance, *Iſland Chryſtal*, is a little greater than the Reſt. And particularly *Air*, which is 3400 Times rarer than the *Pſeudo Topaz*, and 4200 Times rarer than Glaſs of Antimony, hath, notwithſtanding its Rarity, the ſame refracting Power in reſpect of its Denſity, which thoſe two very denſe Subſtances have in reſpect of theirs; excepting ſo far as thoſe two differ one from another.

Again, the Refraction of Camphire, Oil Olive, Line ſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Amber, which are fat ſulphureous Bodies; and a Diamond, (which probably is an Unctuous Subſtance coagulated) have their refractive Powers in proportion to one another as their Denſities; without any conſiderable Variation.

But the refractive Power of theſe *Unctuous* Bodies is 2 or 3 Times greater in reſpect of their

Denſities, than the refractive Powers of the former Subſtances in reſpect of theirs.

Water hath a refractive Power in a middle Degree between thoſe two Sorts of Subſtances, and probably is of a middle Nature; for out of it grow all vegetable and animal Subſtances, which conſiſt as well of ſulphureous, fat and inflamable Parts, as of earthly, lean, and alcalizate Ones.

Salts and *Vitriols* have refractive Powers in a middle Degree between thoſe of earthy Subſtances and Water; and accordingly are compoſed of thoſe two Sorts of Subſtances; for by Diſtillation and Rectification of their Spirits,

Spirits of Wine have a refractive Power in a middle Degree between thoſe of Water and oily Subſtances; and accordingly ſeems to be compoſed of both, united by Fermentation: The Water, by means of ſome Saline Spirits with which it is impregnated, diſſolving the Oil, and volatilizing it by the Action; for Spirit of Wine is inflamable by means of its oily Parts; and being diſtilled often from Salt of Tartar, grows by every Diſtillation more and more aqueous and flegmatick.

So that it ſeems rational to attribute the *Refractive Power of all Bodies chiefly, if not wholly, to the ſulphureous Parts with which they abound.* For it's probable that all Bodies abound more or leſs with Sulphurs. And as Light congregated by a Burning Glaſs, acts moſt upon ſulphurous Bodies, to turn them into the Fire and Flame; ſo, ſince all Action is mutual, Sulphurs ought to act moſt upon Light: And that the Action between Light and Bodies is mutual, appears from hence, that the denſeſt Bodies which refract and reflect Light moſt ſtrongly, grow hotteſt in the Summer Sun, by the Action of the refracted or reflected Light.

At the End of his Latin Edition of the Opticks under Query 21. He ſhews that the Cauſe of *Refraction* (and Reflexion both) is the Attraction of the Parts of the refracting Body, acting at a little diſtance, upon the Rays of Light as they paſs thro' it.

And becauſe the Particles which compoſe the *Iſland Chryſtal* (*ſee Light*) do all act by a *conſimilar Ratio*, on the Rays of Light in order to produce that *Unuſual Refraction*, which is obſerved in that odd Body: Therefore 'tis probable that thoſe Particles in the forming the Parts of that Chryſtal, were not only diſpoſed themſelves in *certain Order*, ſo that their Extremities all looking the ſame way, they did concrete into regular Figures; but alſo that their *Sides*, that is ſuch as were homogeneal as to their attracting Forces, by a kind of *Polar Virtue* or *Polarity*, were all turned the ſame way.

The ſame Excellent Author ſhews Optic. Lat. *p.* 316. That having demonſtrated in his *Principia*; that if Refraction were cauſed by the Attraction of the Rays of Light; the *Sine of the Angle of Incidence* muſt be *to* That *of the refracted Angle always in a given Ratio*; and this being by repeated Experience found to be true in Fact: 'tis then plain that Attraction is the Cauſe of the Rays of Light.

REFRANGIBILITY *of the Rays of Light*, Sir *Iſ. Newton* defines to be their Diſpoſition to be *refracted*, or *turned out* of their way, in paſſing out of one Tranſparent Body or Medium into another; and a greater or leſs Refrangibility of Rays is their Diſpoſition to be turned more or leſs out of their way (in Obſervat. 24 of his Opticks) in like Incidences on the ſame Medium.

He ſhews alſo that there is conſtant Relation betwen Colours and Refrangibility: The moſt refrangible Rays being of a *violet Colour*; the leaſt refrangible *Red*; and thoſe of intermediate Colours, having proportionably intermediate Degrees of Refrangibility.

REGAL *Fiſhes* are Whales and Sturgeons, *An.* 1. *Eliz. c.* 5. to which ſome add Porpuſſes. The King by his Prerogative, hath every Whale caſt aſhore in his Dominions, unleſs granted to Subjects by ſpecial Words: The King himſelf hath the Head and Body; and the Queen the Tail to make Whale bones for her Royal Veſtments.

REGALIA, are the Perſonal Prerogatives of a Prince; and theſe are either *Prerogatives of Juſtice*; ſuch as his Power over *Weights and Meaſures*; of *Coining Money*; of *making Magiſtrates, &c.* or *Prerogatives of Favour*: Such as the Power of *making Communities* and *Colleges*, &c.

REGARDERS *of the Foreſt* }
REGARDATORES *Foreſtæ* } were formerly a Sort of Officers, who were every Year, upon Oath, to make a *Regard*, or to make a View of the Foreſt Limits, and to enquire into all the Damages and Treſpaſſes committed, and to preſent them at the next *Swain Mote* or *Foreſt Court*. *Manwood* refers their Inſtitution to K. *Henry* II. But *Spelman* thinks the Name at leaſt was given ſince; and that then they were the ſame with thoſe Officers, called *Cuſtodes Venationis*. Dr. *Kennet*'s Par. Antiq.

REGIUS *Profeſſor Anno* 12. *Car.* 2. *cap.* 17. K. *Henry* the Eighth founded five Lectures in each of our Univerſities, *viz.* of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Phyſick; the Readers of which Lectures are in the Univerſity Statutes, called *Regii Profeſſores*.

REHABERE *facias ſeiſinam, quando Vicecomes liberavit ſeiſinam de majore parte quam deberet*, Is a Writ judicial mentioned, *Reg. Judic.* fol. 13. 51. and in *fol.* 54. there is another Writ mentioned of this Name and Nature.

REHABILIATION *Anno* 25: H. 8. *cap.* 21. was one of thoſe Exactions mentioned in that Statute to be claimed heretofore by the Pope in *England*; and ſeems to ſignifie a *Bull* or *Breve*, for re-inabling a ſpiritual Perſon to exerciſe his Function, that was formerly diſabled.

RE INFORCED Ring of a Cannon, is that which is next after the *Trunnions*, between them and the *Vent*, and the *Re-inforced* part of a Gun, is from the Baſe Ring to the Re inforced Ring. This part is made thicker in Metal than any other part of the Piece.

RELATION in the Law ſenſe is the ſame as *Fictio Juris*, to make a Nullity of a thing from the beginning (for a certain Intent) which had Eſſence, *Vide Co. Lib.* 3. *fol.* 28. *Butler* and *Baker*'s Caſe; but more plainly thus: *Relation* is where, in conſideration of Law two *Times*, or other things are conſidered ſo, as if they were all one; and by this the thing ſubſequent is ſaid to take its Effect by *Relation*, at the *Time preceeding*. As if *A* deliver a Writing to *B*, to be delivered to *C*, as the Deed of *A*, when C has paid a Summ of Money. Here when the Money is paid, and the Writing delivered; this ſhall be taken as the Deed of *A*, at the Time when it was *firſt* delivered. And ſo Bills of Parliament, to which the Queen aſſents on the *laſt* Day of Parliament ſhall *Relate*, and be of Force from the *firſt* Day of the Seſſion.

RELIEF, *Relevamen*, (in Doomſday *Relevatio. Relevium*) was a certain Summ of Money, which the Tenant holding by Knights Service, Grand Sergeanty, or other Tenure, for which Homage or Regal Service is due; or by Soccage, for which no Homage is duely paid to his Lord at his Entrance, *Mag. Cart. c.* 2. and 38. *E.* 1. Stat. 1. *Skene de Verbor.* ſaith *Relief* was given by the Tenant or Vaſſal that was of perfect Age, after the expiring of his Wardſhip, to the Superior Lord, of whom he held his Lands in Knight Service: That is by *Ward* and *Relief*; for by payment thereof he *Relieves*, and as it were *relevat*, raiſeth up again his Lands after they were ſunk into his Superiors Hand, by Reaſon of Wardſhip, *&c.* See alſo 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

RELIEF, *Relevium*, was a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to the Inheritance of Land held in *Capite*, or *Military Service*, to *Relieve*, or as it were to redeem their Eſtate, and to hold Poſſeſſion of it. At firſt it conſiſted in Horſes and Arms, till by the *Aſſiſe* of Arms in 27 *Henry* 2. every Man's Armour was preſerved for his Heir, and the *Relief* payable in Money, of which the ſixt Rates were determined by *Magna Charta*.

RELIEFS were payable alſo not only to the King as Supreme Lord, but to all Barons and Knights by thoſe Tenants who held under them by Military Service. *Relevare* was the word for paying ſuch *Relief*, and for obtaining by that means Poſſeſſion of ſuch Eſtate.

Some Cuſtomary and Servile Tenants paid a *Relief* for renewing of a *Tenure*, on the Death of the laſt Poſſeſſor. *Kennet*'s Paroch. Antiquit.

RENEWING *of Leaſes and Lives*, &c. (See alſo *Reverſions*) Tho' there be Variety of Tables extant for computing Intereſt and Annuities; (in this Vol.) yet till the little Book of Tables for *Renewing and Purchaſing College and Church Leaſes*, was publiſhed at *Cambridge*, (and recommended by the Famous Sir *Iſ. Newton*) there was a Defect in this Affair. But there the Tables are not only eaſie and commodious, and their Conſtruction clear; but the *Ground* and *Reaſons* of *Renewing*, are given, from the Conſtruction and Uſe of a little Table of *Reverſions*; which you will find inſerted here with its Uſe and Application under the word *Reverſion*.

I have therefore given you the following, plain and eaſie *Tables of Renewing*, from the ſaid Book; by the Uſe of which the Renewing of Leaſes or Lives, will become a clear, facile and intelligible Thing.

And altho' *theſe Tables* are only for Leaſes of 21, 20, 40, and 10 Years; yet by the Table of *Reverſions* above mentioned, other Tables of Renewing of Leaſes for any Number of Years under 41, may be made; as by this Example will appear.

Suppoſe in a Leaſe of 31 Years, I would renew 7 Years lapſed; allowing 6 *l. per Cent.* profit. To do this, I take the *Summ* of the Reverſions for 7 Years from 31 upwards (from the Table of Reverſions) accounting 31 as 1; which Summ is 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* 0 *q.* or according to the way of accounting in the following Tables; 1 Year, 2 Quarters, 1 Month, and 5 Decimal parts purchaſe; and that is the *Fine* to be paid for renewing the 7 Years lapſed, and which was ſought.

And this being underſtood it will not be difficult to do the like for any other Number of Years, either in this or any other Leaſe; and according to any other Rate of Intereſt.

As to the Nature of the following Tables, they differ a little from Mr. *Æcroids*, in the Rate of Intereſt for which they are calculated.

Mr. *Æcroids* are made at 11 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{4}{17}$ *per Cent.* But this Table for renewing a Leaſe of 21 Years, is calculated at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{110}$, and at 5, 6, 8 and 10 *per Cent.* So the Fine for renewing 7 Years lapſed in a Leaſe of 21 Years, by *Æcroid*'s Tables is 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* (i. e.) 1 Year, and 3 Weeks purchaſe: But by our Tables it is but *one Years Value*, at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d*, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ *per Cent.* The Reaſon of which is, becauſe the *Rate of Intereſt is greater*: But when the *Rate of Intereſt is leſſer*, then the *Fine is greater*.

Thus at 10 *l. per Cent.* The Fine for renewing 7 Years lapſed, is 1 Years, 1 Quarters, and 1 Weeks Value: But at 8 *l. per Cent.* the Fine for renewing 7 Years lapſed, is above 1 Year and 3 Quarters Value; and at 6 *per Cent.* the Fine is 2 Years and almoſt an half Value.

So in the Table for renewing a Leaſe of 20 Years, at 12 *l.* 6 *s. per Cent.* The Fine for renewing 7 Years lapſed, is but one Years Value in theſe Tables; whereas in his, it is 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* That is one Year and above two Months Value. But at 5, 6, 8 and 10 *l. per Cent.* the *Fine is greater*, becauſe the *Rate of Intereſt is leſs*, as was ſaid above.

And that this is *Right*, will appear, if you conſider that the *Tables for Renewing of Leaſes*, conſiſt of the *Summs of the Tables of Reverſion*, or *Decreaſe of Money*.

For 'tis apparent that the *greater* the Rate of Intereſt is, the *greater* is the *Decreaſe* of Money in the Reverſion: And conſequently the *leſſer* are the *Summs* of thoſe Reverſions; which are the *Fines* for *Renewing*: An Example will make this very plain.

If you look into the Table of Reverſions, you will find: That 1 *l.* or 20 *s.* in 40 Years, *decreaſes* to 2 Pence Half penny at 12 *l. per Cent.* compound Intereſt; and at 10 *l. per Cent.* it decreaſes to 5 Pence Farthing in 40 Years: Now the Summ of theſe Reverſions for 7 Years, accounting 40 as 1; 39 as 2, *&c.* is but 2 *s.* 1 *d.* 2 *q.* But at 10 *per Cent.* the Summ for 7 Years is 4 *s.* 2 *d.* 3 *q.* which Summs are the *Fines* for renewing 7 Years lapſed in a Leaſe of 40 Years, at the Rates of 12, and 10 *per Cent.*

From whence 'tis clear and plain, that the *leſſer* the Rate of Intereſt is, the *greater* muſt be the *Fine* for renewing: And the *greater* that Rate is, the *leſſer* muſt be the *Fine*: And conſequently the Difference between theſe Tables and *Æcroids* ariſes only from the different Rate of Intereſt, for which they were calculated.

The following Tables for renewing and purchaſing of Leaſes, do ſhew the Value in *Years*, *Quarters*, *Months*, and *Decimal Parts* of a Month, accounting 3 Months to a Quarter, and that a *Month* is divided into Ten parts. And tho' this way of Diviſion be not quite ſo exact, as if it were expreſt in Decimals of *Pounds*, *Shillings*, *Pence*, &c. Yet 'tis more familiar and commodious, and the Difference is very inconſiderable, for it will never be above a Decimal of a Month over or under the true Value, which in theſe Conſiderations is not to be regarded. And therefore when a Fine is required of any Perſon, either for renewing or purchaſing of a Leaſe, the Tables will ſhew exactly enough what *Rate* of Intereſt is allowed: And ſo if any one would *give* or *take* a Fine according to any Rate of Intereſt propoſed, they may do it near enough by the Tables.

At 1 *l. per An.* Rent, the Diviſions by theſe Tables will be 5 *s. per* Quarter, 1 *s.* 8 *d. per* Month, and a Decimal of a Month 2 *d.* And becauſe there are 4 Weeks in a Month it will be 5 *d. per* Week; five Decimals of a Month therefore make 10 *d.* which are equal to 2 Weeks, and 3 Decimals of a Month are but 1 Penny above a Week; ſo that 'tis eaſie to turn the Decimal parts of a Month into Weeks.

And theſe Kind of Numbers will be eaſily added or ſuſtracted as in theſe 2 Examples.

	Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*d. p*
Suppoſe I were to add theſe 2 Fines,	3	2	1	6
	2	3	1	7
Summ	6	2	0	3

ADDITION.

I ſay 7 and 6 makes 13 Decimals, 10 of which making a Month, I write 3 and carry 1; 1 I carried and 2 Months makes 3 Months; wherefore I write a Cypher, and carry 1 Quarter, *&c.*

And this being underſtood, Subſtraction will alſo be eaſie, as in this Inſtance.

	Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*d. p.*
If from	3	2	1	6
You take	2	3	1	7
Remains—	0	2	2	9

The firſt Table which offers it ſelf for Renewing of Leaſes, is for the Term of 21 Years, it ſhews the Values in Years, Quarters, Months, and Decimal-parts of a Month, as all the Reſt do: the Firſt part of this Table is calculated at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{6}$, *per Cent. per An.* Compound Intereſt, ſo that the Fine for Renewing 7 Years Lapſed, or the preſent Worth of 7 Years in Reverſion, nor to begin till 14 are expired, is exactly one Years Value; which Fine, and conſequently Rate of Intereſt, Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, Heads and Fellows of moſt Colleges in both Univerſities, do obſerve in Letting and Renewing of their Leaſes; but at other Rates of Intereſt, the Fine for Renewing 7 Years lapſed, the Table ſhews as followeth, *viz.*

The Fine for Renewing 7 Years Lapſed

		Y.Q.M.D.pts.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
at	5 *p c.* is	1 3 2 0	Which by the Table of Red. at 10 *l.* yearly Rent is	29	3	4
	6 *p. c.* is	2 1 2 6		24	13	4
	8 *p. c.* is	1 3 0 3		17	15	0
	10 *p. c.* is	1 1 0 3		12	15	0

The Years *in eſſe* may be valued as a Leaſe of ſo many Years, as in this Leaſe of 21 Years, if 7 Years are run out, then there are 14 *in eſſe*, whoſe Value are as a Leaſe of 14 Years, and may be found by the Table for Purchaſing; or if you ſubtract the Value of the Years in Reverſion from the Value of the whole Leaſe, the Remainer is the Value of the Years *in eſſe*.

To find the Value of ſome of the Years in Reverſion, as ſuppoſe 3 of the 7, I do thus, becauſe 3 wants 4 of 7, I take the Value of 4 Years in Reverſion, from the Value of 7 in Reverſion, the Remainer is the Value of 3 Years required.

Example.

	Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*D*	*p.*
The Value of 7 Years in Reverſion, at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 8*d.* *per Cent.* is	1	0	0	0	
The Value of 4 Years in Reverſion at the ſame Rate is Which ſubtract	0	1	2	7	
	0	2	0	3	

Which Remainder being given for a Fine, will make up the Leaſe to 17 Years, that is, 3 added to 14

A Table for the Renewing of any Number of Years lapſed in a Leaſe for 21 Years.

	11 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼ *p c.*				5 *per Cent.*				6 *per Cent.*				8 *per Cent.*				10 *per Cent.*			
Years Lapſed.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.
1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	6
2	0	0	2	5	0	2	2	8	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	3	2	2	0	2	1	7	0	1	2	3
4	0	1	2	7	1	2	0	5	1	1	0	4	0	3	1	7	0	2	1	5
5	0	2	1	6	1	3	2	8	1	2	1	8	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	8
6	0	3	0	6	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	6	1	1	2	5	1	0	0	4
7	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	1	2	6	1	3	0	3	1	1	0	3
8	1	0	2	6	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	9	2	0	1	4	1	2	0	5
9	1	1	2	5	3	3	2	4	3	1	1	5	2	1	2	8	1	3	1	0
10	1	2	2	7	4	2	0	1	3	3	1	5	2	3	1	5	2	0	1	8
11	2	0	0	3	5	0	1	1	4	1	1	8	3	1	0	7	2	2	0	0
12	2	1	1	3	5	2	2	5	4	3	2	5	3	3	0	2	2	3	1	6
13	2	2	2	8	6	1	1	2	5	2	0	6	4	1	0	2	3	1	0	7
14	3	0	1	8	7	0	0	3	6	0	2	1	4	3	0	7	3	3	0	3
15	3	2	1	3	7	2	2	8	6	3	1	1	5	1	1	7	4	1	0	4
16	4	0	1	5	8	1	2	8	7	2	0	6	6	0	0	2	4	3	1	2
17	4	2	2	5	9	1	0	2	8	1	0	5	6	2	2	4	5	1	2	7
18	5	1	1	3	10	0	1	1	9	0	1	0	7	1	2	2	6	0	1	9
19	6	0	0	9	10	3	2	4	9	3	2	1	8	0	2	8	6	3	1	9
20	6	3	1	5	11	3	1	3	10	3	0	8	9	0	1	1	7	2	2	8
	Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.			
	7	3	0	3	12	3	0	8	11	3	0	1	10	0	0	2	8	2	1	7

The next Table is for the Term of 20 Years, the Firſt part thereof is calculated according to the Rate of about 12 *l.* 6 *s.* *per Cent. per Ann.* ſo that 1 Years value is the Worth of 7 Years lapſed, or in Reverſion; which Fine, and conſequently Rate of Intereſt, by ſome is obſerved in a Leaſe for 20 Years; but at other Rates of Intereſt: The Fine for Renewing 7 Years lapſed in this Leaſe of 20 Years, you will find by the Table as followeth, *viz.*

The Fine for Renewing 7 Years lapſed.

		Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*D.pts.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
at	5 *p. c.* is	3	0	0	8	Which by the	30	13	4
	6 *p. c.* is	2	2	1	4	Table of Red.	26	3	4
	8 *p. c.* is	1	3	1	9	at 10 *l.* yearly	19	1	8
	10 *p. c.* is	1	1	1	8	Rent is	14	0	0

The Years *in eſſe* may be valued as a Leaſe of ſo many Years, or their Value may be found, by ſubtracting the Value of the Years lapſed, from the Value of the whole Leaſe, as was directed before in the Leaſe of 21 Years.

The Value of ſome of the Years in Reverſion may alſo be found in this Leaſe, as is directed before in the former Leaſe; however to make all plain, I ſhall give one Example: As ſuppoſe, I am to find the Value of 4 of the 7 Years in Reverſion in this Leaſe; then according to the Rule given in the Leaſe of 21 Years, I do thus; becauſe 4 wants 3 of 7, I take the Value of 3 Years in Reverſion, from the Value of 7 in Reverſion, the Remainder is the Value of the 4 Years required.

Example.

	Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*D.p.*
The Value of 7 Years in Reverſion at 6 *l. per Cent.*	2	2	1	4
The Value of 3 Years at the ſame Rate is Which ſubtract	0	3	2	9
Remains	1	2	1	5

This Remainder being given for a Fine will make up this Leaſe to 17 Years, that is 4 added to 13.

A Table

A Table for the Renewing of any Number of Years lapſed in a Leaſe for 20 Years.

Years Lapſed.	12 l. 6 s. p c.				5 per Cent.				6 per Cent.				8 per Cent.				10 per Cent.			
	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.
1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	8
2	0	0	2	5	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	7	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	7
3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	9	0	2	2	3	0	1	2	9
4	0	1	2	6	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	4	0	3	2	6	0	2	2	2
5	0	2	1	5	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	8
6	0	3	0	6	2	2	0	8	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	8	1	0	1	7
7	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	9	1	1	1	8
8	1	0	2	6	3	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	2	2	3
9	1	1	2	5	4	0	1	8	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1
10	1	2	2	9	4	2	2	8	4	0	1	3	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	3
11	2	0	0	7	5	1	1	2	4	2	2	0	3	2	0	8	2	3	0	0
12	2	1	1	9	5	3	2	9	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	8	3	0	2	0
13	2	3	0	6	6	2	2	0	5	3	1	6	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	7
14	3	1	0	0	7	1	1	5	6	2	0	6	5	0	2	2	4	0	1	8
15	3	2	2	9	8	0	1	5	7	1	0	0	5	3	0	8	4	2	2	6
16	4	1	0	6	8	3	1	9	8	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	5	1	1	0
17	4	3	2	1	9	2	2	8	8	3	0	5	7	0	2	8	6	0	0	2
18	5	2	1	6	10	2	1	1	9	2	1	6	8	0	0	4	6	3	0	2
19	6	1	2	2	11	2	0	0	10	2	0	3	8	3	1	7	7	2	1	1
	Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.			
	7	1	0	8	12	1	2	5	11	1	2	6	9	3	0	8	8	2	0	1

The third Table for renewing of Leaſes, is for the Term of 40 Years; it is calculated according to five ſeveral Rates of Intereſt, and in its manner of uſing differs not from the other, nevertheleſs an Example will be convenient, which therefore I ſhall give; as ſuppoſe there be 14 Years lapſed or run out in a Leaſe for 40 Years, What muſt I give to make up this Leaſe again, according to thoſe ſeveral Rates of Intereſt ſignified by the Table? That is, What muſt I give for 14 Years in Reverſion, after 26 *in eſſe*? Or, What's the preſent Worth of 14 Years, beginning 26 Years hence? For anſwer I find by the Table that the Fine for Renewing 14 Years lapſed.

		Y.	Q.	M.	D.pts.		l.	s.	d.
at	5 *p. c.* is	2	3	0	4	Which by the Table of Red. at 10 *l.* yearly Rent is	27	16	8
	6 *p. c.* is	2	0	0	2		20	03	4
	8 *p. c.* is	1	0	1	3		11	01	8
	10 *p. c.* is	0	2	1	4		6	03	4
	12 *p. c.* is	0	1	1	1		3	08	4

The Years *in eſſe*, as was ſaid before, are valued as a Leaſe of ſo many Years, as in a Leaſe for 40 Years, if 14 Years are run out, then there are 26 *in eſſe*, whoſe Value are as a Leaſe of 26 Years, and may be found by the Table for Purchaſing, *&c.*

The Value of ſome of the Years in Reverſion, may be found in this Leaſe, by the ſame Rules that they were found by in the foregoing Leaſes; as if it were required to find the Value of 6 of the 14 Years in Reverſion in this Leaſe of 40 Years, then becauſe 6 wants 8 of 14, I take the Value of 8 Years in Reverſion from the Value of 14 in Reverſion, and the Remainder is the Value of the 6 Years required, which will make the Leaſe up to 32 Years.

A Table for the Renewing of any Number of Years lapſed in a Leaſe for 20 Years.

Years Lapſed.	5 *per Cent.*				6 *per Cent.*				8 *per Cent.*				10 *per Cent.*				12 *per Cent.*			
	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimall Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.
1	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3
3	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	4
4	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
5	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	8
6	0	3	2	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
7	1	0	1	8	0	3	0	6	0	1	1	9	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	1	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
9	1	2	0	7	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	9	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	8
10	1	3	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2
11	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	9	0	0	2	6
12	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	0	3	1	4	0	1	2	6	0	1	0	1
13	2	2	0	2	1	3	0	8	0	3	2	8	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	5
14	2	3	0	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	2	1	4	0	1	1	1
15	3	0	0	7	2	0	2	9	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	1	7
16	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	7	0	3	0	5	0	1	2	4
17	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	7	1	2	0	6	0	3	1	7	0	2	0	2
18	3	3	2	9	2	3	2	9	1	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
19	4	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	3	1	8	1	0	1	5	0	2	2	1
20	4	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	2
21	5	0	0	8	3	3	1	5	2	1	0	8	1	1	1	9	0	3	1	4
22	5	1	2	5	4	0	2	4	2	2	0	6	1	2	0	8	0	3	2	9
23	5	3	1	5	4	2	0	6	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	4
24	6	1	0	8	4	3	2	1	3	0	0	8	1	3	2	4	1	1	0	2
25	6	3	0	3	5	1	0	8	3	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0
26	7	1	0	0	5	2	2	8	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	8	1	2	1	3
27	7	3	0	1	6	0	2	1	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	3	0	7
28	8	1	0	4	6	2	1	7	4	1	1	5	2	3	2	4	2	0	0	5
29	8	3	1	1	7	0	1	7	4	3	0	3	3	1	0	3	2	1	0	6
30	9	1	2	1	7	2	2	0	5	0	2	4	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	0
31	10	0	0	5	8	0	2	7	5	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	9
32	10	2	2	2	8	3	0	8	6	0	2	0	4	1	2	2	3	1	0	2
33	11	1	1	3	9	1	2	3	6	2	2	5	4	3	1	8	3	2	2	0
34	12	0	0	9	10	0	1	3	7	1	0	5	5	1	1	9	4	0	1	5
35	12	3	0	8	10	3	0	8	7	3	2	0	5	3	2	7	4	2	1	6
36	12	2	1	2	11	2	0	7	8	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	5	0	2	4
37	13	1	2	0	12	1	1	2	9	1	1	0	7	1	0	4	5	3	1	0
38	15	1	0	4	13	0	2	3	10	0	1	6	8	0	0	4	6	2	0	6
39	16	0	2	3	14	0	1	0	10	3	2	9	8	3	1	3	7	1	1	1
	Total Value.				Total Value.				T tal Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.			
	17	0	1	7	15	0	0	3	11	3	2	0	9	3	0	2	8	0	2	8

A Table for the Renewing of any Number of Years lapſed in a Leaſe for 20 Years.

Years Lapſed.	17 l. 18 s. per Cent.				5 per Cent.				6 per Cent.				8 per Cent.				10 per Cent.			
	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.
1	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	4	0	2	0	7	0	1	2	5	0	1	1	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	0	3	2	6	0	3	0	7
3	0	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	3
4	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	7	2	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	4
5	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	7	3	0	1	8	2	2	2	6	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
6	1	3	0	9	4	0	2	1	3	3	1	7	3	1	1	7	2	3	2	7
7	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	4	0	1	5	3	[illegible]	1	9
8	2	3	2	3	5	3	1	3	5	2	0	3	4	3	2	1	4	1	1	9
9	3	2	2	1	6	3	0	2	6	1	2	0	5	3	0	4	5	0	2	8
	Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.				Total Value.			
	4	2	0	1	7	2	2	6	7	1	1	2	6	1	2	5	6	0	1	7

This being the laſt Table for Renewing of Leaſes, is for the Term of 10 Years: The Firſt part thereof is calculated according to the Rate of about 17 *l.* 18 *s. per Cent.* ſo that the Fine for renewing 4 Years lapſed is one Years Value, but at other Rates of Intereſt, the Fine for renewing 4 Years lapſed, is by the Table as followeth, *viz.* the Fine for renewing 4 Years lapſed

	Y.	Q.	M.	D.p.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
at 5 *p. c.* is	2	2	1	7	Which by the	26	08	4
6 *p. c.* is	2	1	2	3	Table of Re-	24	08	4
8 *p. c.* is	2	0	1	0	duction at 10 *l.*	20	16	8
10 *p. c.* is	1	3	0	4	*per Ann.*	17	16	8

The Years *in eſſe* are valued as before directed in the other Leaſes; as if there be 4 Years run out in this Leaſe of 10 Years, then there are 6 Years *in eſſe*, whoſe Value are as a Leaſe of 6 Years, *&c.*

The next Table is for the Reduction of the Values given in Years, Quarters, Months, and Decimal Parts of a Month, into Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, the Uſe of it is very plain and eaſie, as by Example will appear.

Example.

Suppoſe the Fine for renewing any Number of Years lapſed, in any Leaſe to be 6 *y.* 2 *q.* 2 *m.* 4 *d.p.* and the yearly Rent 55 *l.* What is this Fine in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence? Then by the Table I find

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
againſt 50 *l.*	under 2 Quarters	25	00	0
	under 2 Months	8	06	8
	under 4 Dec. parts	1	13	4
againſt 5 *l.*	under 2 Quarters	2	10	0
	under 2 Months	0	16	8
	under 4 Dec. parts	0	03	4
	Summ of all is	38	10	0
Then for the 6 years Value I ſay, 6 times 55 *l.* is 330 *l.* which added to 38 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* the Summ is		330	00	0
		368	00	0

Which is the Value reduced into Pounds, Shillings, and Pence required.

Suppoſe again the Fine for renewing any Number of Years lapſed in any Leaſe, to be 2 *y.* 3 *q.* 2 *m* 9 *d. p.* and yearly Rent 156 *l.* then what is this Fine in Money? For Anſwer I ſay, twice 156 is 312 *l.* which is the 2 years Value, then by the Table I find

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
againſt 100 *l.*	under 3 Quarters	75	00	0
	under 2 Months	16	13	4
	under 5 Dec. parts	4	03	4
	under 4 Dec. parts	3	06	8
againſt 50 *l.*	under 3 Quarters	37	10	0
	under 2 Months	8	06	4
	under 5 Dec. parts	2	01	8
	under 4 Dec. parts	1	13	4
againſt 6 *l*	under 3 Quarters	4	10	0
	under 2 Months	1	00	0
	under 5 Dec. parts	0	05	0
	under 4 Dec. parts	0	04	0
	Summ is	154	13	8
The 2 years Value add, *viz.*		312	00	0
	The Summ is	466	13	8

Which is the Fine reduced into Money required. In like manner is any other Fine reduced, at any other yearly Rent from 1 *l.* to 600 *l.* a Year, or if it be more, it is but adding, after the ſame manner as is done in the Examples, as ſuppoſe the Rent to be 700 *l. per Ann.* then I muſt find the Values for 600 *l.* and for 100 *l.* and add them together, *&c.*

A Table for the Reduction of the Values given in Years, Quarters, Months, and Decimal Parts of a Month, into Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

Yearly Rent.	3 Quarters.			2 Quarter.			1 Quarter			2 Months.			1 Month.			1 Dec. part.			2 Dec. part			3 Dec. part.			4 Dec. part			5 Dec. part.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	.	s.	d	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10
2	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	6	8	0	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	8
3	2	5	0	1	10	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
4	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	4	0	6	8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	4
5	3	15	0	2	10	0	1	5	0	0	16	8	0	8	4	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6	0	3	4	0	4	2
6	4	10	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
7	5	5	0	3	10	0	1	15	0	1	3	4	0	11	8	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	3	6	0	4	8	0	5	10
8	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	8	0	13	4	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	5	4	0	6	8
9	6	15	0	4	10	0	2	5	0	1	10	0	0	15	0	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	7	6
10	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0	1	13	4	0	16	8	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	8	4
20	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	3	6	8	1	13	4	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0	0	13	4	0	16	8
30	22	10	0	15	0	0	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
40	30	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	6	13	4	3	6	8	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0	1	6	8	1	13	4
50	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0	8	6	8	4	3	4	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0	1	13	4	2	1	8
60	45	0	0	30	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	10	0
70	52	10	0	35	0	0	17	10	0	11	13	4	5	16	8	0	11	8	1	3	4	1	15	0	2	6	8	2	18	4
80	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4	0	13	4	1	6	8	2	0	0	2	13	4	3	6	8
90	67	10	0	45	0	0	22	10	0	15	0	0	7	10	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0	3	15	0
100	75	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0	16	13	4	8	6	8	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0	3	6	8	4	3	4
200	150	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	16	13	4	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0	6	13	4	8	6	8
300	225	0	0	150	0	0	75	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	10	0	0	12	10	0
400	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	4	66	13	4	33	6	8	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0	13	6	8	16	13	4
500	375	0	0	250	0	0	125	0	0	83	6	8	41	13	4	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0	16	13	4	20	16	8
600	450	0	0	300	0	0	150	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0

The way of purchaſing by Lives was commonly to reckon one Life as a Leaſe of 7 Years, two Lives as a Leaſe of 14 Years, and three Lives as a Leaſe of 21 Years: But this way ſeeming Unequal, there is another way which is more agreeable to Reaſon, and it is this, *viz.* for every Life to decreaſe one Year, as if one Life be reckoned as a Leaſe for 10 Years, then two will be as a Leaſe of 19, and three as a Leaſe of 27 Years, *&c.* ſo that at 7 *l. per Cent.* one Life is reckoned worth a little above 7 Years Purchaſe, two Lives 10 Years, 1 Quarter, and 1 Month's Purchaſe, *&c.* as the Table for purchaſing of Lives ſheweth.

So if you reckon one Life as a Leaſe of 9 Years, then two will be as a Leaſe of 17, three as a Leaſe of 24, *&c.* as is evident by the Table; and one Life will be worth above 6 Years and 2 Quarters Purchaſe, 2 Lives 9 Years and 3 Quarters Purchaſe, 3 Lives 11 Years, 1 Quarter, 2 Months, and 6 Decimal parts Purchaſe, *&c.*

So if one ſingle Life be reckoned as a Leaſe of 12 Years, then two will be as a Leaſe of 23, three as a Leaſe of 33 Years, *&c.* ſo that at 6 *per Cent.* one Life is worth above 8 Years and a Quarters Purchaſe, two Lives above 12 Years and a Quarters Purchaſe, *&c.* as the Table ſhews.

Now ſuppoſe any of thoſe Perſons which have their Lives upon an Eſtate ſhould die, to take in others to make up the Number again, is done by the Table of Reverſions at the Beginning of the Book: Example, ſuppoſe there be three Lives upon an Eſtate, which at 7 Years Purchaſe for the firſt Life, are valued at almoſt 12 Years Purchaſe, and as a Leaſe of 27 Years, at 7 *l. per Cent.* and if one of thoſe Perſons ſhould die, what muſt be given to make up the Number again? Then I ſay, one Life which is dead was as a Leaſe of 10 Years, and therefore to take in a New Life, I may reckon 10 Years of the 27 lapſed, and to take as it were a Fine for renewing 10 Years lapſed in a Leaſe of 27 Years: now to find this Fine, I take the Summ of the Reverſions for 10 Years in the Table under 7 *l. per Cent.* counting 27 as 1, 26 as 2, and 25 as 3, *&c.* And ſo I find the Summ to be 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* 2 *q.* that is two Years, and almoſt one Quarters Purchaſe, which I may take for renewing or taking in a New Life; ſo if two Lives be dead I may reckon 19 Years lapſed in a Leaſe of 27 Years, and find the Summ of the Reverſions for 19 Years, for a Fine for taking in two Lives: But if there be 4 Lives upon the Eſtate, then at 7 *l. per Cent.* and at 10 Years for one Life, they will be reckoned as a Leaſe of 34 Years, and ſo I muſt begin at 34 to ſumm the Reverſions, or at 30 if one Life be reckoned as a Leaſe of 9 Years, and then if one Life be dead, I muſt reckon 9 Years lapſed in a Leaſe of 30 Years, if two Lives are dead I muſt reckon 17 Years lapſed in the ſame Leaſe, and if three are dead I muſt reckon 24 lapſed: So at 6 *l. per Cent.*

A Table for the Purchaſing of Lives.

Number of Lives.	Number of Years.	What they are worth at 7 *l. per Cent*				Number of Lives.	Number of Years.	What they are worth at 7 *l. per Cent.*				Number of Lives.	Number of Years.	What they are worth at 6 *l. per Cent.*			
		Years.	*Quarters*	*Months.*	*Dec. parts*			*Years.*	*Quarters.*	*Months*	*Dec. parts*			*Years.*	*Quarters.*	*Months.*	*Dec. parts*
1	10	7	0	0	3	1	9	6	2	0	2	1	12	8	1	1	6
2	19	10	1	1	0	2	17	9	3	0	1	2	23	12	1	0	6
3	27	11	3	2	6	3	24	11	1	2	6	3	33	14	1	2	6
4	34	12	3	1	1	4	30	12	1	1	8	4	42	15	0	2	7
5	40	13	2	0	9	5	35	12	3	2	2	5	50	15	2	2	7
6	45	13	2	1	2	6	39	13	1	0	1	6	57	16	0	0	8
7	49	13	3	0	2	7	42	13	1	2	4	7	63	15	0	2	8
8	52	13	3	1	3	8	44	13	2	0	6	8	68	15	1	1	2
9	54	13	3	1	6	9	45	13	2	1	2	9	72	16	1	2	0

reckoning one Life as a Leaſe of 12 Years, three Lives are as a Leaſe of 33 Years, and ſo if one of theſe Lives be dead, I may reckon 12 Years lapſed in a Leaſe of 33 Years, if two Lives are dead, I may reckon 23 Years lapſed in the ſame Leaſe, and begin at 33 to ſumm the Reverſions, under 6 *l. per Cent.* becauſe the Lives are valued according to the ſame Rate of Intereſt. This being underſtood, it will not be difficult to do the like for any other Number of Lives, and at other Rates of Intereſt, and Number of Years for one Life; for you may by the Table for purchaſing of Leaſes, &c. make Tables for purchaſing of Lives according to what Rate of Intereſt you think is moſt convenient; as ſuppoſe you reckon one Life as a Leaſe of 10 Years, and you would have 5 *l. per Cent.* profit, then that will be worth 7 Years and almoſt 3 Quarters Purchaſe, but at 8 *l. per Cent.* it is worth but 6 Years and almoſt 3 Quarters Purchaſe, &c.

The Table for purchaſing is calculated for ſeveral Rates of Intereſt, that ſo the Purchaſer may uſe that which is moſt convenient for him, as in purchaſing of Free-hold Land, 5 *l. per Cent.* may be enough, but for Copy hold or Leaſes of Land 6 *l. per Cent.* for Leaſes of Land and good Houſes 8 *l. per Cent.* and for Leaſes of ordinary Houſes 10 *l.* or 12 *l. per Cent.*

The Uſe of the Table is very plain and eaſie, as by Example will appear, *viz.*

Example.

What is a Leaſe or Annuity of 20 Years worth at 5, 6, 8, 10, or 12 *per Cent. per Annum?*

			Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*D.p.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
A Leaſe for 20 Years at	5	p. c. is worth	12	1	2	5	Which at 20 *l.* *per Ann.* Rent is	249	3	4
	6		11	1	2	6		229	6	8
	8		9	3	0	8		196	6	8
	10		8	2	0	1		170	3	4
	12		7	1	2	6		149	6	8

To increaſe the Number of Years in a Leaſe do thus: Suppoſe a Landlord would make a Leaſe of Land up to 40 Years, wherein his Tenant hath 20 Years to come, what is it worth? Then I ſay,

	Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*D.p.*
A Leaſe for 4 Years at 6 *per Cent.* is worth	15	0	0	3
20 Years at the ſame Rate are worth Which ſubtract	11	1	2	6
The Remainder is	3	2	0	7

Which is the Fine to be given to make the Leaſe up to 40 Years.

To buy a Leaſe which is not to begin until your old Leaſe is out; as thus, ſuppoſe a Man's Leaſe is out within 4 Years, and he deſires to have a New Leaſe of 21 Years, to begin when his 4 Years are out, what is this Leaſe worth in ready Money?

For Anſwer, I add 4 Years which is the Time he hath in his old Leaſe, and 21 together, the Summ is 25, then I find the Worth of theſe 25 Years, and ſubtract from it the Value of the 4 Years, the Remainder is the Value of the ſaid Leaſe in ready Money.

Example.

	Y.	*Q.*	*M.*	*D.p.*
A Leaſe for 25 Years at 6 *l. per Cent.* is worth	12	3	0	3
The 4 Years at the ſame Rate are worth Which ſubtract	3	1	2	6
The Remainder is the Value of the Leaſe in ready Money required, *viz.*	9	1	0	7

A Table ſhewing how many Years, Quarters, Months, and Decimal Parts of a Months Purchaſe, any Annuity or Leaſe of any Land or Houſe is worth, according to ſeveral Rates of Intereſt, *viz.* according to 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 *per Cent.*

Number of Years to be purchaſed.	5 *per Cent.*				6 *per Cent.*				8 *per Cent.*				10 *per Cent.*				12 *per Cent.*			
	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.	Years.	Quarters.	Months.	Decimal Parts.
1	0	3	2	4	0	3	2	3	0	3	2	1	0	3	1	9	0	3	1	7
3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	0	1	3	0	4	1	2	2	8	1	2	2	3
3	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	9	2	1	2	8	2	1	1	8
4	3	2	0	5	3	1	2	6	3	1	0	7	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	5
5	4	1	1	0	4	0	2	5	3	3	2	8	3	3	0	5	3	2	1	2
6	5	0	0	9	4	3	2	0	4	2	1	5	4	1	1	2	4	0	1	3
7	5	3	0	4	5	2	1	0	5	0	2	4	4	3	1	4	4	2	0	7
8	6	1	2	5	6	0	2	5	5	3	0	0	5	1	1	0	4	3	2	6
9	7	0	1	3	6	3	0	6	6	1	0	0	5	3	0	1	5	1	0	9
10	7	2	2	6	7	1	1	3	6	2	2	5	6	0	1	7	5	2	1	8
11	8	1	0	7	7	3	1	6	7	0	1	6	6	1	2	9	5	3	2	3
12	8	3	1	4	8	1	1	6	7	2	0	4	6	3	0	7	6	0	2	3
13	9	1	1	7	8	3	1	2	7	3	1	8	7	0	1	2	6	1	2	1
14	9	3	1	7	9	1	0	5	8	0	2	9	7	1	1	4	6	2	1	5
15	10	1	1	5	9	2	2	5	8	2	0	7	7	2	1	2	6	3	0	7
16	10	3	1	0	10	0	1	2	8	3	1	2	7	3	0	8	6	3	2	7
17	11	1	0	2	10	1	2	7	9	0	1	5	8	0	0	2	7	0	1	4
18	11	2	2	2	10	3	0	9	9	1	1	5	8	0	2	4	7	1	0	0
19	12	0	1	6	11	0	1	9	9	2	1	2	8	1	1	3	7	1	1	4
20	12	1	2	5	11	1	2	6	9	3	0	8	8	2	0	1	7	1	2	6
21	12	3	0	8	11	3	0	1	10	0	0	2	8	2	1	7	7	2	0	7
22	13	0	1	9	12	0	0	4	10	0	2	4	8	3	0	2	7	2	1	7
23	13	1	2	8	12	1	0	6	10	1	1	4	8	3	1	5	7	2	2	6
24	13	3	0	5	12	2	0	5	10	2	0	3	8	3	2	8	7	3	0	4
25	14	0	1	1	12	3	0	3	10	2	2	1	9	0	0	9	7	3	1	1
26	14	1	1	4	13	0	0	0	10	3	0	7	9	0	2	0	7	3	1	7
27	14	2	1	7	13	0	2	5	10	3	2	2	9	0	2	8	7	3	2	3
28	14	3	1	7	13	1	1	8	11	0	0	6	9	1	0	6	7	3	2	7
29	15	0	1	6	13	2	1	0	11	0	1	9	9	1	1	3	8	0	0	2
30	15	1	1	3	13	3	0	1	11	1	0	1	9	1	2	0	8	0	0	6
31	15	2	1	1	13	3	2	2	11	1	1	2	9	1	2	7	8	0	1	0
40	17	0	1	8	15	0	0	3	11	3	2	0	9	3	0	3	8	0	2	9
50	18	1	0	0	15	2	2	7	12	0	2	8	9	3	2	0	8	1	0	6
60	18	3	2	2	16	0	2	0	12	1	1	5	9	3	2	6	8	1	0	9
70	19	1	1	1	16	1	1	6	12	1	2	3	9	3	2	8	8	1	0	9
80	19	2	1	2	16	2	0	1	12	1	2	7	9	3	2	9	8	1	1	0
90	19	3	0	0	16	2	1	0	12	1	2	8	9	3	2	9	8	1	1	0
	Fee Simple.				Fee Simple.				Fee Simple.				Fee Simple.				Fee Simple.			
	20	0	0	0	16	2	2	0	12	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	8	1	1	0

How to buy the Reverſion of any Leaſe or Annuity.

Although this may be done by the Table of Reverſions at the Beginning of the Book, yet I think it will not be amiſs, if I ſhew how it may be done by the Tables of Purchaſing alſo.

Suppoſe you are to buy the Reverſion of a Leaſe after 6 Years, that is, if it be 6 Years before you commence, what is the preſent Worth of a Leaſe ſuppoſe of 30 Years at 6 *per Centum?* Then for Anſwer look the Value of the whole Leaſe, which

	Y.	Q.	M.	D p.
will be found to be	13	3	0	1
Then find the Value of the 6 Years which will be Which ſubtract	4	3	2	0
The Remainder in the Value of the Reverſion required, *viz.*	8	3	1	1

The Value of the Years lapſed or in Reverſion of any Leaſe, may alſo be found by the Table for purchaſing; for the Value of the Years *in eſſe,* ſubtracted from the Value of the whole Leaſe, the remainder is the Value of the Years in Reverſion, as is ſhewed in the Preface; therefore, ſuppoſe in a Leaſe of 31 Years there be 12 Years lapſed, what muſt be given to renew this Leaſe again at 6 *per Centum?* Then I find the Value of

	Y.	Q.	M.	D. p.
the whole Leaſe to be	13	3	2	2
And becauſe there are 12 Years lapſed, there are 18 Years *in eſſe* whole Value is Which ſubtract	10	3	0	9
The Remainder is the Value of the Years in Reverſion required, *viz.*	3	0	1	3

Years	The increaſe of 1 *l.* yearly at 6 *per Cent.*				The Value of 1 *l.* Annuity to be paid at the end thereof at 6 *l. per Cent.*				What Annuity 1 *l.* ready Money will purchaſe at 6 *l. per Cent.*			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
2	1	2	5	2	2	1	2	0	0	10	6	0
3	1	3	9	3	3	3	8	0	0	7	6	0
4	1	5	3	0	4	7	5	3	0	5	9	0
5	1	6	9	0	5	12	8	3	0	4	9	0
6	1	8	4	1	6	19	6	1	0	4	2	0
7	1	10	0	3	8	7	10	1	0	3	7	0
8	1	11	10	2	9	17	11	1	0	3	2	0
9	1	13	9	1	11	9	9	3	0	2	11	0
10	1	15	9	3	13	3	7	0	0	2	8	0
11	1	17	11	2	14	19	5	0	0	2	6	1
12	2	0	3	0	16	17	4	2	0	2	4	2
13	2	2	7	3	18	17	7	2	0	2	3	0
14	2	5	2	2	21	0	3	2	0	2	1	3
15	2	7	11	0	23	5	6	0	0	2	0	2
16	2	10	9	2	25	1	5	0	0	1	11	2
17	2	13	10	0	28	4	3	0	0	1	10	3
18	2	17	1	0	30	18	1	0	0	1	10	0
19	3	0	6	0	33	15	2	0	0	1	9	1
20	3	4	2	0	36	15	8	0	0	1	8	3
21	3	7	11	3	39	19	10	0	0	1	8	3
22	3	12	0	3	43	7	10	0	0	1	7	3
23	3	16	4	2	46	19	10	0	0	1	7	1
24	4	0	11	2	50	16	3	2	0	1	7	0
25	4	5	10	0	54	17	3	1	0	1	6	2
26	4	10	11	3	59	3	1	0	0	1	6	1
27	4	16	5	1	63	14	1	0	0	1	6	0
28	5	2	2	3	68	10	6	2	0	1	5	3
29	5	8	4	0	73	12	9	1	0	1	5	2
30	5	14	10	0	79	1	2	0	0	1	5	1

The Uſe of theſe Tables aforegoing is eaſie, as by Example will appear.

The firſt is this, ſuppoſe 30 *l.* be put out for 20 Years, what will it amount unto in that time at 6 *per Cent.* Compound Intereſt?

Then I look againſt 20 Years, and find under the Increaſe of 1 *l.* &c. 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* which ſhews that 1 *l.* in 20 Years time will increaſe to 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* which I multiply by 30 thus,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
30 times 3 *l.* is	90	0	0
30 times 4 *s.* is	6	0	0
30 times 2 *d.* is	0	5	0
Summ	96	5	0

That is, 30 *l.* in 20 Years time at 6 *per Cent.* Compound Intereſt, will amount to 96 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Uſe of the Second is thus, What will an Annuity of 30 *l.* forborn 20 Years amount to in that time? Then for Anſwer I look againſt 20 Years, and under the Value of 1 *l.* Annuity, &c. I find 36 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* which 36 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* is the Value of 1 *l.* Annuity forborn 20 Years, then I multiply 36 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* by 30 *l.* thus,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
30 times 36 *l.* is	1080	00	0
30 times 15 *s.* is	22	10	0
30 times 8 *d.* is	1	00	0
Summ	1103	10	0

That is, 36 *l.* Annuity forborn 20 Years will at the End of that Term amount to 1103 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Uſe of the third Table is thus, ſuppoſe a Gentleman hath 300 *l.* by him, with which he's willing to purchaſe an Annuity for 20 Years. What Annuity will that purchaſe at 6 *per Centum*? For Anſwer, I look againſt 20 Years, and find under *What Annuity* 1 *l. ready Money*, &c. 1 *s.* 8 *d.* 3 *q.* which ſhews that 1 *l.* ready Money will purchaſe an Annuity of 1 *s.* 8 *d* 3 *q.* for 20 Years, which I multiply by 300 *l.* thus,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
300 Shillings are	15	00	0
300 times 8 *d.* is	10	00	0
300 times 3 *q.* is	00	18	9
Summ	25	18	9

That is, 300 *l.* ready Money will purchaſe an Annuity of 25 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* for 20 Years at 6 *per Cent.*

RENTS *of Aſſiſe* were the certain and determined Rents of Ancient Tenants, and were paid in a ſet Quantity of Money or Proviſions: They were ſo called, becauſe they were *aſſiſed*, and made certain; and ſo diſtinguiſhed from *Redditus Mobiles*, or ſuch variable Rents as did riſe and fall, like the Corn-rent now reſerved to Colleges.

RENTS *Reſolute*, are accounted among the Fee Farm-Rents, to be ſold by the Statutes of 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. And are ſuch Rents or Tenths as were anciently payable to the Crown from the Lands of Abbies, and Religious Houſes: And after their Diſſolution, tho' the Lands were demiſed to others, yet the Rents were ſtill *Reſerved*, and made payable to the Crown.

REPELLING *Force*: That there is ſuch a thing in Nature, ſee *Attraction* towards the End.

REPLEVISH, Signifies in our Law the letting any one to *Main Priſe*, upon Surety, 3 *E.* 1. 11.

REPOSE, is a Term in Painting, ſignifying the Place where the *Maſſes*, or great Lights and Shadows are aſſembled: And this being well underſtood hinders the Confuſion of Objects; ſuffering not the View to be contracted altogether, but to proceed gradually and ſucceſſively without Diſturbance.

REPOSITION of the Foreſt, was an Act whereby certain Foreſt Lands being made *Purlion* upon *View*; were on a *Second View* laid to the Foreſt again. *Manwood*, *ph.* 1. p. 178.

REP *Silver*. The Ancient Servile Tenants were bound to reap their Lord's Corn: But to be acquitted from this Duty, they ſometimes paid an Acknowledgment or Compoſition in Money, which Money was called by this Name of Rep-Silver.

REPULSE or *Reaction*. It is one of the Laws of Nature, (Sir *Iſ. Newton*'s third) that *Repulſe* or *Reaction* is always equal to Impulſe or Action. That is, the Action of two Bodies one upon another, is always equal, but with a contrary Direction: in other words, the ſame Force with which one Body ſtrikes upon another, is returned back by that other on it, and the Forces are impreſſed with Directions directly contrary. Thus if one Body preſs or draw another, 'tis juſt as much preſt or drawn by it: If a Man preſs a Stone with his Hand, the Stone equally preſſes his Hand; if a Horſe draw forward any Weight by a Rope, the Weight equally draws back the Horſe: for the Rope being equally ſtretch'd both ways, acts upon both equally: So 'tis in all Blows and Strokes, the thing ſtruck (ſuppoſe with a Hammer) ſtrikes the Hammer with equal Force. The Iron draws the Load ſtone as much as the Load-ſtone draws it; as will appear by Experiment, if you make them both flote in Water. Thus alſo in the Deſcent of heavy Bodies the Stone attracts the Earth, as much as the Earth the Stone; or the Earth *gravitates* as much towards the Stone, as it doth towards the Earth. For the Motions produced by both theſe Gravitations are equal in *both*: Only the Stone being very inconſiderable in reſpect of the Bulk of the Earth, the Velocity of the Earth towards the Stone muſt be ſo too, and conſequently inſenſible, in compariſon of the Motion of the Stone towards it. And ſo it is Univerſally, in all the Actions of Bodies: For if one Body act on another, and change its Motion any manner of way, that other Body will make the ſame Change in the Motion of this Body, but with a contrary Direction: So that by theſe Actions there are made equal Changes, not of the *Velocities* but of the Motion: For the Changes made on the Velocities in contrary

Directions, are in a *Reciprocal Proportion to the Bodies.*

REQUESTS, See Court of Requeſts in Vol. 1.

RESCRIPT in the Civil Law, is a Letter of the Emperour in anſwer to particular Perſons who enquire the Law of him: But if it be ſent to a Corporation or any Publick Body of Men who have conſulted him, then they call it a *Pragmatick Sanction.*

RESEISER, is taking (or reſuming) of Lands again into the Hands of the King, whereof a general *Livery*, or *Ouſter le Maine*, was formerly miſſued, contrary to the Order and Form of Law: *Stanif. Prerog.* 26. ſee *Reſumption.*

RESISTENCE of a *Fluid Medium*, The incomparable Sir *Iſ. Newton* at the End of the Lat. Edit. of his Opticks, *Qu.* 20. ſaith that the Reſiſtence of Fluid Mediums ariſes partly from the *Attrition* of the Parts of the Medium; and partly from the *Vis Inertiæ Materiæ*, or Inactivity of Matter. And ſuppoſing a Body to be perfectly ſpherical, the Reſiſtence ariſing from the Former of theſe two, or from the *Attrition* of the Parts of the Medium, is as the Rectangle under the Diameter, and the Velocity with which the Body moves. But the Reſiſtence ariſing from the *Vis Inertiæ*, is as the Square of that Product. And by this difference may the two Kinds of Reſiſtence in all Mediums be diſtinguiſhed: And ſince the Kinds are thus diſtinct, it will appear that the Reſiſtence of Bodies which are of a proper Magnitude and Velocity, whether they move in Air, Water, Quick-ſilver, or in any other Fluid, will almoſt all ariſe from the *Vis Inertiæ* of the Parts of the Fluid.

For that Part of the Reſiſtence of any Medium which ariſes from Friction, Attrition, or Tenacity of the Particles of the Fluid, may be diminiſhed, by ſuppoſing the matter to be divided into ſmaller Particles, and thoſe alſo to be rendred more ſmooth and ſlippery. But that Part which ariſes from the *Vis Inertiæ* anſwers in Proportion to the Denſity of the Matter, and can neither be diminiſhed by dividing the Matter into ſmaller Particles, nor by any other Means, than by the Diminution of the Denſity it ſelf.

Whence it is, that *Denſity* of Fluid Mediums becomes very nearly *proportionable* to the *Reſiſtence.* For thoſe Liquors which differ inſenſibly as to Denſity, as Water, Spirit of Wine, Oil of Turpentine, warm Oil of Olives, and ſuch like, have very little difference alſo as to the Force of Reſiſtence. Water being 13 or 18 Times lighter, and conſequently rarer than Quick-ſilver, hath its Reſiſtence leſs than that of Mercury in the ſame Proportion, as he tried by the Experiment of Pendulums ſwimming in thoſe two Fluids. The common Air ſuch as we uſually breath in, is about 8 or 9 hundred Times lighter, and rarer than Water, and he found the Reſiſtence in Air to be leſs in that *Ratio*, by the ſame Kind of Trials. And in a thinner and rarer Air, the Reſiſtence muſt ſtill be leſs; till at laſt in the Thoughts of all, it will grow inſenſible. A Feather in the exhauſted Receiver deſcends with equal Celerity as a Stone or a Piece of Lead, tho' in the open Air it find a very great Reſiſtence to its Deſcent: And by all the Experiments he could make he found the Reſiſtence of all Fluid Mediums to depend only on their Denſity and a little on their Tenacity: But there muſt needs be another Sort of Reſiſtence, if the Pores of all Fluids were filled with another, yet more *Subtle Matter* or *Fluid.* Now if the Reſiſtence in the *Exhauſted Receiver* of the Air-Pump, ſhould be only a 100 Times leſs than in the common Air, it would be a Million of Times leſs than that of Quick-ſilver: But it is certainly much leſs than that, and much leſs yet in the Celeſtial Spaces or Regions at 2 or 300 Miles in height above our Earth. For the Honourable Mr. *Boyle* hath ſhewn that Air may be rarified in Glaſs-Veſſels to above 10000 Times its natural State, and the Celeſtial Regions muſt be much more empty of Air, than any Space which we can here evacuate by an Air-Pump: Becauſe ſince our Air is here compreſſed by the weight of the Incumbent Atmoſphere, and its Denſity proportionable to that compreſſing Power; it will follow by Calculation, that the Air, at 7 Miles above the Earth's Surface will be 4 Times as rare, as here; at the Diſtance of 14 Miles 16 Times as rare; and ſo on in the ſame *Ratio:* So that at the Diſtance of 210 Miles from the Earth, the Air will be 1000000000000000000 or 10 Millions of Millions of Millions of Times thinner or rarer than 'tis here.

We find that Heat conduces much towards the Fluidity of many Bodies, by diminiſhing their Tenacity; for it renders many Bodies (as all Metals and ſome Minerals) Fluid, which are not naturally ſo; and it increaſes the Fluidity of Tenacious Liquors, ſuch as Oil, Balſams, Honey, and by that Means diminiſhes the Power of their Reſiſtence. And yet it doth not much diminiſh the Reſiſtence of Water; which it muſt certainly do if any conſiderable Degree of the Reſiſtence of that Fluid aroſe from the *Attrition* or Tenacity of its Particles. And therefore we may fairly conclude that the Reſiſtence of Water ariſes chiefly from the *Vis Inertiæ* of its Matter. And conſequently, if the Celeſtial Regions or Spaces, were equally *denſe* with Water, they could not have a much leſs Reſiſtence than it: If they were as *denſe* as Quick ſilver, they would have a Reſiſtence near as great as that: And if they were perfectly and completely denſe, or full of Matter without any Pores or Vacuities at all interſperſed, they would have a much greater Reſiſtence than Quick-ſilver. *A Globe perfectly ſolid, in ſuch a Medium, would loſe above half of its Motion, before it could move 3 of its own Diameters in length.* And a Globe not perfectly ſolid, ſuch as are thoſe of the Planets, would be ſtopt much ſooner. Wherefore there is a Neceſſity of ſuppoſing that the Regions where the Planets and Comets move ſhould *be devoid of all matter:* Except perhaps ſome very thin and fine Vapours and Exhalations, or *Effluvia* which may ariſe from the Atmoſphere of the Earth of the Planets and Comets. That *Fictitious Subtile Matter* therefore with which ſome have filled the Heavens, is by no means uſeful for the Solution of the *Phænomena* of Nature; ſince the Motions of the Planets and Comets may be much better explained without by the Laws of Gravity; and *Gravity* it ſelf hath never yet been well accounted for by that *Subtile Matter.* In Reality, that *Subtle Matter* can only ſerve to obſtruct and diſturb the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, and if there were any ſuch thing would deſtroy and overthrow the Courſe and Order of Nature. And if you ſuppoſe it interſperſed alſo within the hidden Pores and *Meatus* of Bodies, it will do nothing there but ſtop and obſtruct the *Vibrating Motions* of the Particles of Matter, in which their *Heat* and all their Energy and Active Power conſiſts. And as it is of no uſe but to do Miſchief, ſo there are no good Reaſons at all to induce us to believe the Exiſtence of any ſuch thing as a *Materia Subtilis* in their Senſe.

RESISTANCE *of the Air* to the Motion of *Projects*. In Phil.Tranſ.N.186. There is the Meaſure of this given very largely and accurately by Dr. *Wallis:* He lays down at firſt this *Lemma. That the Reſiſtance of Bodies is proportional to their Celerity*; and then branches out into all the particular Varieties that can well be imagined, and at laſt computing different Mediums one with another, he concludes their different Reſiſtances to be as their Specifick Gravities, obſtructed from the Viſcidity of the Particles of ſome Fluids: And alſo that the Specifically Heavier Project once in motion (being equally ſwift with another that is lighter, *&c.*) will move through the ſame Medium more ſtrongly in proportion to its greater Intenſive or Specifick Gravity.

In the *Acta Eruditorum Lipſiæ* for *July* 1684, Mr. *G. G. Leibnitz* propoſes ſome New Demonſtrations about the Reſiſtances of *Solid Bodies*; which are very Geometrical and Curious.

And in the *Leipſick* Acts for *January* 1689. He reduces his Thoughts on this Subject into a Diſſertation. Entitled, A Diſcourſe concerning the Reſiſtance of *Mediums*, and the Motion of *Projects* in reſiſting Mediums.

As to the *Geometrical Conſiderations* of the Reſiſtance of Bodies of different Figures in one and the ſame Medium: Mr. *James Bernouli* in the *Acta Lipſiæ* for *May* 1693. gives theſe Rules.

1. If an *Iſoceles* Triangle be moved in the Fluid according to the Direction of a Line which is Normal to its Baſe; Firſt with the Vertex foremoſt; and then with its Baſe; the Reſiſtances will be of the Leggs, and as the Square of the Baſe, and as the Summ of the Leggs.

2. The Reſiſtance of a Square moved according to the Direction of its Side, and of its Diagonal, is as the Diagonal to the Side.

3. The Reſiſtance of a Circular Segment (leſs than a Semi-circle) carried in a Direction perpendicular to its Baſis, when it goes with the Baſe foremoſt, and when with its Vertex foremoſt (the ſame Direction and Celerity continuing, which is all along ſuppoſed) is as the Square of the Diameter, to the ſame leſs $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Square of the Baſe of the Segment.

> *Cor.* Hence the Reſiſtances of a Semi-circle when its Baſe, and when its Vertex goes foremoſt, are to one another in a Seſquialteral *Ratio*.

4. A Parabola moving in the Direction of its Axis, with its Baſis, and then its Vertex foremoſt, hath its Reſiſtances, as the Tangent to an Arch of a Circle whoſe Diameter is equal to the Parameter, and the Tangent equal to half the Baſis of the Parabola.

5. The Reſiſtances of an Hyperbola, or a Semi-Ellipſis; when the Baſe and when the Vertex goes foremoſt, may be thus computed: Let it be, as the Summ (or Difference) of the Tranſverſe Axis, and *Latus Rectum*; is to the Tranſverſe Axis : : So is the Square of the *Latus Rectum*, to the Square of the Diameter of a certain Circle, in which Circle apply a Tangent equal to half the Baſis of the Hyperbola or Ellipſis. Then ſay again, as the Summ and Difference of the Axis and Parameter, is to the Parameter; ſo is the aforeſaid Tangent to another Right-line. And further, as the Summ (or Difference) of the Axis, and Parameter, is to the Axis : : So is the circular Ark correſponding to the aforeſaid Tangent, to another Arch. This done, the Reſiſtances will be as the Tangent to the Summ (or Difference) of the Right-line thus found, and that Ark laſt mentioned.

6. In General, the Reſiſtances of any Figure whatſoever going now with its Baſe foremoſt, and then with its Vertex, are as the Figures of the Baſis to the Summ of all the Cubes of the *Elementa* of the Baſis divided by the Squares of the *Elementa* of the Curve-line.

All which Rules he thinks may be of Uſe in the Fabrick or Conſtruction of Ships, and in perfecting the Art of Navigation univerſally. As alſo for determining the Figures of the Bobs of Pendulums for Clocks.

RESPECTU *Computi Vice-Comitis habendo*: Is a Writ for the Reſpiting a Sheriff's Accounts, on juſt Occaſion delivered to the Treaſurer and the Barons of the Exchequer. *Regiſt. fol.* 139 *&* 179.

RESPIRATION. How ſuch Globules of the Blood as by uniting together in the Veins, from others too large for any Secretion, and are therefore neceſſarily afterwards broken on the Lungs by the Force of Reſpiration, Dr. *Keil* ſhews in his *Animal Secretion*, p. 24, *&c.* And to eſtimate the Force by which the Air is thruſt out of the Lungs in Exſpiration he took a thin Hog's Bladder which he could eaſily blow up with the Breath of one Exſpiration; and having moiſtened it, that it might neither reſiſt the Air in blowing up, nor the Weights which were laid upon it: He fix'd a ſmall Tube, whoſe Diameter was $\frac{1}{12}$ part of an Inch, to the Neck of the Bladder; and then filling the Bladder with Air, he put a Weight of 2 *lb.* 4 *z.* on the Top of it: And repeating the Experiment ſeveral Times he found that this Weight ſqueezed all the Air out of the Bladder, through the ſmall Tube in the Space of 25 Vibrations of a Pendulum, ſwinging Seconds, and by a Calculation which he there gives, he found the Force by which the Air is forced out of the Lungs at every Exſpiration to be equal to 100 *lb.* Weight: And therefore, *Action and Reaction being Equal*, the Preſſure of the Air upon the Lungs every Exſpiration muſt be equal to the Preſſure of 100 *lb.* Weight. That is, ſuppoſing the Gravity of the Air to be always the ſame, and the Diameter of the *Trachæa* the ſame alſo in every Exſpiration. But ſince we find by the Barometer, that there is 3 Inches difference between the greateſt and the leaſt Gravity of the Air, which is the Tenth-part of its greateſt Gravity; there muſt be likewiſe the Difference of 10 *lb.* Weight in its Preſſure upon the Lungs at one Time more than at another. He thinks no one can doubt but that this Preſſure of the Air on the Lungs in breathing, is ſufficient to break the Globules of the Blood, and to diſſolve all the Coheſions they might contract in their Circulation through the Veins and Arteries. And when the Blood is thus diſſolved and thrown out by the Heart into the *Aorta* ; 'tis evident that the Re-union of the Particles requires more or leſs Time, according to their ſeveral Attractive Powers, even though they all moved with the ſame *Velocity*, and in the ſame *Direction.*

But neither doth this happen, for a Fluid moves through a Cylinder or Conical Veſſel (ſuch as the Arteries are) with a greater Velocity at the Axis, than at the Sides. And again, the Blood is thruſt into the *Aorta*, by the whole Force of the Heart: And Fluids when they are preſſed, preſs *undequaque*; by which means the Arteries are dilated, and the Blood moves not only forwards, but likewiſe preſſes perpendicular on the Sides of the Arteries: And as the Sides of the Arteries (being Elaſtick) return, they preſs the Blood from them every way, which muſt produce an Inteſtine Motion, and ſo hinder the Attraction of the Particles; and by this frequent and ſtrong Coheſion of the Particles of the Blood againſt the Sides of the great Arteries, the Coheſions of the Particles, if any of them happen to unite, will be immediately diſſolved. Again, this Inteſtine Motion muſt greatly increaſe on the Account that many of the Particles of the Blood are Elaſtick: For by this Reſiſtance of the Sides of the Veſſels, they muſt neceſſarily hit one againſt another, and being Elaſtick, reflect from one another, and ſo increaſe the Inteſtine Motion of the Blood.

On this Inteſtine Motion of the Blood its *Heat* depends; which therefore is every where proportional to the *Impetus* of the Particles againſt the Sides of the Veſſels; ſuppoſing the Elaſticity of the Particles every-where the ſame. But the *Impetus* of the Particles againſt the Sides of the Veſſels decreaſes, as the Summ of the Cavities of the Veſſels increaſes: And conſequently where the Summ of the Cavities of the Veſſels is greateſt, there the Inteſtine Motion of the Blood is leaſt, and the Attractive Power of the Particles (*cæteris paribus*) is greateſt.

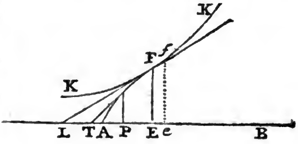
RESTITUTIO *in Integrum*, is a Writ of Reſtitution to put a Perſon into Re-poſſeſſion of ſuch Lands and Tenements, as whereof he had been wrongfullly diſſeized.

RETENTION, is a Faculty of the Human Mind, whereby in Order to a farther Progreſs in Knowledge it keeps or retains thoſe *Simple Ideas*, which it before received by *Senſation or Reflection*; and this is done two ways. Firſt by keeping the *Idea*, which is brought into the Mind, for ſome Time actually in *view*, which is called *Contemplation:* And Secondly, by *Reviving* again in our Minds thoſe *Ideas*, which after imprinting have diſappeared, or have been as it were laid out of ſight: And this we do, when we conceive Heat or Light, Yellow, or Sweet, the Object in which thoſe Qualities are, being removed: And this is called *Memory*; which is as it were the common Store-houſe of all our *Ideas*. And our *Ideas* being nothing but *Actual Perceptions* in the Mind, which ceaſe to be any thing, when there is no Perception of them; This *Laying up* of our *Ideas* in the Repoſitory of the Memory, ſignifies no more than this: That the Mind hath a Power in many Caſes, to revive Perceptions which it once had, with this Additional Perception annexed to them, *That it hath had them before.* And in this ſenſe it is, that our *Ideas* are ſaid to be in our Memory; when indeed they are actually no where: But only there is an Ability in the Mind, when it will to revive them again; and as it were paint them a-new on it ſelf.

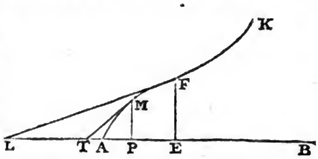
RETRAXIT; in the Law, (ſo called from being the Effectual Word in the Entry,) is where the Plaintiff or Defendant comes into Court, and declares he hath *with-drawn* his Suit, and will proceed no further; and this is a Bar of all other Actions of a like or inferior Nature. The Difference between a *Retraxit* and a *Non ſuit*, is that the former ſuppoſes the Plaintiff or Defendant to be actually preſent in Court; whereas a *Non-ſuit* is upon a Demand made, when he ſhould appear, and he makes default. A *Retraxit* alſo is a *Bar*, but not a *Non-ſuit*; for then he may commence a New Action of the like Nature.

RETROGRADATION of a Planet. See an Account of the Reaſon of this Phænomenon, under the word *Direct.* in Vol. II.

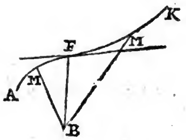
RETROGRESSION *of Curves*: The ſame with what is otherwiſe called contrary Flexion; and is thus: when a Curve-line AFK is partly Concave and partly Convex, in reſpect of the Right-line A B, or in reſpect of the determinate Point B; the Point F which ſeparates the Concave part of the Curve from the Convex, or which is the end of the one, and the beginning of the other, is called the *Point of contrary Flexion*, when the Curve is continu'd from F towards the ſame ſide as before. But when the Curve is continu'd backwards towards A, then F is call'd the *Point of Retrogreſſion.*



179. If we ſuppoſe the Ordinate P M to move from A towards B, and conſider the various Affections of the Fluxions thereof, as it moves along, it will be an eaſie matter to determine the Point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion.



In the firſt place, let A B be the Diamater of the Curve-line AMK; and let the Ordinate PM, EF be parallel between themſelves; and draw the Tangents MT, FL; then 'tis evident, that in Curves having a point of contrary Flexion, the Inter-



Intercepted Diameter encreaſes continually, and the Portion of the Diameter AT Intercepted between the Tangent MT, and A the beginning of the Abſciſſa increaſes alſo, till the point P arrive at E, and afterwards decreaſes again; and hence 'tis plain, that the Portion of the Sub-tangent AT becomes a *Maximum*, when the points P and M fall in E and F.

180. But when the Curve AMF is continu'd backwards from F towards A, then the Sub-tangent AT increaſes continually; but the intercepted Diameter increaſes only, until the point T arrive in L, or until the Ordinate PM co-incides with EF; and afterwards it decreaſes again.

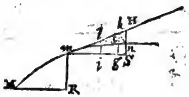
Hence to find a general Form which ſhall ſerve to Inveſtigate the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogreſſion.

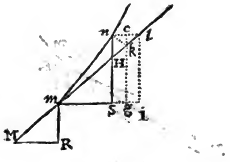
Suppoſe AE $= x$, EF $= y$; then is AL $= \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} - x$, and the Fluxion thereof $\frac{\dot{y}^2\dot{x} - y\ddot{y}\dot{x}}{\dot{y}^2} - \dot{x}$ muſt be $= 0$, and by Tranſpoſition, and Diviſion (by $\dot{x}$, ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$ an Invariable Quantity) $\frac{\dot{y}^2\dot{x} - y\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}^2\dot{x}}{\dot{y}^2} = 0$, and $\frac{-y\ddot{y}\dot{x}}{\dot{y}^2} = 0$, or *Infinity*; and multiplying by $\dot{y}^2$ and dividing by $-y$, we have $\ddot{y} = 0$, or *Infinity*: which for the future will ſerve for a General Form to find the points (F) of contrary Flexion and Retrogreſſion; for the Nature of the Curve AFK being given, if we find the Value of $\dot{y}$ in $\dot{x}$, and again find the Fluxion of that Value (ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$, to be Invariable) we ſhall have the Value of $\ddot{y}$ in $\dot{x}^2$, which being put equal to nothing or Infinity, will ſerve in either of theſe Suppoſitions, to find ſuch a Value of AE, that the Ordinate EF ſhall interſect the Curve AFK in F the point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion.

181. The point A the beginning of x may be ſo ſituated, that AL ſhall be $= x - \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ inſtead of $\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} - x$, and that AL or AE may be a *minimum* inſtead of being a *maximum*, but becauſe the conſequence is ſtill the ſame, and that this can create no difficulty, it ſhall be ſufficient to obſerve,

That AL can never be $= x + \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$; for when the point T falls on the other ſide of P in reſpect of the beginning of x, then the Value of $\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ will be Negative, and conſequently, the Value of $-\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ will be Poſitive, and therefore in ſuch a Caſe AE + EL is $= x - \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$.

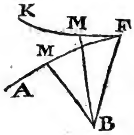
182. The point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion may be found otherwiſe, in this manner:



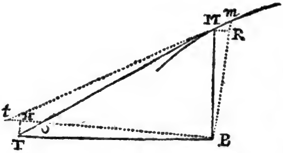


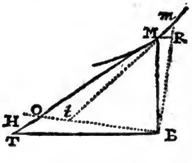
It is evident that if $\dot{x}$ be ſuppoſed invariable, and that the Ordinate y be a flowing Quantity, then S n is leſs than SH or R m, when the Curve is Concave towards the Axis: and S n is greater than SH or R m, when the Curve is Convex towards the Axis. Whence it follows, that the Value of H n or $\ddot{y}$ from being Poſitive becomes Negative in F, the point of Inflexion or Retrogreſſion; that is $\ddot{y}$ is $= 0$, or *Infinity*.

183. And if the Curve AFK reſpect a ſingle point B, then draw the Ordinates BM, BF, BM, all concurring in the given point B. Then if you draw any Ordinate as BM, and the Tangent MT inter-



interſecting BT perpendicular to BM in T, and if the point *m* be taken infinitely near to M, and the Ordinate BM, B*t* a perpendicular thereto, and the Tangent *mt* be drawn; 'tis evident (if we ſuppoſe the Ordinate BM to increaſe as it comes to B*m*) that in F the concave part of the Curve, *Bt* ſurpaſſes BO, (*o* being the point where MT interſects B*t*) and in the part of the Curve which is Convex towards B, B*t* is leſs than BO; whence 'tis manifeſt that in F the point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion, the Value of O*t* paſſes from being Poſitive to be Negative.

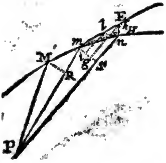


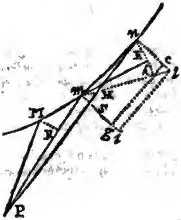


184. Theſe things being premis'd: If on the Center B, and with the Radii BT, BM, the little Arches TH, MR be deſcrib'd; then the Triangles MR*m*, MBT and THO are ſimilar, and the little Sectors BMR, BTH are alſo ſimilar; whence (ſuppoſing EM $= y$, MR $= \dot{x}$, RM $= \dot{y}$,) *m*R $(\dot{y})$: RM $(\dot{x})$ :: BM (y) : BT $= \frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ :: MR $(\dot{x})$: TH $= \frac{\dot{x}^2}{\dot{y}}$ :: TH $\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}\right)$: HO $= \frac{\dot{x}^3}{\dot{y}^2}$.

And if we take the Fluxion of BT $\left(\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}\right)$ ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$ to be an Invariable Quantity, then is B*t* — BT $=$ H*t* $= \frac{\dot{y}^2\dot{x} - y\dot{x}\ddot{y}}{\dot{y}^2}$ and OH $+$ H*t* $= \frac{\dot{x}^3 + \dot{y}^2\dot{x} - y\dot{x}\ddot{y}}{\dot{y}^2}$. Now becauſe in the point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion, O*t* is either $= 0$, or *Infinity*, therefore in the ſaid point $\frac{\dot{x}^3 + \dot{y}^2\dot{x} - y\dot{x}\ddot{y}}{\dot{y}^2}$ is $= 0$, or *Infinity*, and multiplying by $\dot{y}^2$, and dividing by $\dot{x}$, we have $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - y\ddot{y} = 0$, or *Infinity*; whence if the Nature of the Curve A FK be given, then the Value of $\dot{y}$ may be found in $\dot{x}$, and the Value of $\ddot{y}$ in $\dot{x}^2$; and if the ſaid Values be ſubſtituted in the general Form, there will remain one unknown Quantity $(\dot{x})$ and the Equation thus cleared, will ſerve to find ſuch a Value of BF, that ſetting one foot of your Compaſſes in B, and with the other, at the diſtance BF, deſcribing a Circle, it will cut the Curve in F, the Point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion; which was required to be done.

185. And to determine the ſaid points another way, it muſt be obſerv'd, that in the Concave Part, the Angle P *m* E, is greater than the Angle P *m n*, and contrarily, in the Convex Part, the Angle P *m* E is leſs than P *m n*, and conſequently that the Angle P *m* E — P *m n* $=$ E *m n*, or the Arch E *n*, from being Poſitive becomes Negative in F the point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion. And taking $\dot{x}$ for an invariable Quantity,





tity, the right angled Triangles H *m* S, H *n* *k* are ſimilar; therefore *Hm* ($=\dot{z}$) : *m* S ($\dot{x}$) :: H *n* ($-\ddot{y}$) : *n k* $=\frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y}}{\dot{z}}$; and here it muſt be obſerved, that H *n* is Negative, becauſe while B *m* (y) Increaſes, *m* R ($\dot{y}$) Decreaſes. Now becauſe the Sectors P *m* S, *m* E *k* are ſimilar, it is B *m* (y) : *m* S ($\dot{x}$) :: *m* E ($\dot{z}$) : E *k* $=\frac{\dot{x}z}{y}$; and therefore E *k* + *k n* is $=\frac{\dot{x}\dot{z}^2 - y\dot{x}\ddot{y}}{y\dot{z}}$ and multiplying by $y\dot{z}$, and dividing by $\dot{x}$, we ſhall have $\dot{z}^2 - y\ddot{y}$, or (ſubſtituting $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2$ for $\dot{z}^2$) becauſe of the right angled Triangle *m* S *n*, $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - y\ddot{y}$, which paſſes from being Poſitive to be Negative, in the point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion.

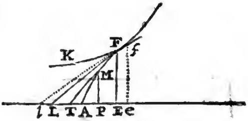
And if we ſuppoſe y to be Infinite, then the Terms $\dot{x}^2$, and $\dot{y}^2$ vaniſh, and are equal to nothing in reſpect of $y\ddot{y}$, and conſequently the form $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - y\ddot{y} = 0$, or *Infinity*, will become $-y\ddot{y} = 0$, or *Infinity*, that is to ſay, dividing by $-y$, $\ddot{y} = 0$, or *Infinity*; which is the form of the firſt caſe; and this ought to be ſo, becauſe the Ordinates BM, BF, BM are then parallel to one another.

Conſectary 1.

186. When $\ddot{y} = 0$, then 'tis evident that the Fluxion of AL is nothing in reſpect of x the Fluxion of AE; and that the two Tangents F L, *f* L being infinitely near each other, ought to make but one ſtreight Line *f* F L.

Conſectary 2.

And when $\ddot{y}$ = Infinity, then the Fluxion of A L ought to be infinitely great in compariſon of that of A E, or which is the ſame thing, the Fluxion of A E (or $\dot{x}$) is infinitely little in reſpect of that of A L; and conſequently we may draw two Tangents FL, F*l*, to the ſame point F, comprehending the infinitely little Angle L F *f*.



Conſectary 3.

In like manner, when $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - y\ddot{y} = 0$, 'tis evident that, *o t* ought to be equal to nothing in reſpect of M R; and conſequently, that the two Tangents M T, *m t*, infinitely near each other, muſt Co-incide, when the point M is the ſame with the point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion.

Conſectary 4.

And when $\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - y\ddot{y} =$ *Infinity*, then *o t* is infinite in reſpect of M R, or which is the ſame thing, M R is infinitely little in compariſon of *o t*, and conſequently the Points M and *m* muſt Co-incide; that is when the Point M is the Point of Inflexion or Retrogreſſion, we may draw two Tangents through M, comprehending an Angle infinitely little.

Conſectary 5.

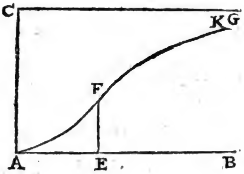
Hence it is evident alſo, that the Line which touches the Curve in the Point of contrary Flexion or Retrogreſſion, being prolonged, touches and cuts the Curve A F K in one and the ſame Point,

Prop. 1.

If the Curve-line A F K *be given, and its Diameter* A B; *and if the Relation of the Abſciſſa* A E (x) *to the Ordinate* E F (y) *be expreſs'd by this Equation* $axx = xxy + aay$; *'tis requir'd to find the Value of* A E, *ſo that the correſponding Ordinate* E F *ſhall interſect the Curve* A F K *in the Point of contrary Flexion* F.

187. The Equation Curve is $y = \frac{xx}{xx + aa}$ and $\dot{y} = \frac{2a^2x\dot{x}}{\overline{xx + aa}|^2}$; and taking the Fluxion of this

Quantity, and ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$ invariable, and putting the ſaid Second Fluxion equal to nothing; we have $\dfrac{2a^3\dot{x}^2\times\overline{xx+aa}^2 - 8a^3x^2\dot{x}^2\times\overline{xx+aa}}{\overline{xx+aa}^4}=0$, and multiplying by $\overline{xx+aa}^4$, and dividing by $2a^3\dot{x}^2\times\overline{xx+aa}$, we have $xx+aa-4xx=0$. And $3xx=aa$, that is x (AE) $=a\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$.



If we ſubſtitute $\frac{1}{3}aa$ in place of xx in the Equation of the Curve $y=\dfrac{axx}{xx+aa}$, then $y=\dfrac{\frac{1}{3}a^3}{\frac{4}{3}aa}=\frac{1}{4}a=$ EF; ſo that we may determine the Point of Inflexion F, without ſuppoſing the Curve AFK to be deſcrib'd.

If AC be drawn parallel to the Ordinate EF, and equal to the given Line a, and if CG be drawn parallel to AB, it will be an Aſſymptote to the Curve AFK. For if we ſuppoſe x to be infinite, then the Equation of the Curve $y=\dfrac{axx}{xx+aa}$ will become $y=\dfrac{axx}{xx}=a$, ſo that the Ordinate of the Curve EF cannot be $=a$ $=$ AC, before the Abſciſſa AE be infinite.

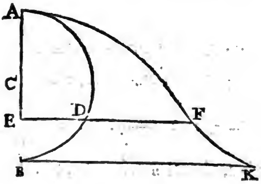
Corollary.

188. If the Equation of the Curve be $y-a=\overline{x-a}^{\frac{3}{5}}$ then $\dot{y}=\frac{3}{5}\,\overline{x-a}|^{-\frac{2}{5}}\times\dot{x}$, and $\ddot{y}=$ (ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$ invariable) $-\dfrac{6}{25}\,\overline{x-a}|^{-\frac{7}{5}}\,\dot{x}^2=\dfrac{-6\dot{x}^2}{25\sqrt[5]{\overline{x-a}^7}}=0$. Then $-6\dot{x}^2$ is $=0$; which becauſe it makes nothing for the Reſolution of the Queſtion, therefore I put $\dfrac{-6\dot{x}^2}{25\sqrt[5]{\overline{x-a}^7}}=$ *Infinity*; whence the Denominator $25\sqrt[5]{\overline{x-a}^7}$ is $=0$, and conſequently, the unknown Quantity x (AE) is $=a$.

Prop. 2.

If AFK *be a protracted Semi-cycloid whoſe Baſe* BK *is longer than the Semi-circumference of the generating Circle* ADB, *whoſe Centre is* C; *'tis requir'd to find the Point* E *in the Diameter* AB, *ſo that the Ordinate* EF *ſhall cut the Semi-cycloid in* F *the Point of contrary Flexion.*

189. Suppoſe the known Quantities ADB $=a$, BK $=b$, AB $=2r$, and the unknown Quantities AE $=x$, ED $=z$, the Arch AD $=u$; and EF $=y$; then by the Property of the Cycloid $y=z+\dfrac{bu}{a}$, and conſequently $\dot{y}=\dot{z}+\dfrac{b\dot{u}}{a}$; but by the Property of the Circle $z=\sqrt{2rx-xx}$ and conſequently, $\dot{z}=\frac{1}{2}\times\overline{2rx-xx}|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\times 2r\dot{x}-2x\dot{x}=\dfrac{r\dot{x}-x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx-xx}}$ and $\dot{u}=\sqrt{\dot{x}^2+\dot{z}^2}=\dfrac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx-xx}}$, therefore ſubſtituting for $\dot{z}$ and $\dot{y}$ their reſpective Values, we have $\dot{y}=\dfrac{ar\dot{x}-ax\dot{x}}{a\sqrt{2rx-xx}}+\dfrac{br\dot{x}}{a\sqrt{2rx-xx}}=\dfrac{ar\dot{x}-ax\dot{x}+br\dot{x}}{a\sqrt{2rx-xx}}$ and the Fluxion thereof (ſupppoſing $\dot{x}$ invariable) is, $\ddot{y}=\dfrac{\overline{br-arr-br^2}\times\dot{x}^2}{\overline{2rx-xx}\times\sqrt{2rx-xx}}=0$, whence $\overline{brx-arr-br^2}\times\dot{x}^2$ is $=0$, and dividing by $\dot{x}^2\times r$, we have $bx-ar-br=0$, and by Tranſpoſition $bx=$



$bx = ar + br$, and $x = r + \frac{ar}{b}$, and conſequently $CE = \frac{ar}{b}$.

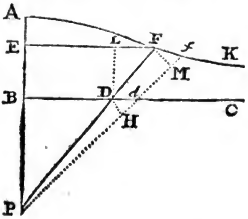
Hence 'tis manifeſt, that to have a Point of contrary Flexion F, *b muſt be greater than a; for if b, be leſs than a, then* CE *would exceed* CB.

Prop. 3.

Let it be requir'd to find F *the Point of contrary Flexion in* Nichomedes's *Conchoid* A F K.

190. Let B C be the Aſſymptote, and P the Pole of the Conchoid; then the Property of the Conchoid is, that if you draw ſtraight Lines from the Pole P to the Curve A F K, as P F, P A, then the Segments between the Aſſymptote and the Curve *v. g.* A B, D F are always equal to a given Line *a*,

Draw P A perpendicular, and F E parallel to B C, and ſuppoſe the known Quantities $AB = FD = a$; $BP = b$; and the unknown Quantities $BE = x$, $EF = y$, and draw D L parallel to B A, then becauſe the Triangles D L F, P E F, are ſimilar; it is $DL (x) : LF (\sqrt{aa-xx}) :: PE (b+x) : FE = y = \frac{\overline{b+x}\sqrt{aa-xx}}{x}$



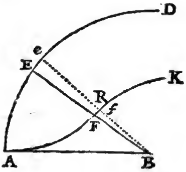
and conſequently $\dot{y} = \frac{x^3\dot{x} + aab\dot{x}}{xx\sqrt{aa-xx}}$. And $\ddot{y} = \frac{\overline{2a^4b - aax^3 - 3aabxxx\dot{x}^2}}{\overline{aax^3 - x^5} \times \sqrt{aa-xx}} = 0$, whence by Reduction there will ariſe $x^3 + 3bxx - 2aab = 0$, and one of the Values of the Root x will be $= PF$, which was requir'd.

If a be $= b$, the preceeding Equation will be changed into this other, $x^3 + 3axx - 2a^3 = 0$, which being divided by $x + a$ the Quotient is $xx + 2ax - 2a^2 = 0$, and conſequently x is $= -a + \sqrt{3aa}$.

Prop. 4.

Let AED *be an Arch of a Circle, and* B *its Center, and let the Property of the Curve-line* AFK *be ſuch, that drawing any Ray* BFE *at pleaſure, the Square of* FE *be equal to the Rectangle comprehended under the Arch* AE *and a given Right-line a. 'Tis requir'd to find the Point* (F) *of contrary Flexion.*

191. Suppoſe the Arch $AE = z$, the Radius $BA = r$, and the Ordinate $BF = y$; then by the Property of the Curve $az = rr - 2ry + yy$, and



conſequently $\dot{z} = \frac{2y\dot{y} - 2r\dot{y}}{a} = Ee$; and becauſe the Sectors B E *e*, B F R are ſimilar, it is $BE (r) : BF (y) :: Ee \left(\frac{2y\dot{y} - 2r\dot{y}}{a}\right) : FR = \dot{x} = \frac{2yy\dot{y} - 2ry\dot{y}}{ar}$ and the Fluxion thereof (ſuppoſing $\dot{x}$ invariable) is $4y\dot{y}^2 - 2a\dot{y}^2 + 2yy\ddot{y} - 2ay\ddot{y} = 0$. And conſequently $y\ddot{y} = \frac{a\dot{y}^2 - 2y\dot{y}^2}{y-a}$. Now if we ſubſtitute theſe Values of $\dot{x}^2$ and $y\ddot{y}$ in the general Theorem $y\ddot{y} = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2$, there will ariſe this Equation $\frac{r\dot{y}^2 - 2y\dot{y}^2}{y-a} = \frac{4y^4\dot{y}^2 - 8ry^3\dot{y}^2 + 4rryy\dot{y}^2 + rraa\dot{y}^2}{aarr}$ which by Reduction, is $4y^5 - 12ry^4 + 12rry^3 - 4r^3yy + 3rraay - 2r^3aa = 0$. And one of the Values of the Root y will be $= BF$ requir'd.

Scholium 1.

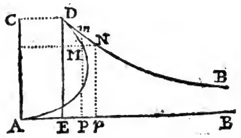
That the Curve A F K, *which we may call a* Parabolical Spiral, *has a Point of contrary Flexion, may eaſily appear.*

For the Circumference A E D not differing ſenſibly near A, from the Tangent in A, its plain from the Nature of the Parabola, that the Curve muſt be concave towards that Tangent, and that afterwards the Curvature of the Circumference about its Centre becoming more and more ſenſible, the ſaid Curve muſt be concave towards the ſaid Centre B.

Scholium 2.

The Points of Retrogreſſion of Curves may be found by help of firſt Fluxions in this manner,

192. If the Curve AMDB be ſuch that the Ordinates PM m interſect the ſame in two Points M and m, then that Curve muſt have a Point of Retrogreſſion, *viz.* the Point D; and to determine the ſame it muſt be obſerv'd that if (the Abſciſſa) x be ſuppoſed invariable, then the Fluxion of the Ordinate (when it is greateſt) which paſſes thro' the Point of Retrogreſſion D, is equal to nothing; whence we may find the Value of A E the Abſciſſa correſponding to the ſame.



RETURNS *of a Trench* in Fortification, are the Turnings and Windings which runs from the Lines of the Trench, and are, as near as can be, parallel to the Place attacked, to avoid being enfiladed.

REVE alias *Gereve*, ſignifies with us the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Mannor, eſpecially in the Weſtern Parts of *England*: Hence *Sire-Reve* or *Sheriff.*

REVEILLE. For the Drum to *beat the Reveille* in any Army, is to give notice that 'tis Day-break, and that the Soldiers ſhould riſe, and the Centries forbear *challenging*.

REVERSIONS, or *Eſtates in Reverſion.* In the little Book of Tables for Renewing and Purchaſing College and Church-Leaſes, Printed at *Cambridge* 1700, and recommended by Sir *Iſ. Newton.*

There is alſo ſhew'd the Conſtruction and Uſe of the following Table of *Reverſions*, which is calculated for ſeveral Rates of Intereſt. The Table ſhew's the *Decreaſe* of 1 *l.* yearly, according to the ſaid ſeveral Rates; or which is the ſame thing, it ſhews you what one Pound due at the End of any Number of Years to come (not exceeding 40, which is the longeſt Term ſuch Lands can be leaſed for) is now worth in Ready Money at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12 *per Cent. per Ann.*

And firſt, *What is* 1 *l. due a Year hence, worth in Ready Money now?*

The Rule is this: Let 100 *l.* with the Intereſt of a Year added to it, be the firſt Term in the Rule of Three; 100 *l.* the Second, and 1 *l.* the Third. (For as 100 *l.* with its Intereſt going on to the End of the Year, is to a bare 100 *l.* then due :: So muſt 1 *l.* with its growing Intereſt, be to the Decreaſe of 1 *l.* at the Years End. (Then at 6 *l.* and 10 *l. per Cent.* the Work will ſtand thus.

As 106. 100 :: 1. .94339 or 18*s.* 10*d.* ¼.
110. 100 :: 1. .90909 or 18*s.* 2 *d.*

From whence it appears that 1 *l.* in a Years Time at 6 *l. per Cent.* decreaſes to 18 *s.* 10 *d.* ¼ and at 10 *l. per Cent.* to 18 *s.* 2 *d.* So that 18 *s.* 10 *d.* ¼ Ready Money is worth 20 *s.* to be paid a Year hence at 6 *l. per Cent.* and 18 *s.* 2 *d.* Ready Money is worth 20 *s.* to be paid a Year hence at 10 *l. per Cent.* And reckoning thus by a continual Geometrical Proportion decreaſing, it comes to paſs that 20 *s.* to be paid 21 Years, hence, is worth but 5 *s.* 10 *d.* ¼ Ready Money. That is, 5 *s.* 10 *d.* ¼ paid now, will in 21 Years at 6 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* compl. Intereſt increaſe to juſt 20 *s.* But at 10 *l. per Cent.* 20 *s.* in 21 Years decreaſes to 2 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼. So that at the Rate of Intereſt 2 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼ to be paid now, will amount to 20 *s.* in 21 Years Time.

In order therefore to renew a Leaſe of 21 Years that hath but one Year lapſed, at the Rate of 10 *l. per Cent.* I look into the Table of Reverſions below, and under the Rate of Intereſt mentioned, and right againſt 21 Years in the common Angle of meeting, I have 2 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼, which is the Fine to be paid to renew one Year lapſed in the ſaid Leaſe, and ſuppoſing the Rent to be 1 *l. per* Ann. for it is 21 Years e're the Leaſe is compleated; in which Time the Fine of 2 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼. will amount to 20 *s.* and therefore by paying that Fine, the Leaſe may fairly be made up again.

Suppoſe again there be two Years lapſed in ſuch a Leaſe, allowing the ſame Rate of Intereſt. Looking into the following Table of Reverſions I find 20 *s.* to be paid 20 Years hence, is now worth in Ready Money 2 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼, add this Summ to the former of 2 *s.* 8 *d.* ¼, and their Summ which is 5 *s.* 8 *d.* is the Fine to be paid to make the Leaſe to 21 Years again, ſuppoſing the Rent to be 1 *l.*

Suppoſe an Eſtate in Fee-Simple, whoſe real Value is 100 *l.* But that it is *Mortgaged*, or *Leaſed* out for 20 Years: What is the Reverſion of it worth now, at 6 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt?

By the Table of Reverſions I find 1 *l.* to be paid 20 Years hence, is worth but 6 *s.* 2 *d.* ¼, and multiplying that by 100, I find,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
100 times 6 *s.* is	30	00	0
100 times 2 *d.* or 200 *d.* makes		16	0
And 100 times ¼, or 300 *q.* makes		6	3
Summ	31	2	11

Wherefore 31 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.* is the true preſent Value of 100 *l.* to be paid 20 Years hence.

How to value the Reverſion of any Leaſe or Annuity: See in the *Renewing of Leaſes.*

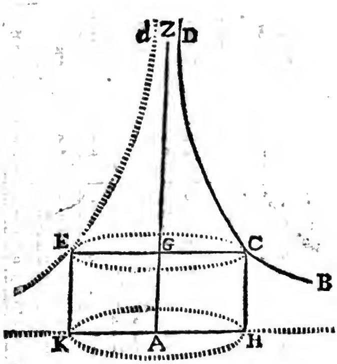
A Table of Reverſions ſhewing what 1 *l.* due any Number of Years hence, under 41 is worth in ready Money at 5. 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12 *l.* *per Cent.*

Years.	*5 per cent.*			*6 per cent.*			*7 per cent.*			*8 per cent.*			*10 p. cent.*			*12 p. cent.*		
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
1	19	0	2	18	10	1	18	8	0	18	6	0	18	2	0	17	10	1
2	18	1	2	17	9	1	17	5	2	17	1	3	16	6	1	15	11	1
3	17	3	1	16	9	2	16	3	3	15	10	1	15	0	0	14	3	0
4	16	5	1	15	10	0	15	3	0	14	8	1	13	8	0	12	8	2
5	15	8	0	14	11	1	14	3	1	13	7	1	12	5	0	11	4	0
6	14	11	0	14	1	0	13	4	0	12	7	0	11	3	2	10	1	3
7	14	2	2	13	3	2	12	5	1	11	8	0	10	3	0	9	0	3
8	13	6	1	12	6	2	11	7	2	10	9	2	9	4	0	8	1	0
9	12	10	2	11	10	0	10	10	2	10	0	0	8	5	3	7	2	2
10	12	3	1	11	2	0	10	2	0	9	3	0	7	8	2	6	5	0
11	11	8	0	10	6	1	9	6	0	8	6	3	7	0	0	5	9	0
12	11	1	2	9	11	1	8	10	2	7	11	1	6	4	2	5	1	2
13	10	7	1	9	4	2	8	3	2	7	4	0	5	9	2	4	7	0
14	10	1	0	8	10	0	7	9	0	6	9	2	5	3	0	4	1	0
15	9	7	2	8	4	0	7	3	0	6	3	2	4	9	1	3	7	3
16	9	2	0	7	10	2	6	9	1	5	10	0	4	4	1	3	3	0
17	8	8	2	7	5	0	6	4	0	5	4	3	3	11	1	2	11	0
18	8	4	0	7	0	0	5	11	0	5	0	0	3	7	0	2	7	0
19	7	11	0	6	7	0	5	6	1	4	7	1	3	3	0	2	4	1
20	7	6	1	6	2	3	5	2	0	4	3	2	2	11	2	2	1	0
21	7	2	0	5	10	2	4	10	0	3	11	3	2	8	2	1	10	0
22	6	10	0	5	6	2	4	6	0	3	8	0	2	5	2	1	8	0
23	6	6	0	5	3	0	4	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	5	2
24	6	2	1	4	11	1	3	11	1	3	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	3
25	5	10	3	4	8	0	3	8	1	2	11	0	1	10	0	1	2	0
26	5	7	1	4	4	3	3	5	1	2	8	1	1	8	0	1	0	2
27	5	4	1	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	6	0	1	6	1		11	0
28	5	1	0	3	10	3	3	0	0	2	3	3	1	4	2		10	0
29	4	10	1	3	8	1	2	9	2	2	1	3	1	3	0		9	0
30	4	7	2	3	6	1	2	7	2	1	11	3	1	1	3		8	0
31	4	5	1	3	3	1	2	5	1	1	10	0	1	1	0		7	0
32	4	2	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	1	8	1		11	1		6	1
33	4	0	0	2	10	1	2	1	2	1	6	3		10	1		5	2
34	3	9	2	2	8	3	2	0	0	1	5	1		9	1		5	1
35	3	7	2	2	6	2	1	10	2	1	4	0		8	2		4	2
36	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	9	0	1	3	0		7	3		4	0
37	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	7	2	1	2	0		7	0		3	1
38	3	1	2	2	2	0	1	6	2	1	1	0		6	1		3	0
39	2	11	3	2	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0		5	3		3	0
40	2	10	0	1	11	0	1	4	0	0	11	0		5	1		2	2

REVERSION *of Series* in Algebra, is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm, being given; or the Sine from its Ark: The Ordinate of an Elleplis, from an Area given to be cut off from any Point in the Axis.

REVOLUTION: In Geometry the Motion of any Figure quite round a fixt Line (which is called therefore its Axis) is called the *Revolution* of that Figure; and the Figure ſo moving is ſaid to *Revolve*. Thus a Right-angled Triangle revolving round one of its Legs, as an Axis, generates by that Revolution a Cone. And to inſtance in a Caſe very wonderful; the Body called by *Torricellius Hyperbolicum Acutum*, tho'its ſelf (as he demonſtrates) be *Finite*; is yet formed by the *Revolution* of an *Infinite* Area: As in the Figure annexed.

Let A be the Centre of the Apollonian common Hyperbola DCB. A Z one of the Aſſymptotes, GC an Ordinate equal to the *Abſciſſa* G A. Compleat the Square GH. And ſuppoſing Z to be at an Infinite Diſtance, imagine the Space DCHAZ to *Revolve* about the Aſſymptote ZA, generating thereby the Body DCHAKE*d*, called the *Hyperbolicum Acutum*: *I ſay the Conick Body* dEGCD *is Finite and exactly Equal to the Cylinder* EKHC: *But yet the Aſſymptotick Space* GCD, *which its Revolution generates, is Infinite.*



For let a Unit, or 1. repreſent the Ordinate GC or GA. Then will the *Fluent* of the Space ZGC be $\frac{x^0}{0} = \frac{1}{0} =$ Infinite: And the *Fluent* of the Body *d*EGC is $x^{*} \frac{}{xx} = xyy =$ to the Cylinder EH.

RHANDIR in the Diviſion of the Country of *Wales* before the Conqueſt; what they called a *Cantref* contained an hundred Towns, under which were ſo many *Commots*: Each Commot had 12 *Mannors* or *Circuits*, and two *Townſhips*: There were 4 *Townſhips* to every *Mannor*; and every *Townſhip* comprehended 4 *Gavels*: And every *Gavel* had 4 *Rhandirs*, and in every *Rhandir* were 4 Tenements. *Taylor's Hiſt. of Gavel Kind*, p. 69.

RIAL, A Piece of Gold current, for ten Shillings: In 1 *H.* 6. by Indenture of the Mint, a Pound-weight of Gold of the old Standard, was coined into 45 Rials going for 10 Shillings a piece, or a proportionable Number of half Rials going at five Shilling apiece: Or,

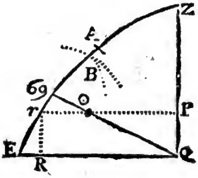
RIALS *Farthings*? which went at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* In 1 *H.* 8. The Golden Rial was ordered to go at 11 *s.* 3 *d.* In 2 *Eliz.* Golden Rials were coined at 15 *s.* a piece, when a Pound-weight of old Standard Gold was to be coined into 48 Rials. In 3 *Jac.* 1. The *Roſe Rials* of Gold were coined at 30 *s.* a piece, and the *Spurr-Rials* at 15 Shillings.

RIBBING *Nails* are ſuch as are uſed to faſten the Ribbing, or to keep the Ribs of a Ship in their Place.

RIDING *Clerk*, one of the ſix Clerks in Chancery, who in his Turn, for one Year, keeps the Controllment-Books of all Grants that paſs the Great Seal that Year. *Cowel.*

RIGHT *Aſcenſion of the Sun.* To find this by the Projection of Part of the Analemma readily; having given either his *Place*, or Declination.

In the Quadrant E Q Z, draw *r p* repreſenting the Parallel of the Sun's Declination; which (having taken E ♋; from the Chords = 23° 30′, and ſo draw *n* EQ) will find ⊙ for the Sun's place; or having the Point of ⊙ firſt, if through it you draw the Parallel *rp*, you will have E *r*, the Sun's preſent Declination. This done, ⊙ *p* will be the Sine of the Sun's right Aſcenſion to the Radius *rp*



Wherefore (by the Sector) ſay as *r p*, to ⊙ *p* : : EQ to a 4th Term; which will be the true Sine of the Sun's right Aſcenſion: But you may find it in the Diagram thus. Set *rp* from Q to R, on which Point R as a Centre, and with ⊙ *p* as a Radius, ſweep an Ark as B: Then a Ruler laid from Q, juſt to touch the Convexity of that Ark B, will find the Point A in the Limb. Then will E A, meaſured on the Chords be the Degrees of right Aſcenſion of the Sun, from the next Equinoctial Point.

Here follow Tables of the Sun's Right Aſcenſion, Declination, and Place in the Ecliptick, which I had from Mr. *James Hodgſon*, the Worthy Maſter of the Queen's Mathematical School in *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*; Together with Tables of the Right Aſcenſion, Declination, Longitude and Latitude of above Fifty of the principal fixed Stars: Moſt of the Firſt and Second, and ſome few of the Third Magnitude. All which Tables are fitted for the Enſuing Year 1710, and will ſerve without any ſenſible Errour for about Twenty Years to come. Their Uſe is ſo eaſie that it needs no Deſcription; and their Benefit and Advantage is ſo Univerſally and ſo previouſly neceſſary in all Aſtronomical Calculations, that they muſt have a Place in a Collection of this Nature.

A *Table* of the *Sun's* Right Aſcenſion in Hours and Minutes for the Year, 1709.

Days	*January.*		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*June.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	19	36	21	44	23	29	1	22	3	16	5	21	1
2	19	40	21	48	23	33	1	25	3	20	5	25	2
3	19	44	21	52	23	36	1	29	3	24	5	29	3
4	19	49	21	56	23	40	1	33	3	27	5	33	4
5	19	53	22	00	23	44	1	37	3	31	5	37	5
6	19	57	22	4	23	48	1	40	3	35	5	42	6
7	20	1	22	7	23	51	1	44	3	39	5	46	7
8	20	5	22	11	23	54	1	48	3	43	5	50	8
9	20	9	22	15	23	58	1	51	3	47	5	54	9
10	20	14	22	18	0	2	1	55	3	51	5	58	10
11	20	18	22	22	0	5	1	59	3	55	6	3	11
12	20	22	22	26	0	00	2	2	3	59	6	7	12
13	20	27	22	30	0	13	2	6	4	3	6	11	13
14	20	31	22	34	0	16	2	10	4	7	6	15	14
15	20	35	22	38	0	20	2	14	4	11	6	19	15
16	20	39	22	41	0	24	2	17	4	15	6	23	16
17	20	44	22	45	0	27	2	21	4	19	6	28	17
18	20	48	22	49	0	31	2	25	4	23	6	32	18
19	20	52	22	53	0	34	2	30	4	28	6	36	19
20	20	56	22	56	0	38	2	33	4	32	6	40	20
21	21	00	23	00	0	42	2	36	4	36	6	44	21
22	21	4	23	4	0	45	2	40	4	40	6	48	22
23	21	8	23	8	0	49	2	44	4	44	6	52	23
24	21	12	23	11	0	53	2	48	4	48	6	55	24
25	21	16	23	15	0	55	2	52	4	53	7	00	25
26	21	20	23	10	1	00	2	56	4	56	7	5	26
27	21	24	23	22	1	3	2	59	5	00	7	9	27
28	21	28	23	25	1	7	3	3	5	4	7	13	28
29	21	32			1	11	3	7	5	9	7	17	29
30	21	35			1	15	3	11	5	13	7	21	30
31	21	40			1	18							31

Days	*July.*		*Auguſt.*		*September.*		*October.*		*ovember.*		*December.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	7	25	9	27	11	21	13	10	15	10	17	18	1
2	7	29	9	31	11	24	13	13	15	14	17	22	2
3	7	33	9	35	11	28	13	17	15	18	17	26	3
4	7	38	9	38	11	32	13	21	15	22	17	31	4
5	7	42	9	42	11	35	13	25	15	26	17	35	5
6	7	46	9	46	11	39	13	28	15	30	17	40	6
7	7	49	9	50	11	42	13	32	15	34	17	44	7
8	7	54	9	54	11	46	13	36	15	38	17	49	8
9	7	58	9	57	11	50	13	40	15	43	17	53	9
10	8	1	10	1	11	53	13	43	15	47	17	58	10
11	8	6	10	4	11	57	13	46	15	51	18	2	11
12	8	10	10	8	12	1	13	51	15	55	18	7	12
13	8	14	10	11	12	4	13	54	16	00	18	11	13
14	8	18	10	15	12	8	13	58	16	4	18	16	14
15	8	21	10	19	12	12	14	1	16	8	18	20	15
16	8	25	10	22	12	15	14	6	16	13	18	24	16
17	8	29	10	26	12	19	14	9	16	17	18	29	17
18	8	33	10	30	12	22	14	13	16	21	18	33	18
19	8	37	10	33	12	26	14	17	16	25	18	38	19
20	8	41	10	37	12	29	14	22	16	30	18	42	20
21	8	45	10	41	12	32	14	26	16	34	18	46	21
22	8	49	10	44	12	36	14	30	16	39	18	51	22
23	8	53	10	47	12	40	14	34	16	43	18	55	23
24	8	56	10	51	12	43	14	38	15	47	19	00	24
25	9	00	10	55	12	47	14	42	16	52	19	4	25
26	9	4	10	58	12	51	14	46	15	56	19	9	26
27	9	8	11	2	12	54	14	50	17	00	19	13	27
28	9	12	11	7	12	58	14	54	17	4	19	17	28
29	9	16	11	9	13	2	14	58	17	9	19	22	29
30	9	20	11	14	13	6	15	2	17	13	19	26	30
31	9	24	11	16			5	6			19	30	31

A *Table* of the *Sun*'s Right Aſcenſion in Hours and Minutes for the Year, 1710.

Days	*January.*		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*June.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	19	35	21	43	23	29	1	21	3	15	5	20	1
2	19	39	21	47	23	32	1	24	3	19	5	24	2
3	19	43	21	51	23	36	1	28	3	22	5	28	3
4	19	48	21	55	23	40	1	32	3	25	5	32	4
5	19	52	21	59	23	43	1	36	3	30	5	36	5
6	19	56	22	3	23	47	1	39	3	34	5	41	6
7	20	00	22	6	23	51	1	43	3	38	5	45	7
8	20	4	22	10	23	54	1	47	3	42	5	49	8
9	20	8	22	14	23	58	1	51	3	46	5	53	9
10	20	13	22	18	00	1	1	55	3	50	5	57	10
11	20	17	22	21	00	4	1	58	3	54	6	2	11
12	20	21	22	25	00	8	2	1	3	58	6	6	12
13	20	26	22	29	00	12	2	5	4	2	6	10	13
14	20	30	22	33	00	16	2	9	4	6	6	14	14
15	20	34	22	37	00	20	2	13	4	10	6	18	15
16	20	38	22	40	00	23	2	16	4	14	6	22	16
17	20	43	22	44	00	26	2	20	4	18	6	27	17
18	20	47	22	48	00	30	2	24	4	22	6	31	18
19	20	51	22	52	00	34	2	28	4	27	6	35	19
20	20	55	22	55	00	38	2	22	4	31	6	39	20
21	20	59	22	59	00	41	2	35	4	35	6	43	21
22	21	3	23	3	00	44	2	39	4	39	6	47	22
23	21	7	23	7	00	48	2	43	4	43	6	51	23
24	21	11	23	10	00	52	2	47	4	47	6	55	24
25	21	15	23	14	00	55	2	51	4	51	6	59	25
26	21	19	23	18	00	59	2	55	4	55	7	4	26
27	21	23	23	21	1	2	2	58	4	59	7	8	27
28	21	27	23	25	1	6	3	2	5	3	7	12	28
29	21	31			1	10	3	6	5	8	7	16	29
30	21	35			1	14	3	11	5	12	7	20	30
31	21	39			1	17			5	16			31

Days	*July.*		*Auguſt.*		*September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	7	24	9	26	11	20	13	9	15	9	17	17	1
2	7	28	9	30	11	23	13	12	15	13	17	21	2
3	7	32	9	34	11	27	13	16	15	17	17	25	3
4	7	36	9	37	11	31	13	20	15	21	17	30	4
5	7	40	9	41	11	34	13	24	15	25	17	34	5
6	7	44	9	45	11	38	13	27	15	29	17	39	6
7	7	48	9	49	11	41	13	31	15	33	17	43	7
8	7	52	9	53	11	45	13	35	15	37	17	48	8
9	7	56	9	6	11	49	13	39	15	42	17	52	9
10	8	1	10	00	11	53	13	42	15	46	17	57	10
11	8	5	10	4	11	56	13	46	15	50	18	1	11
12	8	9	10	7	12	00	13	40	15	54	18	5	12
13	8	13	10	11	12	3	13	54	15	59	18	10	13
14	8	17	10	15	12	7	13	58	16	3	18	14	14
15	8	21	10	18	12	11	14	1	16	7	18	19	15
16	8	25	10	22	12	14	14	5	16	11	18	23	16
17	8	29	10	26	12	18	14	9	16	16	18	27	17
18	8	33	10	29	12	21	14	13	16	20	18	32	18
19	8	36	10	33	12	24	14	17	16	24	18	36	19
20	8	40	10	37	12	28	14	21	16	29	18	41	20
21	8	44	10	40	12	31	14	25	16	33	18	45	21
22	8	48	10	44	12	35	14	29	15	37	18	50	22
23	8	52	10	47	12	39	14	33	16	42	18	54	23
24	8	55	10	51	12	43	14	37	16	46	18	58	24
25	8	59	10	55	12	47	14	41	16	50	19	3	25
26	9	3	10	58	12	50	14	45	16	54	19	7	26
27	9	7	11	1	12	54	14	49	16	59	19	12	27
28	9	11	11	5	12	58	14	53	17	3	19	15	28
29	9	15	11	9	13	1	14	57	17	8	19	20	29
30	9	18	11	13	13	5	15	1	17	12	19	25	30
31	9	22	11	16			15	5			19	29	31

A *Table* of the *Sun*'s Right Aſcenſion in Hours and Minutes for the Year, 1711.

Days	*January.*		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*June.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	19	34	21	42	23	28	1	21	3	14	5	19	1
2	19	38	21	46	23	31	1	24	3	18	5	23	2
3	19	42	21	50	23	35	1	28	3	22	5	27	3
4	19	47	21	54	23	39	1	31	3	25	5	31	4
5	19	51	21	58	23	42	1	35	3	29	5	35	5
6	19	55	22	2	23	46	1	39	3	33	5	40	6
7	19	59	22	5	23	50	1	43	3	37	5	44	7
8	20	3	22	9	23	53	1	46	3	41	5	48	8
9	20	7	22	13	23	57	1	50	3	45	5	52	9
10	20	12	22	17	00	1	1	54	3	49	5	56	10
11	20	16	22	20	00	4	1	57	3	53	6	1	11
12	20	20	22	24	00	8	2	1	3	57	6	5	12
13	20	25	22	28	00	11	2	5	4	1	6	9	13
14	20	29	22	32	00	15	2	9	4	5	6	13	14
15	20	33	22	36	00	19	2	12	4	9	6	17	15
16	20	37	22	39	00	22	2	16	4	13	6	21	16
17	20	42	22	43	00	26	2	20	4	17	6	26	17
18	20	46	22	47	00	29	2	24	4	21	6	30	18
19	20	50	22	51	00	33	2	28	4	26	6	34	19
20	20	54	22	54	00	37	2	32	4	30	6	38	20
21	20	58	22	58	00	40	2	35	4	34	6	42	21
22	21	2	23	2	00	44	2	39	4	38	6	46	22
23	21	6	23	6	00	48	2	43	4	42	6	50	23
24	21	10	23	9	00	51	2	47	4	46	6	54	24
25	21	14	23	13	00	55	2	51	4	50	6	58	25
26	21	18	23	17	00	59	2	54	4	54	7	3	26
27	21	22	23	20	1	2	2	58	4	58	7	7	27
28	21	26	23	24	1	6	3	2	5	2	7	11	28
29	21	30			1	10	3	6	5	7	7	15	29
30	21	34			1	13	3	10	5	11	7	19	30
31	21	38			1	17			5	15			31

Days	*July.*		*Auguſt.*		*September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	7	23	9	25	11	19	13	8	15	8	17	16	1
2	7	27	9	29	11	22	13	11	15	12	17	20	2
3	7	31	9	33	11	26	13	15	15	16	17	24	3
4	7	35	9	36	11	30	13	19	15	20	17	29	4
5	7	39	9	40	11	33	13	23	15	24	17	32	5
6	7	43	9	44	11	37	13	26	15	28	17	38	6
7	7	47	9	48	11	40	13	30	15	32	17	42	7
8	7	51	9	52	11	44	13	34	15	36	17	47	8
9	7	55	9	55	11	48	13	38	15	41	17	51	9
10	7	59	9	59	11	51	13	41	15	45	17	55	10
11	8	3	10	3	11	55	13	45	15	49	18	00	11
12	8	7	10	6	11	59	13	49	15	53	18	4	12
13	8	11	10	10	12	2	13	53	15	58	18	9	13
14	8	15	10	14	12	6	13	57	16	2	18	13	14
15	8	19	10	17	12	10	14	00	16	6	18	18	15
16	8	23	10	21	12	13	14	4	16	10	18	22	16
17	8	27	10	25	12	17	14	8	16	15	18	26	17
18	8	31	10	28	12	20	14	12	16	19	18	31	18
19	8	35	10	32	12	24	14	16	16	23	18	35	19
20	8	39	10	36	12	28	14	20	16	27	18	40	20
21	8	43	10	39	12	31	14	24	16	32	18	44	21
22	8	47	10	43	12	35	14	28	16	36	18	49	22
23	8	51	10	46	12	38	14	32	16	41	18	53	23
24	8	54	10	50	12	42	14	36	16	45	18	57	24
25	8	58	10	54	12	46	14	40	16	49	19	2	25
26	9	2	10	57	12	49	14	44	16	53	19	6	26
27	9	6	11	1	12	53	14	48	16	58	19	11	27
28	9	10	11	5	12	57	14	52	17	2	19	15	28
29	9	14	11	8	13	00	14	56	17	7	19	19	29
30	9	18	11	12	13	4	15	00	17	11	19	24	30
31	9	21	11	15			15	4			19	28	31

A *Table* of the *Sun*'s Right Aſcenſion in Hours and Minutes for the Year, 1712.

Days	*January.*		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*June.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	19	33	21	41	23	30	1	22	3	16	5	22	1
2	19	37	21	45	23	34	1	26	3	20	5	26	2
3	19	41	21	49	23	37	1	30	3	24	5	30	3
4	19	46	21	53	23	41	1	34	3	28	5	34	4
5	19	50	21	57	23	45	1	38	3	32	5	38	5
6	19	54	22	1	23	49	1	41	3	36	5	43	6
7	19	58	22	4	23	52	1	45	3	40	5	47	7
8	20	2	22	9	23	55	1	49	3	44	5	51	8
9	20	6	22	13	23	59	1	52	3	48	5	55	9
10	20	11	22	16	0	3	1	56	3	52	6	00	10
11	20	15	22	19	0	6	2	00	3	56	6	4	11
12	20	19	22	23	0	10	2	3	4	00	6	8	12
13	20	24	22	27	0	14	2	7	4	4	6	12	13
14	20	28	22	31	0	17	2	11	4	8	6	16	14
15	20	32	22	35	0	21	2	15	4	12	6	21	15
16	20	36	22	38	0	25	2	18	4	16	6	25	16
17	20	41	22	42	0	28	2	22	4	20	6	29	17
18	20	45	22	46	0	32	2	26	4	24	6	33	18
19	20	49	22	50	0	35	2	30	4	29	6	37	19
20	20	53	22	53	0	39	2	34	4	33	6	41	20
21	20	57	22	57	0	43	2	37	4	37	6	45	21
22	21	1	23	1	0	46	2	41	4	41	6	49	22
23	21	5	23	5	0	50	2	45	4	45	6	53	23
24	21	9	23	8	0	54	2	49	4	49	6	57	24
25	21	13	23	12	0	57	2	53	4	53	7	2	25
26	21	17	23	16	1	1	2	57	4	57	7	6	26
27	21	21	23	19	1	4	3	00	5	1	7	10	27
28	21	25	23	23	1	8	3	4	5	5	7	14	28
29	21	29	23	27	1	12	3	8	5	9	7	18	29
30	21	33			1	16	3	12	5	14	7	22	30
31	[illegible]	[illegible]			1	18			5	18			31

Days	*July.*		*Auguſt.*		*September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		Days
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	7	26	9	28	11	21	13	11	15	11	17	19	1
2	7	30	9	32	11	24	13	15	15	15	17	23	2
3	7	34	9	36	11	28	13	18	15	19	17	27	3
4	7	39	9	39	11	32	13	22	15	23	17	32	4
5	7	43	9	43	11	36	13	26	15	27	17	36	5
6	7	47	9	47	11	39	13	29	15	31	17	41	6
7	7	50	9	51	11	43	13	33	15	35	17	45	7
8	7	54	9	55	11	46	13	37	15	39	17	50	8
9	7	58	9	58	11	50	13	41	15	44	17	54	9
10	8	2	10	2	11	54	13	44	15	48	17	59	10
11	8	6	10	6	11	57	13	48	15	52	18	3	11
12	8	10	10	9	12	1	13	52	15	56	18	7	12
13	8	14	10	13	12	5	13	56	16	1	18	12	13
14	8	18	10	17	12	8	14	00	16	5	18	17	14
15	8	22	10	20	12	12	14	3	16	9	18	21	5
16	8	26	10	24	12	16	14	7	16	13	18	25	16
17	8	30	10	28	12	19	14	11	16	18	18	30	17
18	8	34	10	31	12	23	14	15	16	22	18	34	18
19	8	38	10	35	12	26	14	19	16	26	18	39	19
20	8	42	10	38	12	30	14	23	16	31	18	42	20
21	8	46	10	42	12	33	14	27	16	35	18	47	21
22	8	50	10	45	12	37	14	31	16	40	18	52	22
23	8	54	10	49	12	41	14	35	16	44	18	56	23
24	8	57	10	52	12	44	14	39	15	48	19	00	24
25	9	1	10	55	12	48	14	43	16	52	19	5	25
26	9	5	11	00	12	52	14	47	16	56	19	10	26
27	9	9	11	3	12	55	14	51	17	1	19	14	27
28	9	13	11	7	12	59	14	55	17	5	19	18	28
29	9	17	11	11	13	3	14	59	17	10	19	23	29
30	9	20	11	14	13	7	15	3	17	14	19	27	30
31	9	24	11	17			15	7			19	31	31

A Table of the Sun's Declination for the Year 1709.

Days	*January.* Dec. S.		*February.* S		*March.* S *		*April.* N		*May.* N		*June.* N		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	21	38	13	38	3	15	8	45	18	11	23	12	1
2	21	27	13	18	2	51	9	7	18	26	23	16	2
3	21	17	12	58	2	27	9	28	18	41	23	19	3
4	21	6	12	37	2	3	9	49	18	55	23	22	4
5	20	55	12	16	1	40	10	11	19	9	23	24	5
6	20	43	11	55	1	15	10	32	19	23	23	26	6
7	20	31	11	34	0	52	11	53	19	36	23	27	7
8	20	18	11	13	0	29	11	14	19	49	23	28	8
9	20	5	10	52	0	5	11	34	20	2	23	29	9
10	19	52	10	30	N.	18	11	55	20	14	23	29	10
11	19	38	10	8	00	42	12	15	20	27	23	29	11
12	19	24	9	46	1	6	12	35	20	38	23	29	12
13	19	10	9	24	1	29	12	55	20	50	23	28	13
14	18	55	9	2	1	53	13	15	21	1	23	27	14
15	18	40	8	39	2	16	13	34	21	11	23	26	15
15	18	25	8	17	2	40	13	53	21	21	23	22	16
17	18	9	7	54	3	3	14	12	21	31	23	19	17
18	17	53	7	31	3	27	14	31	21	41	23	16	18
19	17	37	7	9	3	50	14	49	21	50	23	13	19
20	17	20	6	46	4	13	15	8	21	59	23	9	20
21	17	3	6	23	4	36	15	26	22	7	23	5	21
22	16	46	6	00	4	59	15	44	22	15	23	00	22
23	16	28	5	36	5	22	16	1	22	23	22	55	23
24	16	10	5	13	5	45	16	18	22	30	22	50	24
25	15	52	4	50	6	8	16	35	22	37	22	44	25
26	15	34	4	26	6	31	16	52	22	43	22	38	20
27	15	15	4	3	6	53	17	8	22	49	22	31	27
28	14	56	3	39	7	16	17	25	22	55	22	24	28
29	14	37			7	38	17	40	23	00	22	17	29
30	14	18			8	00	17	56	23	6	22	9	30
31	13	58			8	23			23	9			31

Days	*July.* N		*August.* N		*September.* N*		*October.* S		*November.* S		*December.* S		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	22	1	15	1	4	10	7	27	17	48	23	9	1
2	21	52	14	43	3	47	7	50	18	4	23	13	2
3	21	43	14	24	3	24	8	12	18	20	23	17	3
4	21	34	14	6	3	1	8	35	18	35	23	20	4
5	21	24	13	47	2	38	8	57	18	10	23	23	5
6	21	14	13	28	2	14	9	19	19	5	23	25	6
7	20	4	13	8	1	51	9	41	19	20	23	27	7
8	20	53	12	49	1	28	10	3	19	34	23	29	8
9	20	42	12	29	1	4	10	25	19	48	23	29	9
10	20	38	12	9	0	41	10	46	20	1	23	29	10
11	20	19	11	49	00	17	11	8	20	14	23	29	11
12	20	7	11	29	S.	6	11	29	20	27	23	28	12
13	19	55	11	8	00	29	11	50	20	39	23	27	13
14	19	42	10	47	00	53	12	11	20	51	23	25	14
15	19	29	10	27	1	16	12	31	21	3	23	23	15
16	19	16	10	6	1	40	12	52	21	14	23	21	16
17	19	2	9	44	2	3	13	12	21	24	23	18	17
18	18	48	9	23	2	27	13	32	21	35	23	15	18
19	18	33	9	2	2	50	13	52	21	45	23	11	19
20	18	19	8	40	3	14	14	12	21	54	23	7	20
21	18	4	8	18	3	38	14	31	22	3	23	2	21
22	17	49	7	56	4	1	14	50	22	12	22	57	22
23	17	33	7	34	4	24	15	9	22	20	22	51	23
24	17	17	7	12	4	47	15	28	22	28	22	45	24
25	17	1	6	50	5	10	15	46	22	35	22	38	25
26	16	45	6	27	5	33	16	4	22	42	22	31	26
27	16	28	6	5	5	56	16	22	22	48	22	24	27
28	16	11	5	42	6	19	16	40	22	54	22	16	28
29	15	54	5	20	6	42	16	57	22	59	22	8	29
30	15	37	4	57	7	5	17	14	23	4	21	59	30
31	15	10	4	23			17	31			21	50	31

A Table of the Sun's Declination for the Year 1710.

Days	*January.* S.		*February.* S		*March.* S *		*April.* N		*May.* N		*June.* N		Days
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	21	40	13	43	3	20	8	39	18	8	23	12	1
2	21	30	13	23	2	57	9	1	18	23	23	15	2
3	21	20	13	3	2	33	9	23	18	38	23	18	3
4	21	9	12	42	2	9	9	44	18	52	23	21	4
5	20	58	12	21	1	45	10	5	19	6	23	24	5
6	20	46	12	00	1	22	10	27	19	20	23	26	6
7	20	34	11	39	0	58	10	48	19	33	23	27	7
8	20	21	11	18	0	35	11	9	19	46	23	28	8
9	20	9	10	57	0	11	11	29	19	59	23	29	9
10	19	55	10	35	N.	12	11	50	20	12	23	29	10
11	19	42	10	13	00	36	12	10	20	24	23	29	11
12	19	28	9	51	1	00	12	30	20	36	23	29	12
13	19	14	9	29	1	23	12	50	20	47	23	28	13
14	18	59	9	7	1	47	13	10	20	58	23	27	14
15	18	44	8	45	2	10	13	29	21	9	23	25	15
16	18	29	8	22	2	34	13	49	21	19	23	23	16
17	18	13	8	00	2	57	14	8	21	29	23	20	17
18	17	57	7	37	3	20	14	26	21	38	23	17	18
19	17	41	7	14	3	44	14	45	21	47	23	15	19
20	17	24	6	51	4	7	15	3	21	56	23	10	20
21	17	7	6	28	4	31	15	21	22	5	23	6	21
22	16	50	6	5	4	54	15	39	22	13	23	1	22
23	16	33	5	42	5	17	15	57	22	21	22	56	23
24	16	15	5	19	5	40	16	14	22	28	22	51	24
25	15	57	4	56	6	3	16	21	22	35	22	45	25
26	15	38	4	32	6	25	16	48	22	42	22	39	26
27	15	20	4	8	6	48	17	4	22	48	22	33	27
28	15	1	3	44	7	10	17	21	22	54	22	26	28
29	14	42			7	33	17	37	22	59	22	19	29
30	14	22			7	55	17	53	23	4	22	11	30
31	14	3			8	17			23	8			31

Days	*July.* N		*August.* N		*September.* N*		*October.* S.		*November.* S		*December.* S		Days
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	22	3	15	5	4	16	7	22	17	44	23	8	1
2	21	54	14	47	3	53	7	44	18	00	23	12	2
3	21	45	14	29	3	30	8	7	18	16	23	16	3
4	21	36	14	10	3	6	8	29	18	31	23	20	4
5	21	27	13	51	2	43	8	52	18	47	23	23	5
6	21	17	13	32	2	20	9	14	19	1	23	25	6
7	21	7	13	13	1	57	9	36	19	16	23	27	7
8	20	56	12	53	1	33	9	58	19	30	23	29	8
9	20	45	12	34	1	10	10	19	19	44	23	29	9
10	20	34	12	14	0	46	10	40	19	58	23	29	10
11	20	22	11	54	00	23	11	2	20	11	23	29	11
12	20	10	11	34	00	00	11	24	20	24	23	28	12
13	19	58	11	13	S.	24	11	45	20	36	23	27	13
14	19	45	10	52	00	47	12	5	20	48	23	26	14
15	19	32	10	32	1	11	12	26	21	00	23	24	15
16	19	19	10	11	1	34	12	47	21	11	23	21	16
17	19	5	9	50	1	58	13	7	21	22	23	18	17
18	18	51	9	28	2	21	13	27	21	32	23	15	18
19	18	37	9	7	2	44	13	47	21	42	23	11	19
20	18	22	8	45	3	8	14	7	21	52	23	7	20
21	18	7	8	24	3	31	14	26	22	1	23	3	21
22	17	52	8	2	3	55	14	46	22	10	22	58	22
23	17	37	7	40	4	18	15	5	22	18	22	52	23
24	17	21	7	18	4	41	15	24	22	26	22	46	24
25	17	5	6	55	5	4	15	42	22	24	22	40	25
26	16	49	6	33	5	27	16	00	22	40	22	33	26
27	16	32	6	11	5	50	16	18	22	45	22	26	27
28	16	15	5	48	6	13	16	36	22	52	22	18	28
29	15	58	5	24	6	36	16	53	22		22	10	29
30	15	41	5	2	6	59	17	10	23	3	22	1	30
31	15	23	4	39			17	27			21	52	31

A Table of the Sun's Declination for the Year 1711.

Days	*January.*		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*June.*		Days
	S.		S		S *		N		N		N		
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	21	42	13	48	3	26	8	34	18	4	23	10	1
2	21	32	13	28	3	2	8	56	18	19	23	14	2
3	21	22	13	8	2	39	9	17	18	34	23	18	3
4	21	11	12	47	2	15	9	34	18	48	23	21	4
5	21	00	12	26	1	52	10	00	19	2	23	28	5
6	20	49	12	5	1	28	10	22	19	16	23	25	6
7	20	37	11	44	1	4	10	43	19	30	23	27	7
8	20	25	11	23	0	41	11	03	19	43	23	28	8
9	20	12	11	2	0	17	11	24	19	56	23	29	9
10	19	59	10	41	N.	7	11	45	20	8	23	29	10
11	19	45	10	19	00	30	12	5	20	20	23	29	11
12	19	31	9	57	00	54	12	25	20	32	23	29	12
13	19	17	9	35	1	18	12	45	20	44	23	28	13
14	19	3	9	13	1	41	13	5	20	55	23	27	14
15	18	48	8	51	2	5	13	25	21	6	23	26	15
16	18	33	8	28	2	28	13	44	21	16	23	23	16
17	18	17	8	5	2	52	14	3	21	26	23	20	17
18	18	1	7	43	3	15	14	22	21	36	23	17	18
19	17	45	7	20	3	38	14	41	21	45	23	14	19
20	17	28	6	57	4	2	14	59	21	54	23	11	20
21	17	11	6	34	4	25	15	17	22	3	23	7	21
22	16	54	6	11	4	48	15	35	22	11	23	2	22
23	16	37	5	48	5	11	15	53	22	19	22	57	23
24	16	19	5	24	5	34	16	10	22	26	22	52	24
25	16	1	5	1	5	57	16	27	22	33	22	47	25
26	15	43	4	38	6	20	16	44	22	40	22	41	26
27	15	24	4	14	6	42	17	00	22	46	22	34	27
28	15	5	3	50	7	5	17	17	22	52	22	27	28
29	14	46			7	27	17	33	22	57	22	20	29
30	14	27			7	50	17	49	23	2	22	12	30
31	14	8			8	12			23	6			31

Days	*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		Days
	N		N		N*		S		S		S		
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	22	4	15	9	4	21	7	16	17	40	23	7	1
2	21	56	14	51	3	58	7	39	17	56	23	11	2
3	21	48	14	33	3	35	8	2	18	12	23	15	3
4	21	49	14	15	3	12	8	24	18	28	23	19	4
5	21	29	13	56	2	49	8	46	18	43	23	22	5
6	21	19	13	37	2	26	9	8	18	58	23	24	6
7	21	9	13	18	2	2	9	30	19	13	23	26	7
8	20	59	12	58	1	39	9	52	19	27	23	28	8
9	20	48	12	39	1	16	10	14	19	41	23	29	9
10	20	37	12	19	0	52	10	36	19	54	23	29	10
11	20	25	11	59	00	29	10	57	20	8	23	29	11
12	20	13	11	39	00	5	11	19	20	21	23	28	12
13	20	1	11	18	S.	18	11	40	20	33	23	27	13
14	19	48	10	58	00	41	12	1	20	45	23	26	14
15	19	35	10	37	1	5	12	21	20	57	23	25	15
16	19	22	10	16	1	28	12	42	21	8	23	22	16
17	19	8	9	55	1	52	13	2	21	19	23	19	17
18	18	54	9	34	2	15	13	23	21	30	23	16	18
19	18	40	9	12	2	39	13	42	21	40	23	13	19
20	18	26	8	51	3	2	14	2	21	50	23	9	20
21	18	11	8	29	3	26	14	22	21	59	23	4	21
22	17	56	8	7	3	49	14	41	22	8	22	59	22
23	17	41	7	45	4	12	15	00	22	16	22	54	23
24	17	25	7	23	4	35	15	19	22	24	22	48	24
25	17	9	7	1	4	59	15	38	22	22	22	42	25
26	16	53	6	39	5	22	15	56	22	39	22	35	26
27	16	36	6	16	5	45	16	14	22	45	22	28	27
28	16	19	5	4	6	8	16	32	22	51	22	20	28
29	16	2	5	1	6	31	16	49	22	57	22	12	29
30	15	45	5	8	6	54	17	6	23	2	22	3	30
31	15	27	4	44			17	23			21	54	31

A Table of the Sun's Declination for the Year 1712.

Days	*January.* S.		*February.* S		*March.* S*		*April.* N		*May.* N		*June.* N		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	21	45	13	53	3	8	8	50	18	15	23	14	1
2	21	35	13	33	2	45	9	12	18	30	23	17	2
3	21	25	13	13	2	21	9	34	18	45	23	20	3
4	21	14	12	53	1	57	9	55	18	59	23	23	4
5	21	3	12	32	1	34	10	16	19	13	23	25	5
6	20	52	12	11	1	10	10	37	19	57	23	27	6
7	20	40	11	50	0	45	10	58	19	40	23	28	7
8	20	28	11	29	0	23	11	19	19	53	23	28	8
9	20	15	11	7	0	00	11	40	20	6	23	29	9
10	20	2	10	46	N.	24	12	00	20	18	23	29	10
11	19	49	10	24	00	48	12	20	20	30	23	29	11
12	19	35	10	2	1	12	12	40	20	41	23	28	12
13	19	21	9	40	1	36	13	00	20	52	23	27	13
14	19	6	9	18	1	59	13	20	21	3	23	26	14
15	18	51	8	56	2	23	13	39	21	14	23	24	15
16	18	36	8	33	2	46	13	58	21	24	23	21	16
17	18	20	8	11	3	10	14	17	21	34	23	18	17
18	18	5	7	48	3	33	14	36	21	43	23	15	18
19	17	49	7	25	3	56	14	54	21	52	23	11	19
20	17	33	7	2	4	19	15	12	22	1	23	7	20
21	17	16	6	39	4	43	15	30	22	9	23	3	21
22	16	59	6	16	5	6	15	48	22	17	23	58	22
23	16	42	5	53	5	29	16	6	22	25	23	53	23
24	16	24	5	30	5	51	16	23	22	32	22	48	34
25	16	6	5	7	6	14	16	40	22	39	22	42	25
26	15	48	4	44	6	37	16	57	22	45	22	36	26
27	15	29	4	20	6	59	17	13	22	51	22	29	27
28	15	10	3	56	7	22	17	29	22	56	22	22	28
29	14	51	3	32	7	44	17	45	23	1	22	18	29
30	14	32			8	6	18	00	23	6	22	7	30
31	14	13			8	28			23	10			31

Days	*July.* N		*August.* N		*September.* N*		*October.* S		*November.* S		*December.* S		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	21	59	14	56	4	4	7	34	17	52	23	10	1
2	21	50	14	38	3	41	7	57	18	8	23	14	2
3	21	41	14	19	3	18	8	19	18	24	23	18	3
4	21	32	14	00	2	55	8	41	18	39	23	21	4
5	21	22	13	41	2	32	9	3	18	54	23	24	5
6	21	12	13	2	2	8	9	25	19	9	23	26	6
7	21	1	13	23	1	45	9	47	19	24	23	27	7
8	20	50	12	43	1	21	10	9	19	38	23	28	8
9	20	39	12	23	0	58	10	31	19	51	23	29	9
10	20	28	11	3	0	34	10	52	20	4	23	29	10
11	20	16	11	43	00	11	11	13	20	17	23	29	11
12	20	4	11	23	S.	12	11	35	20	30	23	28	12
13	19	51	11	3	00	36	11	56	20	42	23	27	13
14	19	38	10	42	00	59	12	16	20	54	23	25	14
15	19	25	10	21	1	23	12	37	21	5	23	23	15
16	19	12	10	00	2	46	12	57	21	17	23	20	16
17	18	58	9	39	2	10	13	18	22	27	23	17	17
18	18	44	9	18	2	33	13	38	21	37	23	14	18
19	18	30	8	56	2	57	13	57	21	47	23	10	19
20	18	15	8	34	3	20	14	17	21	56	23	5	20
21	18	00	8	12	3	43	14	36	22	5	23	60	21
22	17	45	7	50	4	7	14	56	22	14	22	55	22
23	17	29	7	28	4	30	15	14	22	22	22	49	23
24	17	13	7	6	4	53	15	33	22	30	22	43	24
25	17	57	6	44	5	16	15	51	22	37	22	36	25
26	16	40	6	22	5	39	16	9	22	43	22	29	26
27	16	23	5	59	6	2	16	27	22	49	22	22	27
28	16	6	5	36	6	25	16	45	22	55	22	14	28
29	15	49	5	14	6	48	17	2	23	1	22	5	29
30	15	32	4	51	7	11	17	19	23	6	21	55	30
31	15	14	4	27	7		17	36			21	47	31

A Table of the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick for the Year 1709.

Days	January. ♑		February. ♒		March. ♓		April. ♈		May. ♉		June. ♊		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	22	16	23	44	21	48	22	23	21	29	21	11	1
2	23	17	24	44	22	48	23	22	22	27	22	8	2
3	24	18	25	45	23	48	24	20	23	25	23	6	3
4	25	19	26	45	24	47	25	19	24	22	24	3	4
5	26	21	27	46	25	47	26	17	25	20	25	00	5
6	27	22	28	46	26	46	27	16	26	18	25	57	6
7	28	23	29	47	27	46	28	14	27	15	26	55	7
8	29	24	♓	47	28	45	29	13	28	13	27	52	8
9	♒	25	1	47	29	45	♉	11	29	11	28	49	9
10	1	26	2	48	♈	44	1	10	♊	8	29	46	10
11	2	27	3	48	1	44	2	8	1	6	♋	43	11
12	3	28	4	48	2	43	3	6	2	3	1	41	12
13	4	29	5	48	3	42	4	5	3	1	2	38	13
14	5	30	6	49	4	42	5	3	3	58	3	35	14
15	6	31	7	49	5	41	6	1	4	56	4	32	15
16	7	32	8	49	6	40	6	59	5	53	5	29	16
17	8	33	9	49	7	39	7	58	6	51	6	27	17
18	9	34	10	49	8	38	8	56	7	48	7	24	18
19	10	35	11	49	9	38	9	54	8	46	8	21	19
20	11	35	12	49	10	37	10	52	9	43	9	18	20
21	12	36	13	49	11	36	11	50	10	41	10	15	21
22	13	37	14	49	12	35	12	48	11	38	11	12	22
23	14	38	15	49	13	34	13	46	12	35	12	10	23
24	15	38	16	49	14	33	14	44	13	33	13	7	24
25	16	39	17	49	15	32	15	42	14	30	14	4	25
26	17	40	18	49	16	30	16	40	15	27	15	1	26
27	18	41	19	49	17	29	17	38	16	25	15	58	27
28	19	41	20	48	18	28	18	36	17	22	16	55	28
29	20	42			19	27	19	33	18	19	17	53	29
30	21	43			20	26	20	31	19	16	18	50	30
31	22	43			21	24			20	13			31

Days	July. ♋		August. ♌		September. ♍		October. ♎		November. ♏		December. ♐		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	19	47	19	27	19	27	18	59	20	00	20	26	1
2	20	45	20	25	20	26	19	58	21	1	21	27	2
3	21	42	21	22	21	25	20	58	22	1	22	28	3
4	22	39	22	20	22	23	21	57	23	2	23	29	4
5	23	36	23	18	23	22	22	57	24	3	24	30	5
6	24	34	24	16	24	21	23	57	25	3	25	31	6
7	25	31	25	13	25	19	24	57	26	4	26	32	7
8	26	28	26	11	26	18	25	56	27	5	27	33	8
9	27	25	27	9	27	17	26	56	28	5	28	35	9
10	28	23	28	7	28	16	27	56	29	6	29	36	10
11	29	20	29	5	29	14	28	56	♐	7	♑	37	11
12	♌	17	♍	3	♎	13	29	56	1	7	1	38	12
13	1	14	1	1	1	12	♏	56	2	8	2	39	13
14	2	12	1	59	2	11	1	56	3	9	3	40	14
15	3	9	2	57	3	10	2	56	4	10	4	42	15
16	4	7	3	55	4	9	3	56	5	11	5	43	16
17	5	4	4	53	5	8	4	56	6	12	6	44	17
18	6	1	5	51	6	7	5	56	7	13	7	45	18
19	6	59	6	49	7	6	6	56	8	13	8	46	19
20	7	56	7	47	8	6	7	56	9	14	9	48	20
21	8	54	8	45	9	5	8	56	10	15	10	49	21
22	9	51	9	43	10	4	9	56	11	16	11	50	22
23	10	49	10	42	11	3	10	57	12	17	12	51	23
24	11	46	11	40	12	3	11	57	13	18	13	52	24
25	12	44	12	38	13	2	12	57	14	19	14	53	25
26	13	41	13	37	14	1	13	58	15	20	15	55	26
27	14	39	14	35	15	1	14	58	16	21	16	56	27
28	15	36	15	34	16	00	15	58	17	22	17	57	28
29	16	34	16	32	17	00	16	59	18	24	18	58	29
30	17	32	17	30	17	59	17	59	19	25	19	59	30
31	18	29	18	29			19	00			21	00	31

A Table of the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick for the Year 1710.

Days	*January.* ♑		*February.* ♒		*March.* ♓		*April.* ♈		*May.* ♉		*June.* ♊		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	22	1	23	29	21	34	22	9	21	15	20	57	1
2	23	2	24	29	22	33	23	7	22	13	21	54	2
3	24	4	25	30	23	33	24	6	23	11	22	52	3
4	25	5	26	31	24	33	25	5	24	8	23	49	4
5	26	6	27	21	25	32	26	3	25	6	24	46	5
6	27	7	28	31	26	32	27	2	26	4	25	44	6
7	28	8	29	32	27	31	28	00	27	1	26	41	7
8	29	9	♓	32	28	31	28	59	27	59	27	38	8
9	♒	10	1	33	29	30	29	57	28	57	28	35	9
10	1	11	2	33	♈	30	♉	55	29	54	29	32	10
11	2	12	3	33	1	29	1	54	♊	52	♋	30	11
12	3	13	4	34	2	28	2	52	1	49	1	26	12
13	4	14	5	34	3	28	3	50	2	57	2	23	13
14	5	15	6	34	4	27	4	49	3	45	3	21	14
15	6	16	7	34	5	26	5	47	4	42	4	18	15
16	7	17	8	34	6	26	6	45	5	40	5	16	16
17	8	18	9	35	7	25	7	43	6	37	6	13	17
18	9	19	10	35	8	24	8	42	7	34	7	10	18
19	10	20	11	35	9	23	9	40	8	32	8	7	19
20	11	20	12	35	10	22	10	38	9	29	9	4	20
21	12	21	13	35	11	21	11	36	10	27	10	1	21
22	13	22	14	35	12	20	12	34	11	24	10	59	22
23	14	23	15	35	13	19	13	32	12	21	11	55	23
24	15	24	16	35	14	18	14	30	13	19	12	53	34
25	16	24	17	35	15	17	15	28	14	16	13	50	25
26	17	25	18	34	16	16	16	26	15	14	14	47	26
27	18	26	19	34	17	15	17	23	16	11	15	45	27
28	19	26	20	34	18	14	18	22	17	8	16	42	28
29	20	27			19	13	19	19	18	5	17	39	29
30	21	27			20	11	20	17	19	3	18	36	30
31	22	28			21	10			20	00			31

Days	*July.* ♋		*August.* ♌		*September.* ♍		*October.* ♎		*November.* ♏		*December.* ♐		Days
d.	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	°	′	d.
1	19	33	19	13	19	13	18	44	19	45	20	11	1
2	20	31	20	11	20	11	19	44	20	46	21	12	2
3	21	28	21	8	21	10	20	43	21	47	22	13	3
4	22	25	22	6	22	9	21	43	22	47	23	14	4
5	23	22	23	4	23	8	22	43	23	48	24	15	5
6	24	20	24	2	24	6	23	42	24	48	25	16	6
7	25	17	24	59	25	5	24	42	25	49	26	17	7
8	26	14	25	57	26	4	25	42	26	50	27	19	8
9	27	11	26	55	27	2	26	42	27	50	28	20	9
10	28	9	27	53	28	1	27	41	28	51	29	21	10
11	29	6	28	51	29	00	28	41	29	52	♑	22	11
12	♌	3	29	49	29	59	29	41	♐	53	1	23	12
13	1	1	♍	47	♎	58	♏	41	1	53	2	24	13
14	1	58	1	45	1	57	1	41	2	54	3	26	14
15	2	55	2	42	2	56	2	41	3	55	4	27	15
16	3	53	3	40	3	55	3	41	4	56	5	28	16
17	4	50	4	38	4	54	4	41	5	57	6	29	17
18	5	48	5	37	5	53	5	41	6	58	7	30	18
19	6	45	6	35	6	52	6	41	7	59	8	31	19
20	7	42	7	33	7	51	7	42	9	00	9	33	20
21	8	40	8	31	8	50	8	42	10	1	10	34	21
22	9	38	9	30	9	50	9	42	11	2	11	35	22
23	10	35	10	28	10	49	10	42	12	3	12	36	23
24	11	32	11	26	11	48	11	42	13	3	13	37	24
25	12	30	12	24	12	48	12	43	14	4	14	38	25
26	13	27	13	23	13	47	13	43	15	6	15	40	26
27	14	25	14	21	14	46	14	43	16	6	16	41	27
28	15	22	15	19	15	46	15	44	17	8	17	42	28
29	16	20	16	18	16	45	16	44	18	9	18	43	29
30	17	18	17	16	17	44	17	44	19	10	19	44	30
31	18	15	18	15			18	45			20	45	31

A Table of the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick for the Year 1711.

Days	January. ♑		February. ♒		March. ♓		April. ♈		May. ♉		June. ♊		Days
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	21	47	23	14	21	19	21	55	21	1	20	43	1
2	22	48	24	15	22	19	22	53	21	59	21	41	2
3	23	49	25	15	23	19	23	52	22	57	22	38	3
4	24	50	26	16	24	18	24	50	23	54	23	35	4
5	25	51	27	16	25	18	25	49	24	52	24	32	5
6	26	52	28	17	26	17	26	47	25	50	25	30	6
7	27	53	29	17	27	17	27	46	26	47	26	27	7
8	28	54	♓	18	28	16	28	44	27	45	27	24	8
9	29	55	1	18	29	16	29	43	28	43	28	21	9
10	♒	56	2	18	♈	15	♉	41	29	40	29	19	10
11	1	57	3	19	1	15	1	40	♊	38	♋	16	11
12	2	58	4	19	2	14	2	38	1	35	1	13	12
13	3	59	5	19	3	14	3	36	2	33	2	10	13
14	5	00	6	19	4	13	4	35	3	31	3	7	14
15	6	1	7	20	5	12	5	33	4	28	4	5	15
16	7	2	8	20	6	11	6	31	5	26	5	2	16
17	8	3	9	20	7	11	7	29	6	23	5	59	17
18	9	4	10	20	8	10	8	27	7	20	6	56	18
19	10	5	11	20	9	9	9	26	8	18	7	53	19
20	11	5	12	20	10	8	10	24	9	15	8	50	20
21	12	6	13	20	11	7	11	22	10	13	9	48	21
22	13	7	14	20	12	6	12	20	11	10	10	45	22
23	14	8	15	20	13	5	13	18	12	8	11	42	23
24	15	9	16	20	14	4	14	16	13	5	12	39	24
25	16	10	17	20	15	3	15	14	14	2	13	36	25
26	17	10	18	20	16	2	16	12	15	00	14	34	26
27	18	11	19	20	17	1	17	10	15	57	15	31	27
28	19	12	20	19	18	00	18	8	16	54	16	28	28
29	20	12			18	58	19	5	17	52	17	25	29
30	21	13			19	57	20	3	18	49	18	22	30
31	22	14			20	56			19	46			31

Days	July. ♋		August. ♌		September. ♍		October. ♎		November. ♏		December. ♐		Days
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	19	20	18	59	18	59	18	30	19	31	19	56	1
2	20	17	19	56	19	58	19	29	20	31	20	57	2
3	21	14	20	54	20	56	20	29	21	32	21	58	3
4	22	11	21	52	21	55	21	28	22	33	22	59	4
5	23	8	22	50	22	53	22	28	23	33	24	00	5
6	24	6	23	48	23	52	23	28	24	34	25	1	6
7	25	3	24	45	24	51	24	28	25	35	26	3	7
8	26	00	25	43	25	50	25	27	26	35	27	4	8
9	26	58	26	41	26	48	26	27	27	36	28	5	9
10	27	55	27	39	27	47	27	27	28	36	29	6	10
11	28	52	28	37	28	46	28	27	29	37	♑	7	11
12	29	49	29	35	29	44	29	27	♐	38	1	8	12
13	♌	47	♍	33	♎	44	♏	27	1	39	2	10	13
14	1	44	1	31	1	43	1	27	2	39	3	11	14
15	2	41	2	29	2	42	2	26	3	40	4	12	15
16	3	39	3	27	3	41	3	26	4	41	5	13	16
17	4	36	4	25	4	40	4	27	5	42	6	14	17
18	5	34	5	23	5	39	5	27	6	43	7	15	18
19	6	31	6	21	6	38	6	27	7	44	8	17	19
20	7	28	7	19	7	37	7	27	8	45	9	18	20
21	8	26	8	17	8	36	8	27	9	46	10	19	21
22	9	23	9	15	9	35	9	27	10	47	11	20	22
23	10	21	10	14	10	35	10	28	11	48	12	21	23
24	11	18	11	12	11	34	11	28	12	49	13	22	24
25	12	16	12	10	12	33	12	28	13	50	14	24	25
26	13	13	13	9	13	32	13	28	14	51	15	25	26
27	14	11	14	7	14	32	14	29	15	52	16	26	27
28	15	9	15	5	15	31	15	29	16	53	17	27	28
29	16	6	16	4	16	31	16	30	17	54	18	28	29
30	17	4	17	2	17	30	17	30	18	55	19	30	30
31	18	5	18	1			18	30			20	31	31

A Table of the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick for the Year 1712.

Days	*January.*		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*June.*		Days
	♑		♒		♓		♈		♉		♊		
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	21	32	23	00	22	4	22	39	21	45	21	27	1
2	22	33	24	00	23	4	23	38	22	43	22	24	2
3	23	34	25	1	24	4	24	36	23	40	23	21	3
4	24	35	26	1	25	3	25	35	24	38	24	19	4
5	25	36	27	2	26	3	26	33	25	36	25	15	5
6	26	37	28	2	27	3	27	32	26	33	26	13	6
7	27	38	29	3	28	2	28	30	27	31	27	10	7
8	28	39	♓	3	29	2	29	29	28	29	28	7	8
9	29	40	1	3	30	1	♉	27	29	26	29	5	9
10	♒	41	2	4	♈	00	1	26	♊	24	30	2	10
11	1	42	3	4	2	00	2	24	1	22	♋	59	11
12	2	43	4	4	2	59	3	22	2	19	1	56	12
13	3	44	5	5	3	58	4	20	3	17	2	53	13
14	4	45	6	5	4	58	5	19	4	14	3	50	14
15	5	46	7	5	5	57	6	17	5	12	4	48	15
16	6	47	8	5	6	56	7	15	6	9	5	45	16
17	7	48	9	5	7	55	8	13	7	7	6	42	17
18	8	49	10	6	8	55	9	12	8	4	7	39	18
19	9	50	11	6	9	54	10	10	9	2	8	37	19
20	10	51	12	6	10	53	11	8	9	59	9	34	20
21	11	52	13	6	11	52	12	6	10	56	10	31	21
22	12	53	14	6	12	51	13	4	11	54	11	28	22
23	13	53	15	6	13	50	14	2	12	51	12	25	23
24	14	54	16	6	14	49	15	00	13	48	13	23	24
25	15	55	17	5	15	48	15	58	14	45	14	20	25
26	16	56	18	5	16	46	16	56	15	43	15	17	26
27	17	56	19	5	17	45	17	54	16	40	16	14	27
28	18	57	20	5	18	44	18	51	17	38	17	11	28
29	19	58	21	5	19	43	19	49	18	35	18	8	29
30	20	58			20	42	20	47	19	32	19	6	30
31	21	50			21	40			20	30			31

Days	*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		Days
	♋		♌		♍		♎		♏		♐		
d.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	d.
1	20	3	19	43	19	43	19	15	20	17	20	42	1
2	21	00	20	40	20	42	20	14	21	17	21	43	2
3	21	57	21	38	21	41	21	14	22	18	22	44	3
4	22	54	22	36	22	39	22	14	23	18	23	45	4
5	23	52	23	34	23	38	23	13	24	19	24	47	5
6	24	49	24	31	24	37	24	13	25	20	25	48	6
7	25	46	25	28	25	35	25	13	26	20	26	49	7
8	26	44	26	27	26	34	26	13	27	21	27	50	8
9	27	41	27	25	27	33	27	12	28	22	28	51	9
10	28	38	28	23	28	32	28	12	29	22	29	52	10
11	29	36	29	21	29	30	29	12	♐	23	♑	53	11
12	♌	33	♍	19	♎	29	♏	12	1	24	1	55	12
13	1	30	1	17	1	28	1	12	2	25	2	56	13
14	2	28	2	15	2	27	2	12	3	26	3	57	14
15	3	25	3	13	3	26	3	12	4	26	4	58	15
15	4	22	4	11	4	25	4	12	5	27	5	59	15
17	5	20	5	9	5	24	5	12	6	28	7	00	17
18	6	17	6	7	6	23	6	12	7	29	8	2	18
19	7	15	7	5	7	23	7	12	8	30	9	3	19
20	8	12	8	3	8	22	8	12	9	31	10	4	20
21	9	9	9	1	9	21	9	13	10	32	11	5	21
22	10	7	10	00	10	20	10	13	11	33	12	6	22
23	11	4	10	58	11	19	11	13	12	34	13	8	23
24	12	2	11	56	12	19	12	13	13	35	14	9	24
25	12	59	12	54	13	19	13	14	14	36	15	10	25
26	13	57	13	53	14	17	14	14	15	37	16	11	26
27	14	55	14	51	15	17	15	14	16	38	17	12	27
28	15	52	15	49	16	16	16	15	17	39	18	13	28
29	16	50	16	48	17	16	17	15	18	40	19	15	29
30	17	47	17	46	18	15	18	16	19	41	20	15	30
31	18	45	18	45			19	16			21	17	31

A Table of the *Longitude*, *Latitude*, *Right Aſcenſion* and *Declination* of above 50 of the Principal Stars of the *Firſt*, *Second* and *Third* Magnitude: For the Year 1710.

Stars Names.	Mag.	S.	Longitude			Latitude.				Rt. Aſcent.			Declinat.			
			°	′	″	°	′	″		°	′	″	°	′	″	
The Head of *Andromeda*	2	♈	10	18	51	25	43	12	N.	358	22	12	27	38	5	N.
The bright Foot of *Andromeda*	2	♈	10	13	12	27	47	13	N.	26	34	58	40	56	44	N.
The bright Star of *Aquila*	1	♑	27	41	14	29	21	32	N.	294	8	59	8	9	11	N.
The bright Star of *Aries*	2	♉	3	37	55	9	57	43	N.	27	44	28	22	5	59	N.
The Right Shoulder of *Aquarius*	3	♒	29	20	8	10	43	36	N.	327	43	35	1	10	8	S.
The Left Shoulder of *Aquarius*	3	♒	19	22	53	8	41	50	N.	319	4	51	6	46	29	S.
Capella	1	♊	17	49	6	22	52	9	N.	73	50	4	45	41	25	N.
The Right Shoulder of *Auriga*	2	♊	25	51	45	21	57	38	N.	84	33	59	44	55	52	N.
Arcturus	1	♎	20	11	21	31	1	00	N.	210	39	27	20	45	58	N.
Sirius, or the Dog-Star	1	♋	10	8	44	39	30	5	S.	98	8	48	16	17	4	S.
The Tail of the Great Dog	2	♋	25	32	15	50	36	10	S.	108	10	41	28	42	2	S.
Procyon	1	♋	21	49	32	15	56	11	S.	111	4	5	5	58	4[illegible]	N.
The Northern Horn of ♑	3	♑	29	48	57	7	3	5	N.	300	28	9	13	20	4[illegible]	S.
The bright Star in the Chair of *Caſſiopea*	3	♉	1	4	5[illegible]	51	13	35	N.	358	26	51	58	33	8	N.
Mandibula, or the bright Star of the Whale	2	♉	0	17	22	12	37	00	S.	41	48	51	2	56	37	N.
The bright Star in the Northern Crown	2	♏	8	11	7	44	23	20	S.	230	35	53	27	43	41	N.
The Tail of the Swan	2	♓	1	25	5	59	57	23	N.	307	53	52	44	17	41	N.
Caſtor	2	♋	16	12	34	10	4	23	N.	109	1	22	32	30	33	N.
Pollux	2	♋	19	13	59	6	40	29	N.	111	54	35	28	43	21	N.
The Head of *Hercules*	3	♐	12	6	33	37	22	19	N.	255	23	19	14	46	30	N.
Hydra's Heart	1	♌	23	15	38	22	23	20	S.	138	20	44	7	23	50	S.
Regulus, or the Lyon's Heart	1	♌	25	49	35	0	28	45	N.	148	14	23	13	24	9	N.
The Lyon's Tail	1	♍	17	36	6	12	18	55	N.	173	35	5	16	12	54	N.
The Northern Balance	2	♏	10	2	45	0	26	38	N.	218	45	4	14	45	40	S.
The Southern Balance	2	♏	15	19	43	8	34	47	N.	225	22	42	8	14	33	S.
The bright Star in the Harp	1	♑	11	15	33	61	47	17	N.	276	46	4[illegible]	38	32	49	N.
The Right Shoulder of *Orion*	1	♊	24	43	25	16	3	52	S.	84	53	26	7	20	45	N.
The Left Shoulder of *Orion*	2	♊	16	55	40	16	52	11	S.	77	25	50	6	3	52	N.
Regel, or the bright Foot	1	♊	12	49	41	31	9	26	S.	75	13	3	8	31	58	S.
Marcab Pegaſi	2	♓	19	28	27	19	27	37	N.	342	38	9	13	42	3	N.
Scheat Pegaſi	2	♓	25	22	15	31	10	21	N.	342	27	9	26	33	32	N.
The Head of *Meduſa Algol*	2	♉	22	0	15	22	23	17	N.	22	23	3	39	49	37	N.
The Knot in the Line of the Fiſher	3	♈	25	20	45	9	4	18	S.	26	49	1	1	22	29	N.
The Scorpion's Heart	1	♐	5	41	3	4	27	19	S.	242	54	5	25	41	40	S.
The Head of *Serpentarius*	2	♐	18	21	27	35	57	3	N.	260	21	32	12	51	10	N.
The bright Star in the Neck of the Serpent	2	♏	18	1	53	25	35	40	N.	232	32	42	7	3	5	N.
Aldebaran, or the Southern Eye of the Bull	1	♊	5	45	32	5	29	14	S.	64	51	5	15	55	10	N.
The Bull's Northern Horn.	2	♊	18	31	41	5	20	35	N.	77	00	12	28	19	47	N.
The Southern Horn of the Bull	3	♊	20	45	7	2	15	48	S.	80	6	12	20	55	21	N.
The Northern Eye of the Bull	3	♊	4	26	16	2	36	20	S.	62	57	49	18	31	28	N.
Spica Virginis	1	♎	19	47	15	1	59	55	S.	197	29	38	9	35	33	S.
The Firſt in the Great Bear's Tail	2	♍	4	47	55	54	19	00	N.	190	19	58	57	33	13	N.
The Middlemoſt	2	♍	11	31	36	56	23	17	N.	198	4	7	56	28	33	N.
The Laſt in the Great Bear's Tail	2	♍	22	47	44	54	25	7	N.	204	3	1	51	18	40	N.
In the Side	2	♌	11	6	13	49	40	23	N.	161	24	25	63	10	40	N.
In the Belly	2	♌	15	19	50	45	7	14	N.	161	3	16	57	57	18	N.
In the *Coxa*	2	♌	26	20	15	47	8	00	N,	174	36	36	55	20	10	N.
In the Back	3	♌	26	55	35	51	38	35	N.	180	15	36	58	39	55	N.
The Pole-Star	2	♊	24	33	37	66	3	00	N.	9	9	8	87	46	15	N.
The Firſt Star of *Aries*	4	♈	29	9	18	7	10	2	N.	24	25	40	17	53	25	N.
The Second Star of *Aries*	3	♈	29	56	42	8	28	45	N.	24	41	20	25	38	1	N.
The bright Star of *Aries*	2	♉	3	37	55	9	57	43	N.	27	44	28	22	5	59	N.
The Southern Horn of *Capricorn*	3	♒	00	00	46	4	41	27	N.	301	10	27	15	36	46	S.

RIGLET, is any ſquare, flat, thin, Piece of Wood, like thoſe which are deſigned to make the Frames of ſmall Pictures of; which are ſo called, before they are *Molded*.

RINÆUS, a Muſcle of the Noſe, otherwiſe called *Naſalis*; which ſee

ROD-*Knights*, alias *Rad-Knights* were anciently certain Servitors, which held their Land by ſerving their Lord on Horſe-back; or attending him in his Progreſs or Travels on the *Road*.

ROME-*Scot* was formerly here an annual Tribute of a Penny for every Family, and paid to *Rome* at the Feaſt of St *Peter ad Vincula*, being the Firſt of *Auguſt*.

Cambden tells us it was firſt granted by *Offa*; but others attribute its Origial to *Ina*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*; who being in Pilgrimage at *Rome*, *A. D.* 725. gave it as an Alms. It amounted to three hundred Marks and one Noble yearly. Of this Mark of Slavery to *Rome*, our Anceſtors frequently complained as a Burden and Scandal to the *Engliſh* Nation: It was firſt for bidden to be paid by *Edw.* 3. Tho' before complained of in Parliament as a Grievance in K. *John's* Time, *A. D.* 1206. This Payment was abrogated 25 *H.* 8. 25. But ſervilely reſtored again 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mary*; and at laſt utterly aboliſhed, 1 *Eliz.* 1.

ROOT *Binomial*: To raiſe (eaſily) a Binomial Root up to any Power aſſign'd.

Suppoſe $a + b$. (1.) If it be $\overline{a - b}$ 'tis called a *Reſidual*; and the Powers of ſuch a *Reſidual* will be the ſame with the like Powers raiſed from a Binomial (affirmative) as $a + b$; except, that as the Signs of the Powers of a Binomial are all affirmative: Thoſe of the *Reſidual* have the Signs $+$ and $-$ alternately annexed to every other Term; as will eaſily appear from multiplying $a - b$ by it ſelf, and then the Square ſo found by the Root again, &c.

2. The Indexes of the Powers of the Leading Quantity, or *Firſt Name* a, in all the Powers of the Binomial $a + b$ do continually decreaſe, and that in an *Arithmetical Progreſſion*; as thoſe of *b*, the *other Names* do after the ſame Manner encreaſe.

So that if the Indexes of the Powers of $a + b$ only were required, when that Binomial is to be raiſed up to the ſeventh Power, you will eaſily perceive that it muſt ſtand thus.

$$a^7 + a^6 b + a^5 b^2 + a^4 . b^3 + a^3 b^4 + a^2 b^5 + a b^6 + b^7 .$$

3. Where 'tis eaſy to obſerve that the firſt and laſt Term are pure Powers of the ſingle Quantities *a* and *b*, and are both of the ſame Height: As alſo that the Summ of the Indexes of any two Letters joined together in any of the *Intermediate Terms*, do always make up the Index of the higheſt Power.

4. The next Work therefore is only to find the *Unciæ*; which may be done by conſidering,

(1) That the *Unciæ* of every ſingle Letter, and of every ſingle Power, how high ſoever it be, is an Unit, or (1), which neither multiples nor divides. (2) That all the Powers of any Binomial are naturally raiſed by multiplying the *Preceeding Power* into the *Original Root*: Which in Algebraick Multiplication, is done by only joining each Letter in the Root to the Preceeding Power with its *Unciæ*; and then removing the ſaid *Power*, when 'tis ſo *joined* to the *ſecond Letter*, one Place forwards, either to the *Right* or *Left*-hand. Thus $a a + 2 a b + b b$, the *Square* or *Second Power* of $a + b$ is found by joining to $a + b$ each Letter of $a + b$, and removing the Powers to the Right or Left-hand thus; *a* joined to *a* makes *a a*; *a* joined to *b* makes *a b*; and *b* joined to *a* makes another *a b*; and *b* joined to *b* makes *b b*; and it will ſtand thus; $a a \begin{array}{l} + a b \\ + a b \end{array} + b b$ or $a a + 2 a b + b b$. Now from hence it will follow, (3) That the *Unciæ* of the ſecond Term in any ſuch Power will always be the Summ of ſo many Units added together (more 1.) as there hath been Multiplications of the *Firſt Root*; which will always be determined by the Index of the firſt Term in the Power.

And becauſe the *Unciæ* of all the Intermediate Terms are only *removed* along with their Letters; it alſo follows, that if they are *added* together, their reſpective Summs, muſt produce the true *Unciæ* of the intermediate Terms in the new raiſed Power, as is plain from the following Table, where the Numbers are ſo removed without their Letters,

$$\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
are the 2 *Unciæ* of $a + b$ and $a + b$. Theſe added in the Order as they ſtand, produce the next Rank.

$$\left.\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
The *Unciæ* of the Square, and theſe added again produce the next Rank or *Unciæ* of the Cube, &c.

$$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
Unciæ of the Cube.

$$\left.\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
The *Unciæ* of the Biquadrate.

$$\left.\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
The *Unciæ* of the fifth Power.

$$\left.\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
The *Unciæ* of the ſixth Power.

$$\left.\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 7 & 21 & 35 & 35 & 21 & 7 & 1 \end{array}\right\}$$
The *Unciæ* of the ſeventh Power,

and ſo on, as Mr. *Ward* hath well obſerved in his young Mathematicians Guide, *p.* 157, 158.

If therefore you take the Numbers in the laſt Row of the Table above, and prefix them to the ſeveral and proper Letters in the 7th Power of $a + b$, you will compleat all the Terms with their ſeveral *Unciæ*, and it will ſtand thus;

$$a^7 + 7 a^6 b + 21 a^5 b^2 + 35 a^4 b^3 + 35 a^3 b^4 + 21 a^2 b^5 + 7 a b^6 + b^7$$

And further from obſerving that the *Unciæ* of the firſt Term in all the ſeveral Powers of a Binomial, are a *Series of Units*, whoſe Summ is every where the *Unciæ* of the ſecond Term; and that the *Unciæ* of the ſecond Term, are a Series of Numbers in natural Arithmetical Progreſſion; as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,&c. Whoſe Summ is every where the *Unciæ* of the next Superior Power in the Third Term, &c. He deduces this General Rule for finding the *Unciæ* of any Power of a Binomial, *Viz.*

Multiply the Index of the *Firſt Letter* of any Term into its own *Unciæ*, and divide the Product by the Number of Terms to that Place, and the Queſtion will be the *Unciæ* of the next Subceeding Term, forward. Thus in the laſt Example,

1. The Index of a^7 (the *Firſt Term*) will be the *Uncia* for $7\,a^6\,b$, the Second Term.

2. Then $\frac{7\times 6}{2}=21$. That is the Index of a^6 in the *Second Term* multiplied by its *Uncia* 7; and the Product 42, divided by 2, the Number of Terms to that Place, quotes 21, the *Uncia* of the *Third Term.*

3. Again, $\frac{21\times 5}{3}=35$. The *Uncia* of the *Fourth Term*, and $\frac{35\times 4}{4}=35$, will be the *Uncia* of the *Fifth Term*, &c.

4 You may obſerve here that the *Unciæ* do *increaſe*, only 'till the *Indeces* of the Two Letters become equal, or *change Places*; and then the Reſt of the *Unciæ* do decreaſe, as the former increaſed: So that 'tis enough to find the *Unciæ* of half the Number of Terms in any Power, and then the Reſt may be eaſily prefixed.

And when all this is conſidered, the Value and Expeditiouſneſs of that *Short Theorem* of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, for finding the *Unciæ* of a Binomial, will be underſtood and admired, *Viz.*

Suppoſe *m* the Exponent of any Power: Then will $1\times\frac{m-0}{1}\times\frac{m-1}{2}\times\frac{m-2}{3}\times\frac{m-3}{4}\times\frac{m-4}{5}\times\frac{m-5}{6}\times\frac{m-6}{7}$, &c. be a *Series* for the *Unciæ* of the powers of any Binomial involved infinitely.

As, Suppoſe you would have the *Unciæ* for the 7th Power of $a+b$. Then $m=7$, and by the Theorem $1\times\frac{m-0}{1}=7$ will be the *Uncia*, and that $7\times\frac{m-1}{2}=21$ will be the *Uncia* for the Third Term: And again, That $21\times\frac{m-2}{3}=35$ will be the *Uncia* for the Fourth Term. Alſo that $35\times\frac{m-3}{4}=35$ will be the *Uncia* of the Fifth Term; and conſequently by going backwards (as in Art. 4. above) you will find that the *Unciæ* of the two Remaining Terms muſt be 21, 7, and 1.

A New, Exact and Eaſie Method, of finding the Roots of any Equations generally, and that without any previous Reduction. By Mr. Edm. Halley, *Geometry Profeſſor at* Oxford.

The principal Uſe of the *Analytick Art*, is to bring Mathematical Problems to Equations, and to exhibit thoſe Equations in the moſt ſimple Terms that can be. But this Art would juſtly ſeem in ſome degree defective, and not *ſufficiently Analytical*, if there were not ſome Methods, by the help of which, the Roots (be they Lines or Numbers) might be gotten from the Equations that are found, and ſo the Problems in that reſpect be ſolved. The Ancients ſcarce knew any thing in theſe Matters, beyond *Quadratick Equations.* And what they writ of the *Geometrick Conſtruction* of ſolid Problems, by the help of the *Parabola*, *Ciſſoid*, or any other Curve, were only particular things deſign'd for ſome particular Caſes. But as to *Numerical Extraction*, there is every where a profound Silence; ſo that whatever we perform now in this kind, is entirely owing to the Inventions of the Moderns.

And firſt of all, that great Diſcoverer and Reſtorer of the Modern Algebra, *Francis Vieta*, about 100 Years ſince, ſhew'd a general Method for extracting the Roots of any Equation, which he publiſh'd under the Title of, *A Numerical Reſolution of Powers*, &c. *Harriot*, *Oughtred*, and others, as well of our own Country, as Foreigners, ought to acknowledge whatſoever they have written upon this Subject, as taken from *Vieta.* But what the Sagacity of Sir *Iſ. Newton*'s Genius has perform'd in this Buſineſs, we may rather conjecture (than be fully aſſur'd of) from that ſhort Specimen given by Dr. *Wallis* in the 94th. Chapter of his *Algebra.* And we muſt be forc'd to expect it, 'till his great Modeſty ſhall yield to the Intreaties of his Friends, and ſuffer thoſe curious Diſcoveries to ſee the Light.

Not long ſince (*viz. A. D.* 1690.) that excellent Perſon M. *Joſeph Raphſon*, F. R. S. Publiſh'd his *Univerſal Analyſis of Equations*, and illuſtrated his Method by plenty of Examples; by all which he has given Indications of a Mathematical Genius, from which the greateſt things may be expected.

By this Example, M. *de Lagney*, an Ingenious Profeſſor of Mathemanicks at *Paris*, was encourag'd to attempt the ſame Argument, but he being almoſt altogether taken up in extracting the Roots of pure Powers (eſpecially the Cubick) adds but little about affected Equations, and that pretty much perplex'd too, and not ſufficiently demonſtrated. Yet he gives two very compendious Rules for the Approximation of a Cubical Root; one a Rational, and the other an Irrational one. Ex. gr. that the ſide of the Cube $aaa+b$, is between

$$a+\frac{ab}{3aaa+b}, \ \&\ \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}aa+\frac{b}{3a}}+\tfrac{1}{2}a.$$

And the Root of the 5th Power a^5+b, he makes

$$=\tfrac{1}{2}a+\sqrt{\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}a^4+\frac{b}{5a}}-\tfrac{1}{4}aa}$$

(where note,

that 'tis $\frac{1}{4}aa$, not $\frac{1}{2}aa$, as 'tis erroneouſly Printed in the French Book.). Theſe Rules were communicated to me by a Friend, I having not ſeen the Book; but having by Trial found the goodneſs of them, and admiring the Compendium, I was willing to find out the Demonſtration. Which having done, I preſently found that the ſame Method might be accommodated to the Reſolution of all ſorts of Equations. And I was the rather inclin'd to improve theſe Rules, becauſe I ſaw that the whole thing might be Explain'd in a *Synopſis*; and that by this means, at every repeated ſtep of the Calculus, the Figures already found in the Root, would be at leaſt Trebled, which all other ways, are increaſed but in an equal Number with the given ones. Now, the fore-mention'd Rules are eaſily demonſtrated from the Geneſis of the Cube, and the 5th Power. For, ſuppoſing the ſide of any Cube $= a + e$, the Cube ariſing from thence, is $aaa + 3aae + 3aee + eee$. And conſequently, if we ſuppoſe aaa the next leſs Cube, to any given Non-cubick Number, then eee will be leſs than Unity, and the Remainder b, will $=$ the other Members of the Cube, $3aae + 3aee + eee$. Whence rejecting eee upon the account of its ſmallneſs, we have $b = 3aae + 3aee$. And ſince aae is much greater than aee, the quantity $\frac{b}{3aa}$ will not much exceed e; ſo that putting $e = \frac{b}{3aa}$ then the quantity $\frac{b}{3aa + 3ae}$ (to which e is nearly equal) will be found

$$= \frac{b}{3aa + \frac{3ab}{3aa}}, \text{ or } \frac{b}{3aa + \frac{b}{a}} \text{ that is } \frac{ab}{3aa + b} = e$$

And ſo the ſide of the Cube $aaa + s$ will be $a + \frac{ab}{3aa + b}$, which is the *Rational Formula* of M. *de Lagney*. But now, if aaa were the next greater Cubick Number to that given, the ſide of the Cube $aaa - b$, will after the ſame manner be found to be $a - \frac{ab}{3aa - b}$. And this eaſy and expeditious Approximation to the Cubick Root, is only (a very ſmall matter) erroneous in point of *defect*, the quantity e, the Remainder of the Root thus found, coming ſomething leſs than really 'tis.

As for the *Irrational Formula*, 'tis derived from the ſame Principle, *viz.* $b = 3aae + 3aee$, or $\frac{b}{3a} = ae + ee$, and ſo $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b}{3a}} = \frac{1}{2}a + e$, and

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b}{3a}} + \frac{1}{2}a = a + e, \text{ the Root ſought.}$$

Alſo the ſide of the Cube $aaa - b$, after the ſame manner, will be found to be $\frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa - \frac{b}{3a}}$

And this *Formula* comes ſomething nearer to the Scope, being erroneous in point of *exceſs*, as the other was in *defect*, and is more accommodated to the Ends of Practice, ſince the Reſtitution of the Calculus, is nothing elſe but the continual Addition or Subſtraction of the Quantity $\frac{aee}{3a}$ according as the quantity e can be known. So that we ſhould rather write

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a + \frac{b - eee}{3a}} + \frac{1}{2}a,$$

in the former caſe, and in the latter, $\frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{eee - b}{3a}}$. But by either of the two *Formula's*, the Figures already known in the Root to be extracted, are at leaſt Tripled; which I conclude will be very grateful to all the Students in Arithmetick; and I congratulate the Inventor upon the Account of his Diſcovery.

But that the Uſe of theſe Rules may be the better perceiv'd, I think it proper to ſubjoin an Example to two. Let it be propos'd to find the ſide of the double Cube, or $aaa + b = 2$. Here $a = 1$, and $\frac{b}{3a} = \frac{1}{3}$, and ſo $\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{12}}$, or 1, 26, will be found to be the true ſide nearly. Now, the Cube of 1, 26, is 2, 000376, and ſo

$$0{,}\ 63 + \sqrt{{,}3969 - \frac{{,}0000376}{3{,}\ 78}}, \text{ or } 0{,}\ 63 + \sqrt{{,}\ 3968005291005291} = 1{,}\ 259921049895 -;$$

which in 13 Figures, gives the ſide of the double Cube, with very little Trouble, *viz.* By one only Diviſion, and the Extraction of the ſquare Root; when as by the common way of working, how much pains it would have coſt, the Skilful very well know. This Calculus a Man may continue as far as he pleaſes, by encreaſing the Square by the Addition of the Quantity $\frac{eee}{3a}$, which Correction, in this caſe will give, but the encreaſe of Unity in the 14th Figure of the Root.

Exemp. 2. Let it be propos'd to find the ſides or a Cube equal to that Engliſh Meaſure commonly call'd a Gallon, which contains 231 ſolid Ounces. The next leſs Cube is 216, whoſe ſide $6 = a$, and the Remainder $15 = b$; and ſo for the firſt Approximation, we have $3 + \sqrt{9 + \frac{5}{6}} =$ the Root. And ſince $\sqrt{9{,}8333\ldots}$ is 3, 1358..., 'tis plain that $6{,}\ 358 = a + e$. Now, let $6{,}\ 1358 = a$; and we ſhall have then for its Cube 231,000853894712, and according to the Rule, $3{,}0679 + \sqrt{9{,}41201041 - \frac{,000858394712}{18{,}4070}}$ is moſt accurately equal to the ſide of the given Cube, which within the Space of an Hour, I determin'd by Calculation to be 6. 13579243966195897, which is exact in the 18th Figure, defective in the 19th. And this *Formula* is deſervedly perferable to the *Rationale*, upon the Account of the great Diviſor, which is not to be manag'd without a great deal of Labour; whereas the Extraction of the ſquare Root, proceeds much more eaſily, as manifold Experience has taught me.

But the Rule for the Root of a pure Surſolid, or the 5th Power, is of ſomething a higher Enquiry, and does much more perfectly yet do the buſineſs; for it does at leaſt Quintuble the given Figures in the Root, neither is the Calculus very large or operoſe. Though the Author no where ſhews his Method of Invention, or any Demonſtration, although it ſeems to be very much wanting, eſpecially ſince all things are not right in the printed Book, which may eaſily deceive the Unskilful. Now the 5th power of the ſide $a+e$ is compos'd of theſe Members, $a^5 + 5a^4e + 10a^3e^2 + 10a^2e^3 + 5ae^4 + e^5 = a^5 + b$; from whence $b = 5a^4e + 10a^3e^2 + 10a^2e^3 + 5ae^4$, rejecting e^5 becauſe of its ſmallneſs.

Whence $\frac{b}{5a} = a^3e + 2a^2e^2 + 2ae^3 + e^4$, and adding on both ſides $\frac{1}{4}a^4$, we ſhall have $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4 + \frac{b}{5a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4 + a^3e + 2a^2e^2 + 2ae^3 + e^4} = \frac{1}{2}aa + ae + ee$. Then ſubſtracting $\frac{1}{4}aa$ from both ſides, $\frac{1}{2}a + e$ will $= \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4 + \frac{b}{5a}} - \frac{1}{4}aa}$; to which if $\frac{1}{2}a$ be added, then will $a + e = \frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4 + \frac{b}{5a}} - \frac{1}{4}aa}$ = the Root of the Power $a^5 + b$. But if it had $a^5 - b$ (the quantity of a being too great) the Rule would have been thus, $\frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4 - \frac{b}{5a}} - \frac{1}{4}aa}$ and this Rule approaches wonderfully, ſo that there is hardly any need of Reſtitution.

But while I conſidered theſe things with myſelf, I light upon a General Method for the *Formula's* of all Powers whatſoever, and (which being handſome and conciſe enough) I thought I would not conceal from the Publick.

Theſe *Formula's*, (as well the *Rational* as the *Irrational* ones) are thus.

$$\sqrt{aa + b} = \sqrt{aa + b}, \text{ or } a + \frac{ab}{2aa + \frac{1}{2}b}.$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^3 + b} = \frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b}{3a}}, \text{ or } a + \frac{ab}{3aaa + b}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a^4 + b} = \frac{2}{3}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}aa + \frac{b}{6aa}}, \text{ or } a + \frac{ab}{4a^4 + \frac{3}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{a^5 + b} = \frac{3}{4}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}aa + \frac{b}{10a^3}}, \text{ or } a + \frac{ab}{5a^5 + 2b}.$$

$$\sqrt[6]{a^6 + b} = \frac{4}{5}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}aa + \frac{b}{15a^4}}, \text{ or } a + \frac{ab}{6a^6 + \frac{5}{2}b}.$$

$$\sqrt[7]{a^7 + b} = \frac{5}{6}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}aa + \frac{b}{21a^5}}, \text{ or } a + \frac{ab}{7a^7 + 3b}.$$

And ſo alſo of the other higher Powers. But if a were aſſumed bigger, than the Root ſought (which is done with ſome Advantage, as often as the Power to be reſolved, is much nearer the Power of the *next greater* whole Number, than of the *next leſs*) in this caſe, *Mutatis Mutandis*, we ſhall have the ſame Expreſſions of the Roots, *Viz.*

$$\sqrt{aa - b} = \sqrt{aa - b}, \text{ or } a - \frac{ab}{2aa - \frac{1}{2}b}.$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^3 - b} = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa - \frac{b}{3a}}, \text{ or } a - \frac{ab}{3a^3 - b}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a^4 - b} = \frac{2}{3}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}aa - \frac{b}{6aa}}, \text{ or } a - \frac{ab}{4a^4 - \frac{3}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{a^5 - b} = \frac{3}{4}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}aa - \frac{b}{10a^3}}, \text{ or } a - \frac{ab}{5a^5 - 2b}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{a^6 - b} = \frac{4}{5}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}aa - \frac{b}{15a^4}}, \text{ or } a - \frac{ab}{6a^6 - \frac{5}{2}b}.$$

$$\sqrt[7]{a^7 - b} = \frac{5}{6}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}aa - \frac{b}{21a^5}}, \text{ or } a - \frac{ab}{7a^7 - 3b}.$$

And within theſe two Terms, the true Root is ever found, being ſomething nearer to the *Irrational* than the *Rational* Expreſſion. But the quantity e found by the *Irrational Formula*, is always too great, as the Quotient reſulting from the *Rational Formula*, is always too little. And conſequently, if we have $+b$, the *Irrational Formula* gives the Root ſomething greater than it ſhould be, and the *Rational* ſomething leſs. But contrary-wiſe if it be $-b$.

And thus much may ſuffice to be ſaid concerning the Extraction of the Roots of pure Powers: which notwithſtanding, for common Uſes, may be had much more eaſily by the help of the Logarithms. But when a Root is to be determin'd very accurately, and the Logarithmick Tables will not reach ſo far; then we muſt neceſſarily have recourſe to theſe, or ſuch like Methods. Farther; the Invention and Contemplation of theſe *Formulæ*, leading me to a certain Univerſal Rule, for adfected Equations

quations (which I hope will be of uſe to all the Students in *Algebra* and *Geometry*) I was willing here to give ſome account of this Diſcovery, which I will do with all the perſpecuity I can, I had given at N°. 188 of the *Tranſactions*, a very eaſie and general Conſtruction of all adfected Equations, not exceeding the Biquadratick Power; from which time I had a very great deſire of doing the ſame in Numbers. But quickly after Mr. *Raphſon* ſeem'd in great Meaſure to have ſatisfied this Deſire, till Mr. *Lagney* by what he had perform'd in his Book, intimated that the thing might be done more compendiouſly yet. Now, my Method is thus.

Let z the Root of any Equation, be imagin'd to be compos'd of the parts $a +$ or $- e$, of which let a be aſſum'd as near z as is poſſible; which is notwithſtanding not *neceſſary*, but only *commodious*. Then from the Quantity $a + e$ or $a - e$, let there be form'd all the Powers of z, found in the Equation, and the Numerical Co-efficients be reſpectively affix'd to them: Then let the Power to be *reſolv'd*, be ſubſtracted from the Summ of the given Parts (in the firſt Column where e is not found) which they call the *Homogeneum Comparationis*, and let the difference be $+ b$. In the next place, take the Summ of all the Co-efficients of e in the ſecond Column, to which put $= s$. Laſtly, in the third Column let there be put down the Summ of all the Co-efficients of ee, which Summ call t. Then will the Root z ſtand thus in the *Rational Formula*, viz. $z = a + \frac{sb}{ss \pm tb}$; and thus in the *Irrational Formula*, viz.

$$z = a \mp \frac{\frac{1}{2} ss \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} ss \mp bt}}{t};$$

which perhaps it may be worth while to Illuſtrate by ſome Examples. And inſtead of an *Inſtrument*, let this *Table* ſerve, which ſhews the Geneſis of the ſeveral Powers of $a \pm e$, and if need be, may eaſily be continued farther; which for its Uſe I may rightly call a *General Analytical Speculum*. The forementioned Powers ariſing from a continual Multiplication by $a + e$ ($= z$) come out thus with their adjoined Co-efficients: *See the Table*. But now, if it be $a - e = z$, the Table is compos'd of the ſame Members, only the odd Powers of e, as e, e^3, e^5, e^7 are Negative, and the even Powers, as e^2, e^4, e^6, Affirmative. Alſo let the Summ of the Co-efficients of the ſide e, be $= s$; the Summ of the Co-efficients of the Square $ee = t$, the Summ of the Co-efficient of $e^3 = u$; of $e^4 = w$; of $e^5 = x$; of $e^6 = y$, &c. But now, ſince e is ſuppoſed only a ſmall Part of the Root that is to be enquir'd, all the Powers of e, will be much leſs than the correſpondent Powers of a, and ſo far the firſt Hypotheſis; all the ſuperior ones may be rejected; and forming a new Equation, by ſubſtituting $a \pm e = z$, we ſhall have (as was ſaid) $\pm b = \pm se \pm tee$. The following Examples will make this more clear.

Example I.

Let the Equation $z^4 - 3z^2 + 75z = 10000$, be propos'd. For the firſt Hypotheſis, let $a = 10$, and ſo we have this Equation,

$$\begin{array}{llllll} z^4 = & +a^4 & 4a^3e & +6a^2e^2 & 4ae^3 & +e^4, \\ -dz^2 = & -da^2 & dae & -de^2 & & \\ +cz = & +ca & ce & & & \\ = & +10000 & 4000e & +600ee & 40e^3 & +e^4 \\ & -300 & 60e & -3ee & & \\ & +750 & 75e & & & \\ & -10000 & & & & \\ \hline & +450- & 4015e & +597ee & -40e^3 & +e^4=0 \\ & & s & t & u & \end{array}$$

The Signs + and — with reſpect to the Quantities e and e^3, are left as doubtful, 'till it be known whether e be Negative or Affirmative; which thing creates ſome Difficulty, ſince that in Equations that have ſeveral Roots, the *Hermogenea Comparationis* (as they term them) are oftentimes encreaſed by the minute quantity a, and on the contrary, *that* being increaſed, *they* are diminiſhed. But the Sign of e is determin'd from the Sign of the Quantity b. For taking away the *Reſolvend* from the *Homogeneal* form'd of a; the Sign of se (and conſequently of the prevailing Parts in the Compoſition of it) will always be contrary to the Sign of the difference b. Whence 'twill be plain, whether it muſt be $+ e$, or $- e$; and conſequently whether a be taken greater or leſs than the *True Root*. Now the quantity e is $= \frac{1}{2} s - \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} ss - bt}}{t}$, when b and t have the ſame Sign, but when the Signs are different, e is $= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} ss + bt}}{t} - \frac{1}{2} s$. But after it is found that it will be $- e$, let the Powers e, e^3, and e^5, &c. in the Affirmative Members of the Equation be made Negative, and in the Negative be made Affirmative; that is, let them be written with the contrary Sign. On the other hand, (if it be $+ e$) let thoſe fore-mention'd Powers be made Affirmative in the Affirmative, and the Negative in Negative Members of the Equation.

Now we have in this Example of ours, 10450 inſtead of the Reſolvend 10000, or $b = + 450$, whence it's plain that a is taken greater than the Truth, and conſequently, that 'tis $- e$. Hence the Equation comes to be, $10450 - 4015e + 597ee - 4e^3 + e^4 = 10000$. That is, $450 - 4015e + 597ee = 0$; and ſo $450 = 4015e - 597ee$, or $b = se - tee$, whoſe Root $e = \frac{1}{2} 3 - \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} ss - bt}}{t}$, or $\frac{s}{2t} - \sqrt{\frac{ss}{4tt} - \frac{b}{t}}$; that is in the preſent caſe, $e = \frac{2007\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3761406\frac{1}{4}}}{597}$, from whence we have the Root ſought, 9, 886, which is near the Truth. But then ſubſtituting this for a ſecond Suppoſition, there comes $a + e = z$, moſt accurately 9, 8862603936495 .... ſcarce exceeding the Truth by 2 in the laſt Figure, viz. when $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} ss + bt}}{t} - \frac{1}{2} s$

$-\frac{1}{2}sse$. And this (if need be) may be yet much farther verified, by ſubſtracting (if it be $+e$) the quantity $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^3+\frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss+tb}}$, from the Root before found; or (if it be $-e$) by adding $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^3-\frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss-tb}}$ to that Root. Which Compendium is ſo much the more Valuable, in that ſometimes from the firſt Suppoſition alone, but always from the ſecond, a Man may continue the Calculus (keeping the ſame Co-efficients) as far as he pleaſes. It may be noted, that the fore-mentioned Equation, has alſo a Negative Root, *viz.* $z = 10{,}26\ldots$ which any one that has a Mind, may determine more accurately.

Example II.

Suppoſe $z^3-17z^2+54z=350$, and let $a=10$. Then according to the Preſcript of the Rule,

$$\begin{array}{l} +z^3=a^3+3a^2e+3ae^2+e^3 \\ -dz^2=da^2-2dae-da^2 \\ +cz=ca+ce \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lllll} & b & s & t & \\ \text{That is,} & +1000 & +300e & +30e^2 & +e^3 \\ & -1700 & -340e & -17e^2 & \\ & +540 & +54e & & \\ & -350 & & & \end{array}$$

Or, $-510+14e+13ee+e^3=0$. Now, ſince we have -510, it is plain, that a is aſſumed leſs than the Trnth, and conſequently that e is Affirmative. And from (the Equation) $510=14e+13e^2$, comes $e=\frac{\sqrt{bt+\frac{1}{4}ss}-\frac{1}{2}s}{t}=\frac{\sqrt{6679}-7}{13}$. Whence $z=15,7\ldots$, which is too much, becauſe of a taken wide; therefore Secondly, let $a=15$, and by the like way of Reaſoning, we ſhall find $e=\frac{\frac{1}{2}s-\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss-tb}}{t}=\frac{109\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{11710\frac{1}{4}}}{28}$, and conſequently $z=14{,}954068$. If the Operation were to be repeated the third time, the Root will be found conformable to the Truth as far as the 25th Figure; but he that is contented with fewer, by writing $tb\pm te^3$ inſtead of tb, or ſubſtracting or adding $\frac{\frac{1}{2}e^3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss\mp tb}}$ to the Root before found, will preſently obtain his End. Note, the Equation propoſed, is not explicable by any other Root, becauſe the *Reſolvend* 350, is greater than the Cube of $\frac{-17}{3}$, or $\frac{d}{3}$.

Example III.

Let us take the Equation $z^4-80z^3+1998z^2-14937z+5000=0$, which Dr. *Wallis* uſes Cap. 62 of his *Algebra*, in the Reſolution of a very difficult Arithmetical Problem, where by *Vieta*'s Method he has obtain'd the Root moſt accurately; and Mr. *Raphſon* brings it alſo as an Example of his Method, *Page* 25, 26. Now this Equation is of the Form, which may have ſeveral Affirmative Roors, and (which increaſes the Difficulty) the *Co-efficients* are very great in reſpect of the *Reſolvend* given.

But that it may be the eaſier manag'd, let it be divided, and according to the known Rules of *Pointing*, let $-z^4+8z^3-20z^2+15z=0{,}5$ (where the quantity z is $\frac{1}{10}$ of z in the Equation propoſed) and for the firſt Snppoſition, let $a=1$. Then $+1-5e-2e^2+4e^3-e^4-0{,}5=0$; that is, $1\frac{1}{2}=5e+2ee$; hence $e=\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss+bt}}{t}-\frac{\frac{1}{2}s}{t}$ is $=\frac{\sqrt{37}-5}{4}$, and ſo $z=1{,}27$; Whence 'tis manifeſt that 12, 7, is near the true Root of the Equation propoſed. Now Secondly, let us ſuppoſe $z=12,7$, and then according to the Directions of the Table of Powers, there ariſes

$$\begin{array}{lllll} b & s & t & u & \\ -26014{,}4641 & -8193{,}532e & -967{,}74e^2 & -50{,}8e^3 & -e^4 \\ +163870{,}640 & +38709{,}60e & +3048e^2 & +80e^3 & \\ -322257{,}42 & -50749{,}2e & -1998e^2 & & \\ +189699{,}9 & +14937e & & & \\ -5000. & & & & \end{array}$$

That is, $+298{,}6559-5296\,132e+82{,}26e^2+29{,}2e^3-e^4=0$; And ſo $-298{,}6559=-5296{,}132e+82{,}26ee$, whoſe Root e (according to the Rule) $=\frac{\frac{1}{2}s-\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss-bt}}{t}$, comes to

$$\frac{2648{,}066-\sqrt{6987686{,}106022}}{82{,}26}=$$

$,05644080331\ldots=e$ leſs than the Truth. But that it may be corrected, 'tis to be conſider'd that $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^3-\frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss-bt}}$, or $\frac{,0026201\ldots}{2643{,}423\ldots}$ is, 00000099, and conſequently e corrected, is $=0564470448$. And if you deſire yet more Figures of the Root, from the e corrected let there be made $tue^3-te^4=0{,}43105602423\ldots$, and $\frac{\frac{1}{2}s-\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss-bt-tue^3+te^4}}{t}$, or which is all one,

$$\frac{2648{,}066-\sqrt{6987685{,}67496597577\ldots}}{82{,}26}=$$

$,056441794480744 02=e$; whence $a+e=z$ the Root is moſt accurately 17, 75644179448 074402... as Dr. *Wallis* found in the fore-mentioned Place; where it may be obſerv'd, that the repetition of the *Calculus* does ever triple the true Figures in the aſſumed *a*, which the firſt Correction, or $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^3 - \frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - bt}}$, does quintuple; which is alſo commodiouſly done by the *Logarithms*. But the other Correction after the firſt, does alſo double the Number of Figures, ſo that it renders the *aſſumed* altogether Seven-fold; yet the firſt Correction is abundantly ſufficient for Arithmetical Uſes, for the moſt part.

But as to what is ſaid concerning the Number of Places rightly taken in the Root, I would have it underſtood ſo, that when *a* is but $\frac{1}{5}$ part diſtant from the true Root, then the firſt Figure is rightly aſſumed; if it be within $\frac{1}{100}$ part, then the two firſt Figures are rightly aſſumed; if within $\frac{1}{1000}$ and then the three firſt are ſo; which conſequently manag'd according to our Rule, do preſently become nine Figures.

It remains now that I add ſomething concerning our *Rational Formula*, viz. $e = \frac{sb}{ss \pm tb}$ which ſeems expeditious enough, and is not much inferior to the former, ſince it will triple the given Number of Places. Now having formed an Equation from $a \pm e = z$, as before, it will preſently appear, whether *a* be taken greater or leſs than the Truth; ſince se ought always to have a Sign contrary to the Sign of the Difference of the *Reſolvend*, and its *Homogeneal* produced from *a*. Then ſuppoſing $+b + se + a - tee = o$, the Diviſor is $ss - tb$, as often as t and b have the ſame Signs; but it is $ss + bt$, when they have different ones. But it ſeems moſt commodious for Practice, to write the Theorem thus, $e = \frac{b}{s} \pm \frac{tb}{s}$ ſince this way the thing is done by one Multiplication and two Diviſions, which otherwiſe would require three Multiplications, and one Diviſion.

Let us take now one Example of this Method, from the Root (of the fore-mention'd Equation) 12, 7 . . . ., where

$$\underset{+b}{298,6559} - \underset{-s}{5296,132e} + \underset{+t}{82,26ee} + \underset{+u}{29,2e^3} - e^4 = o,$$

and ſo $\frac{b}{s} - \frac{tb}{s} = e$; that is, let it be as s to t, ſo b to $\frac{tb}{s} = 5296, 132$) 298, 6559 into 82, 26 (4, 63875 . . . wherefore the Diviſor is $s - \frac{tb}{s} = 5291, 49325$ . . . . .) 298, 6559 (0, 056441 . . . . . $= e$, that is, to five true Figures, added to the Root that was taken. But this *Formula* cannot be corrected, as the foregoing *Irrational* one was; and ſo if more Figures of the Root are deſired, 'tis the beſt to make a new Suppoſition, and repeat the *Calculus* again: And then a new Quotient tripling the known Figures of the Root, will abundantly ſatisfie even the moſt Scrupulous.

ROOTS *of Plants are, either*

1. *Fibrous*, which ſend out only ſmall Strings from the Bottom of the Plant, diſtinct from each other.
2. *More thick or Groſs*, which have a Body thick and groſs, either branched out into Subdiviſions or Arms; or elſe ſending out Fibres from it all along.

Theſe laſt are either

Carnous, which are either

1. *Broad and Swelling.*
2. *Long and Slender*, which commonly are more hard and woody.

The *Broad and Swelling* are

1. *Bulbous*, which conſiſt but of one Globe or Head, and ſend out Fibres from the Bottom, and are either
    - *Squammoſe*, or *Scaly*, as *Lilies* or *Martagon.*
    - *Coated*, which are involved in *Skins* or *Coats*, as *Cepa*, *Hyacinthus*, *Allium*, &c.
2. *Tuberous*, which are of a carnous, ſolid, and like-continued Conſiſtence; and theſe either
    1. *Simple*, with but one Globe or Head, as *Rapa*, *Crocus*, &c.
    2. *Manyfold*, as *Aſphodelus*, *Pæonia*; &c.

Long Roots are either

1. *Sarmentous* (i. e.) Twiggy or Branching, which ſhoot or creep out tranſverſe, or in breadth: Of theſe ſome are *Geniculatæ*, *Knotty*, or *Jointy*, as *Couch-Graſs*, *Mints*, (&c.
2. *Cauliformes* (i.e.) *Stemmy* or *Stalky* which ſhoot down deep directly; though often ſhooting out Fibres and Strings from the great Stem; which alſo itſelf is ſometimes divided or branching.

ROTATION, is a Term commonly uſed in Geometry for the Circumvolution, or Motion of any Surface round a fixt and immoveable Line, which is called the *Axis* of its *Rotation*. How *Solids* which are thus, by the Rotation of a Plane round an Axis generated, may be *Meaſured* or *Cubed:* The ingenious Mr. *Abr. de Moivre* ſhews very expeditiouſly in his Specimens of the Uſe of the Doctrine of Fluxions, Printed in *Phil. Tranſ. N.* and in Vol. 2. of the *Miſcellanea Curioſa*, P. 131 thus: For the Fluxions of ſuch Solids take the *Product of the Fluxion of the* Abſciſſa *multiplied by the Circular Baſe:* and he gives this Inſtance: Suppoſe the *Ratio* of a Square to the Circle inſcribed be as $\frac{n}{1}$: the Equation, expreſſing the

Nature or Property of any Circle, whoſe Diameter is d; is $yy = dx - xx$. Theref. $\frac{4dx\dot{x} - xx\dot{x}}{n}$ is the Fluxion of a Portion of the Sphere; and conſequently the Portion it ſelf $4\,\frac{1}{2}\,dx\dot{x} - \frac{1}{3}\,xxx$, And the Circumſcribed Cylinder is $\frac{4dxx - x^3}{n}$ Therefore the Portion of the Sphere is to the Circumſcribed Cylinder, as $\frac{1}{2}d - \frac{1}{3}x$ to $d - x$.

ROTHERNAILS, or *Rudder-Nails*, are ſuch as have a very full Head; and are uſed to faſten the *Rudder-Irons* in Ships.

ROUNDNESS, The round Globular or *Spherical* Form, which Pebbles, Fruits, Berries, *&c.* are adorned with; and which Drops of Water or Quick-ſilver, *&c.* Bubbles of Air under Water or ſome ſuch Liquor, melted Oil, *&c.* do generally put on, ſeems to ariſe from the Incongruity of their Particles, with thoſe of the ambient Fluid; which prevents them from coaleſcing together, and by preſſing upon them, and environing them all round equally, turns them into a round Form. This ſeems plain, as Dr. *Hook* hath long ago well obſerved from the way of making ſmall round Shot of ſeveral Sizes, without caſting the Lead into any Molds, from Drops of Rain being formed in their falling into round Hail-ſtones; and from a Drop of Water falling upon ſmall Sand, or Duſt, which will ſtrait produce an Artificial round Stone: And from the ſmall round red-hot Balls (eaſily ſeen with a Microſcope) which are formed by the Colliſion and Fuſion of the Flint and Steel in ſtriking Fire, and perhaps the Principle of Gravitation, is principally concerned in this Matter.

ROUNDS, in a Garriſon, is a *Night-Watch* commanded by an Officer that goes round the Rampart of the Garriſon, in order to liſten if any thing be ſtirring without the Works, to ſee that the Centries are watchful, and upon Duty, and that all things be in good Order. In ſtriſt Garriſons, the Rounds go every quarter of an Hour, that the Rampart may be ſtill furniſhed. The Centries ought to *challenge* at a Diſtance; and to reſt their Arms as the *Rounds* paſs, and to let no one come near them. When the *Round* is near the *Corps de garde*, the Centry calls aloud, *Who comes there?* And when the Anſwer is *The Round*, he ſays, *Stand*; and then calls for the Corporal of the Guard, who draws his Sword, and calls alſo, *Who comes there?* And when 'tis anſwered, *The Rounds*; he that hath the Word muſt advance, and deliver the Word to the Corporal who receives it with his Sword pointed at the Giver's Breaſt.

ROUT, in the Law-Senſe, is an Aſſembly of three or more Perſons, who are going forcibly to commit an unlawful Act, though they do it not: For if it be done 'tis a *Riot*.

RUDDER *of a Ship:* The French Author of a late Book about the handling or working of Ships at Sea, in *Chapt.* 7. Propoſes to demonſtrate what the Angle is, which the Rudder of a Ship ought to make with her Keel, in order to *Stay* or *Bear up*, the ſooneſt that is poſſible: And he ſaith the Tiller of a Rudder ought to make with the Keel an Angle of nearly 55 Degrees. And in order that this may be preciſely done, he adviſes to put a Cleat on the Sweep in the Gun-Room, and to diſpoſe it ſo, that the Arch contain'd between the Keel and Cleat may be of this Number of Degrees; and that the Tiller of the Rudder ought to be ſome-how ſtopt, ſo that it cannot go beyond this Mark; for if it paſſes it, it will do more hurt than good.

RULE-*Sliding*. Of this uſeful and ready Inſtrument there are ſeveral Sorts made; as one by *Partidge*, another by *Everard*, a third by *Hunt*: The Ground and Reaſon of all which is one and the ſame; as may be ſeen in the ſeveral Treatiſes written by the Authors above-named; to explain and ſhew the Uſe of their ſeveral *Rules*. I ſhall give you here in ſhort the ſeveral Uſes and Advantages of all of them.

Seth Partidge calls his the *Double Scale of Proportion*; becauſe the Scales or Lines upon it are all *Double*, which are the Lines uſually call'd the *Artificial Lines*, of *Numbers*, *Sines*, and *Tangents*; whoſe Invention and Uſe is owing to Mr. *Gunter*: Theſe you will find deſcribed, and their Nature explained in this *Lexicon*, under theſe words. On the Sides of his Double-Scale, are uſually ſet a Line of Inches; or of Foot and Inch-meaſure; and there may be put a *Gage-Line*, a *Meridian-Line*, and a Scale of Equal Parts; *Lines of Chords*; and for *Board* or *Timber*-Meaſure, according as any one pleaſes, or his Occaſions require.

Everard's and *Hunt's* Sliding-Rules, are thicker and ſquarer, ſo that there are two Sliding-Pieces, which can be fitted to either Face of the Rule; on *one* of which there are uſually Two Double Lines of Numbers, made to ſlide againſt ſuch another Double Line placed above them marked o, and a Single Line of Numbers placed below mark'd D. Theſe in *Everard's*, which I ſhall deſcribe, are marked with B and C, and on the Back of this Sliding-Piece, is a Treble Line of Numbers marked E, together with a Line of Segments.

The other Sliding-Piece hath on one Side a Line of Artificial Sines and Tangents, to ſlide againſt two ſuch other on the Sides; and on the other Side is another ſuch Line of Sines, and a Line of verſed Sines. Either of theſe *Sliders* are made to fit in, on each *Face* of the Rule.

On one *Edge* or *Side* of the Rule, are uſually placed the Natural Lines of Chords, Sines, Tangents and Secants, for Spherick Projection, with a ſmall Scale of Equal Parts; and one of *Latitudes*, *Hours*, and *Inclination of Meridians* for Dialling: As alſo a Line of *Rumbs*, and M. L. for Navigation: and on the other Side or Edge, beſides Inches and Foot-Meaſure, is a large Scale of Equal Parts, with a *Meridian Line* placed by, to graduate Sea-Charts, *&c.* The Uſes of all which, you will find under their *Names*.

The firſt Thing to be learned on the Scale, or Rule, is how to count or number, in the ſeveral Lines of Numbers; for as for Sines, Tangents, *&c.* there all is eaſie.

1. Know then that every Line of Numbers is a Line of Geometrick Proportion, divided firſt into 9 Unequal Parts, which may be called *Primes*; theſe are marked with the 9 Digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* Each of theſe *Primes* is ſubdivided into ten other

Parts, called *Tenths:* And each *Tenth* is either *divided*, or ſuppoſed to be ſo, into 10 other Parts which may be called *Centeſms*, or Hundredth-parts.

In *Everard*'s Rule, the Line D being about 11 Inches long, hath each *Tenth* in the firſt Prime, divided actually into 10 Parts. But between 2 and 4 each *Tenth* is divided into but *five* Parts; each of which *there* is one Fifth of an Hundred, or 20. Between 4 and the End of the Line, every *Tenth* is divided only into *Two* Parts, ſo that each Part is 50, or the Half of an Hundred. You may imagine or ſuppoſe alſo that each *Centeſm* is ſubdivided into *Ten* Parts; which therefore will be *Thouſandths*, &c.

The Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* by which the Primes are diſtinguiſhed, are all Arbitrary Points; and may each of them repreſent ſo many entire Units, Tens, Hundreds, Thouſands, *&c.* or ſo many Tenths, Hundredths, Thouſandths, or Ten Thouſandth Parts of an Unit.

2. Wherefore in Whole Numbers, if 1, at the beginning of the Line D ſignifie an *Unit:* Then 2, 3, 4, and 5, *&c.* will alſo ſignifie or ſtand for ſo many *Units*, and the *Tenths*, and *Centeſms*, both be accordingly *Decimal*, or *Centeſimal* Parts. If 1, then repreſent Ten Units, then the Primes 2, 3, 4, *&c.* will ſignifie 20, 30, or 40. If 1, ſtand for 10, or 100. Accordingly, the other Figures, will be 200, 300, 400; or 2000, 3000, 4000, *&c.*

3. In *Decimals*, If 10 in the Line D repreſent 1, then each Prime reckon'd backwards towards the Left-hand, will be (1) one Tenth; and in thoſe Primes each *Tenth* will be .01, and in thoſe Tenths, each Centeſm will .001, *&c.* Part of an Unit.

To explain this a little further, draw out the Sliding-piece B: Till 1, at the beginning of B, ſtand exactly at 10, at the End of the Line A, for then you will have a Line of Numbers, 4 times repeated; of which let 1, at the beginning of A, ſtand for 1, or Unity. Then will the next 1, in the Middle of the Line A, ſtand for 10, and 10 at the End of A, or beginniug of B, will repreſent 100, (1) in the Middle of B, will be 1000; and 10 at its Eud will ſtand for 10000.

On the contrary, if you ſuppoſe 10 at the End of the fourth Radius in B, to repreſent (1) then each Prime in that *Fourth* Radius, will be .1 (one Tenth,) in the *Third* Radius 'twill be .01; as the *Second* .001, and in the *Firſt*, .0001 Parts of an Unit.

So alſo 2, in the Firſt Radius will be .0002; in the Second Radius .002, in the Third .02, and in the Fourth .2 of an Unit.

4. All which being well underſtood, and conſidered, which a little Practice will render eaſie: 'twill be eaſie to diſtinguiſh that Point on the Line where any Number given, *Integer*, or *Decimal Part*, is repreſented. Thus you will find that the Point *ag*, on the Line D, repreſents 1895 Units; and the Point *wg*, repreſents 1715. But on a Line of this Length, you can't diſtinguiſh any Number, if it have above four Places, to any exactneſs: For all the Figures further will be repreſented at the ſame Point: Thus, if 189562 were required, you can have on the Rule only 1895.

All Numbers which after the firſt Figure have only Cyphers, are repreſented at the ſame Point: As 20, 200, 2000, *&c.* are all repreſented by 2. If a Number of three Places, hath a Cypher for the Middle Figure: As ſuppoſe 308; you muſt count 3 on the Line (at the Third Prime) and then counting no Tenths, for the laſt Figure 8, you muſt reckon 8 Centeſms, or Hundredth-parts.

If two Cyphers are in the Middle of a Number of 4 Places; as ſuppoſe 4005: after 4, you muſt neither go on to account Tenths, nor Hundreds, but for the laſt Figure 5, you muſt reckon ſo many Thouſandth-parts.

Of the Uſes of the Sliding-Rule.

1. *To multiply one Number by another; As, ſuppoſe 68 by 26.*

As 1. 26 : : 68. 1768.

Set 1, on the Line A, againſt 26, on B, and then againſt 68 on A, you will find the Product 1768, on B.

You may begin with either Factor, as a Multiplicator; and the Product will have as many *Places* as are in *both* Factors; except the two firſt Figures exceed, or are greater than the leaſt Factor: And then it will have *one* leſs, as in multiplying 68 by 14,

As 1. 14 : : 68. 952.

Where the Product 952 hath but three Places; becauſe the Figures 1 and 4 in 14, are both leſs than 9 and 5 in 952.

2. *To multiply Decimal Fractions, or Mixt Numbers;*

As 27. 8 and .8.

Make the Mixt Number, or Whole one (if ſuch there be,) the Multiplicator; and ſetting it on B, againſt 1: in A: Seek the Product towards the Left-hand againſt .8 on B; which will be 22 in A.

3. *To divide one Number by another; as 750 by 25.*

In Diviſion, As 25. 1 : : 750. 30, the Quotient. Set 25 on B, againſt 1 on A; and then againſt 750, on B, will be 30, the Quotient upon A.

N. B. Theſe Examples will inſtruct you, that at one ſetting of the Rule, you do both Multiply and Divide.

As ſuppoſe 25 a Multiplicator; ſet 1, on B, againſt 25, on A; and then againſt any Multiplicand in B, you have the Product on A.

And without moving the Rule, if you ſuppoſe 25 to be a Diviſor againſt any Dividend on A, you will have a proper Quotient in B.

4. *Having, Two, Three, Four, &c. Numbers given, to find a Third, Fourth, Fifth, &c. in Geometrical Proportion to them: Let the Numbers be 2, and 4.*

Set 2 in B, againſt 4 in A, and then you will find againſt 4 in B, there will be 8 in A; againſt 8 in B, 16 in A; againſt 16 in B, 32 in A, *&c.* and ſo you may go on either forward or backward, as far as you pleaſe.

5. *To reduce Vulgar Fractions to Decimals:*
As, ſuppoſe $\frac{63}{84}$.

Set 84 in B, againſt 63 in A; and then againſt 1 in B, you will have .75, the Decimal required. And 'tis .75, not 75 becauſe 'tis on the Left-hand of Unity, or 1 in A.

6. *To reduce .7625 a Decimal Fraction to the known Parts of an Integer.*

Firſt let the Decimal of a Pound be reduced to Shillings, Pence or Farthings.

Set 1 in the Middle, or 10 at the End of B,. againſt 20 (the Shillings in a Pound) in A; and then againſt .7625 in B, you will have 15. 25 in A: That is 15 *s.* 3 *d.*

If you would have reduced it to Pence, you muſt have ſet 1 in B, againſt 240 (the Pence in a Pound) in A, you would have had 183, the Pence in .7625.

If you would have the Farthings, ſet 960 (the Farthings in a Pound) in B, againſt 1 in A, and then againſt the Decimal .7652 in B, you have 732, the Farthings contained in it, on A.

If .7625 were the Decimal of an Ale Barrel, Set 32 (the Gallons in a Barrel of Ale) in B, againſt 1 at the beginning of A; and then againſt .7625 in A, will be 24. 4. the Gallons in that Fraction.

7. *To work the Rule of Three, or Three Numbers. being given to find a Fourth Proportion,* either Directly or Inverſely.

1. *Directly.*

If 6 Quarters of Malt make 18 Barrels of Beer, how much will 30 make?

Set 6 on B, to 18 on A, and then againſt 30 on B, you will have the Fourth Term, 9 on A.

2. *Inverſely.*

If 8 Men can do a Peice of Work in 9 Days, in how many Days would 12 Men diſpatch the ſame Work?

Set 12 on A, to 8 on B; and then againſt 9 on A, will be 6 on B, which is the Fourth Number ſought.

3. If the Queſtion had been in how many Days could 6 Men have done the ſame Work? then 'twould have been, as 6 on B, to 8 on A:: So 9 upon B, to 12 upon A.

8. *Between two Numbers given to find a mean Geometrical Proportional.*

Suppoſe 50 and 72.

Set 50 in C, againſt 50 in D, and then againſt 72 in C, will be 60 in D, the mean required; or ſet 72 on C, againſt 72 on D; and then againſt 50 on C, will be 60 on D.

9. *To extract the ſquare Root of any Number under* 1000000.

Apply the Lines C and D; ſo that 10 at the End of C be againſt 1 in D, and then will the Square Root of any Number in C, be found by Inſpection againſt it in D.

Only obſerve when the Number of Places in the given Number is even, *i. e.* when the Number conſiſts of 2, 4, 6, or 8 Figures (being Integers) you muſt find it in the Second Radius of the Line C; and againſt it you have the Root in D: Thus againſt 16 in C, you will find 4 in D, againſt 81 in C, 9 in D.

Againſt 2304 in C 48 in D; and againſt 784996 in C, you will have 886 in D, as well as thoſe Numbers can be expreſſed on the Rule: And in this Caſe the Root will always conſiſt of half as many Figures as the Number given.

But if the Integers in the Number given are odd, as 1, 3, 5, or 7; then it muſt be ſought in the Firſt Radius on C, and againſt it in D will be the Root ſought. So bring 1 at the beginning of C, to 1 in the Middle of D; and then againſt 576 in C, will be 24 in D, and againſt 20736 in C, will be its Square Root 144 in D.

10. *To extract the Cube-Root of any Number under* 1000000000.

Apply the Triple Line of Numbers E againſt D, as C was in the Square Root; and then againſt any Numbers in E, are the correſponding Cube-Roots in D.

N. B. When the Number conſiſts of 1, 4, or 7 Places, you muſt find it in the Firſt Radius in E.

But when it hath 2, 5, or 8 Places, it muſt be found in the Second Radius of E.

As if it have 3, 6, or 9 Integers, it muſt be found in the Third Radius.

11. *Either the Diameter or Cicumference of a Circle being given to find the other.*

When the Diameter is 1 Inch, Yard, Foot, *&c.* the Circumference is 3. 1415 of ſuch Inches, Yards, Feet, *&c.*

Wherefore as 1, to 3. 1415 :: So is the Diameter of any Circle to its Circumference.

Set therefore 1, on A, to 3. 1415 on B; and then againſt any Diameter in A, you have the correſponding Circumference in B, and *vice verſa.*

12. *Having the Diameter to find the Area of a Circle.*

Set 1 on D, to .7854 on C; and then againſt the Diameter in Inches on D: (Suppoſe 20,) you will have the Area in Square Inches, (*viz.* in this Caſe 314. 15.) on C; and ſo againſt any Diameter in D, you will have a correſponding Area in C.

13. *To Three Numbers given to find a Fourth in Triplicate Proportion.*

If a Bullet whoſe Diameter is 4 Inches, weigh 9 *lb.* What will one of the ſame Matter weigh, whoſe Diameter is 8?

Set 4 in A againſt 8 in B; and then againſt 9 in A you have 18 in B, againſt 18 in A 36 in B;

and againſt 36 in A 72 in B; which Third Number in continual Proportion from 18, is the Number ſought, ſhewing the Weight of ſuch a Bullet to be 72 *lb.*

Simple Intereſt.

14. *Given Principal, Time, and Rate, required the Amount.*

What doth 15 *l.* 5 amount to in 12 Years Time at 6 *per Centum?*

Set 1 in A to 6 in B; and then againſt 12 in A, you have 72 in B; which becauſe it was .06, will be .72 the Intereſt of one Pound for 12 Years at 6 *per Cent.* Then ſet .72 in B, againſt 1 in A; and you will have againſt 15. 5 in A, 26. 66: the Amount in B. And ſo from any Three of theſe given, you may find the Fourth.

15. *Given an Annuity, Time, and Rate; to find the Amount.*

What is the Amount of an Annuity of 62 Pounds *per Annum*, at 6 *per Cent.* at 4 Years End?

1. Set 1 on B to 6 on A; and then againſt 62 in B will be 3. 72, the Intereſt of 62 *l.* for one Year.

2. Set 1 on B to 3. 72 in A; and then againſt 2 in B (*viz.* half the Time given) will be 7. 44, the Intereſt of the Annuity for half the Time in A.

3. Set 1 on B to 7. 44 in A; and then againſt 3 in B (then all the given Years but one) to 22. 32 the Intereſt of the Annuity in A.

To which adding 248, (the Summ of the 4 Annual Payments) the Summ will be 270. 32 The whole Amount.

Compound Intereſt.

In Compound Intereſt the Reſpective amounts for each Reſpective Year, are ſo many Geometrick Mean Proportional Numbers.

For as 100 *l.* at the End of the Firſt Year is 106 *l.* at 6 *per Cent.* and that is now become a Principal; and at the Second Years End will amount to 112 *l.* 36. and this being made a Principal will at the Third Years End amount to 119 *l.* 10 16; and theſe 4 Numbers 100. 106. 112. 36, and 119. 10 16, are in Geometrick Proportion continued.

Wherefore 'tis eaſie by the Rule to ſolve this Problem.

16. *Of any Summ of Money to find the Amount in any Time, and at any Rate of Compound Intereſt.*

As ſuppoſe the Amount of 100 *l.* for 5 Years at 6 *per Cent.* Compound Intereſt.

Set 100 on B againſt 106, (or 108, *&c.* according to the Firſt Years Amount at any Rate of Intereſt) and then againſt 106 on B, you will have 112 *l.* 36. the Amount in Two Years; and againſt 112. 36. on B, will be 119 *l.* 10 16 on A, the Amount in Three Years; and againſt 119. 10 16 in B, will be 126. 247, the Amount in 4 Years. And laſtly, againſt 126. 247 in B, you will have 133 *l.* 822 on A, which is the whole Amount at the Five Years End.

And from it 'twill be eaſie to anſwer this Queſtion.

17. *What is a Summ worth now in Ready Money, which is due at any Time to come, and at any Rate of Intereſt?*

As what is the preſent Value of 133 *l.* 822 due Five Years hence, at 6 *per Cent.* Compound Intereſt?

For you need only reverſe the former Practice: Set therefore 106 on A againſt 100 on B; and then againſt 133 *l.* 822 on A, you will have 126. 247 on B; which is the Worth of 133. 822 at the End of the Firſt Year: Then againſt that on A, you will have 119. 1016 on B, for the preſent Worth at the End of the Second Year; and againſt 119. 10 16 on A, you will have 112. 36 on B, for the Third Year; and againſt that Number on A, you will have 106 on B for the Fourth Year; and at laſt againſt 106 on A, you will have 100 *l.* on B; which is the preſent Worth of 133 *l.* 822 due Five Years hence at Compound Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.*

18. *What are the Arrears due on an Annuity or Rent of 9 l.* per Annum, *and forborn 12 Years, at the Rate of* 6 per Cent. *Compound Intereſt?*

Set 6 in A to 100 in B; and then againſt 9 in A will be 150 in B; which is a Principal whoſe Intereſt is 9 *l.* Then work as in Problem 16 above, to find the Amount of 150 *l.* in Twelve Years, which will be 301 *l.* 828; from which you muſt deduct 150 *l.* (the principal firſt found) and the Remainder 151. 828 anſwers the Queſtion, and is the Summ of the Arrears ſought.

19. *What is the Ready Money worth of a Rent or Annuity of* 9 *l.* per Annum *to continue for Twelve Years only; allowing the Buyer to have* 6 per Cent. *for his Money, Compound Intereſt?*

By the laſt Queſtion the Arrears of a Rent of 9 *l. per Ann.* and forborn for Twelve Years were 151 *l.* 828.

And the preſent Worth of 151 *l.* 828. (by Queſt. 17.) due at the End of Twelve Years, is 75 *l.* 443. Whereforeſo much may be given for an Annuity of 9 *l. per Ann.* to continue for Twelve Years.

N. B. If the Annuity is not to commence till after a certain Number of Years; as ſuppoſe 6 are expired: Then you muſt add that Term to the Twelve Years, which makes it 18. Then ſeek what the Arrears, of 151 *l.* 828 being forborn Eighteen Years are now worth in Ready Money, which (by Queſt. 18.) you will find 53 *l.* 185, which is the Anſwer; So that a Yearly Rent of 9 *l.*

to begin Six Years hence, and to continue Twelve Years, is in Ready Money worth but 53 *l.* 185; whereas if it were to commence immediately, 'twere worth 73 *l.* .443.

Purchaſing of Annuity.

20. *What Annuity, to continue Twelve Years will* 300 *l. buy*; *allowing the Buyer* 6 per Centum, *Compound Intereſt for his Purchaſe Money*?

By Queſt. 19. I find that 75 *l.* 443 will purchaſe 9 *l. per Ann.* for Twelve Years, (or you may find the *Value* of any other Annuity in Ready Money) and then ſay as the preſent *Worth* or Value, is to the Annuity taken :: So is the Summ propoſed to the Annuity required.

Set therefore 75 *l.* 443 on B to 9 on A; and then againſt 300 *l.* on B, will be 35 *l.* 776, or 35 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* and ſuch an Annuity to continue Twelve Years to come, is worth now in Ready Money 300 *l.*

21. *What is the Value of a Free-hold Eſtate of* 75 *l.* per Ann. *allowing the Buyer* 6 per Cent. *for his Money, Compound Intereſt*?

As the Annual Intereſt of 1 *l.* is to 1 *l.* :: So will the Annual Rent be to the Summ required.

Wherefore againſt .06 on B, ſet 1 on A; and then againſt 78 on B, you will have 1300 on A, the Value of the Eſtate required.

In Trigonometry.

It will be very eaſie to work any Caſes or Queſtions by this Sliding-Rule, in either Plain or Spherick Triangles; of which one Inſtance in each will be ſufficient.

Suppoſe the common Caſe in Plain Sailing.

22. *Where* Courſe *and* Diſtance *are given*; *and Difference of Latitude and Departure are required.* (*See* Plain-Sailing *in* Vol. I.)

The Canon is, As Rad. to Diſtance run in Miles :: So Co-Sine of the Courſe to Difference of Latitude in Miles :: And ſo Sine of the Courſe to Departure in Miles.

Bring then 90° in the Line of Sines againſt 108 (the Diſtance run) in A; and then againſt 56° 15′ (the Co-Sine of the Courſe) in the ſaid Line of Sines, you will have 90° in A, the Difference of Latitude in Miles.

If you would have the *Departure.*

Bring as before 90° in the Line of Sine againſt 108 in A; and againſt 33° 45′ (the Angle of the Courſe) in the Sines will be 60 Miles in A, the Departure required.

Suppoſe 2*dly.* The Sun's Place in the Eckliptick to be 30° of ♈, and his greateſt Declination to be 20° 30′, I require his preſent Declination.

The Canon is, As Rad. Sine of the Sun's Longitude or Diſtance from ♈ :: So Sine of greateſt Declination to Sine of the preſent Declination.

Set therefore 90° in the Sliding-Line of Sines againſt 30° in the fixt one; and then againſt 23° 30′ in the Sliding-Line, you will find 11° 30′ in the fixt Line of Sines; which is the Sun's Declination ſought.

In Dialling.

23. *To calculate the Horary Diſtances from the Meridian, in either Horizontal or particular Dials.*

The Canon is, As Rad. to Tangent of 15° (one Hours Equinoctial Diſtance) :: So is the *Sine,* or Co-Sine, of the Latitude, ſuppoſe 51° 30′ of the Place, to the Tangent of the Diſtance ſought 11° 51′.

Set 90° in the Sliding-Sine to 15° in the fixt Tangent; and then againſt 51° 30′ in that Sine, will be 11° 51′ in the Tangent.

RUMBS; Here is a Table of Rumbs or Points of the Compaſs; ſhewing how many Degrees and Minutes each Point contains.

A Table of *RUMBS.*

The Distance of the Rumbs, or Points from the Meridian.						
North	*South*	D.	M.	*South*	*North*	*Point.*
		2	49			
		5	38			
		8	26			
N by *E*	*S* by *E*	11	15	*S* by *W*	*N* by *W*	1
		14	4			
		16	53			
		19	41			
NNE	*SSE*	22	30	*SSW*	*NNW*	2
		25	19			
		28	8			
		30	36			
NE by *N*	*SE* by *S*	33	45	*SW* by *S*	*NW* by *N*	3
		36	34			
		39	23			
		42	11			
NE	*SE*	45	00	*SW*	*NW*	4
		41	49			
		50	37			
		53	16			
NE by *E*	*SE* by *E*	56	15	*SW* by *W*	*NW* by *N*	5
		59	4			
		61	52			
		64	41			
ENE	*ESE*	67	30	*WSW*	*WNW*	6
		70	19			
		73	7			
		75	56			
E by *N*	*E* by *S*	78	45	*W* by *S*	*W* by *N*	7
		81	34			
		84	22			
East		87	11	*West*		
		90	00			

RUMB-*Scale*; how the Scale of Rumbs is made, you will find under the Word *Plain-Scale*, in Vol. I.

How to find the Rumb between two Places by Calculation, and Geometrically, Mr. *Collins* ſhews in his Navigation, *pag*. 39. Thus:

As the Radius: Is to the Co-ſine of the Middle Latitude::
So is the Difference of Longitude:
To the whole Departure from the Meridian, in the Courſe between the two Places propoſed::

And in the Second Proportion:

As the Radius: Is to the half Summ of the Co-ſines of both Latitudes::

Or rather for Geometrical Schemes.

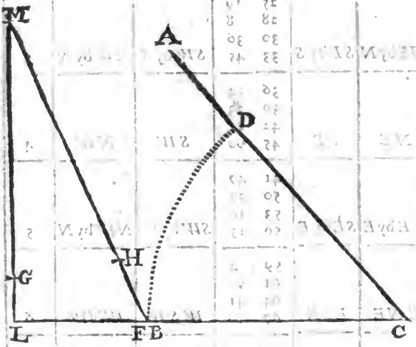
As the Diameter: Is to the Summ of the Co-ſines of both Latitudes::
So is the Difference of Longitude: To the Departure from the Meridian, in the Courſe between the two Places::

The latter Proportion of this Diviſion, of which we make no uſe, is:

As the Difference of Latitude:
Is to the aforeſaid Departure from the Meridian::
So is the Radius: To the Tangent of the Rumb::

An Example of the former Proportion.

Let the Rumb be required between *Cape Finiſtre*, Latitude 43 Degrees, Longitude 7 Degrees 20 Minutes, and St. *Nicholas Iſle*, Latitude 38 Degrees, Longitude 352 Degrees, the Middle Latitude is 40 Degrees 30 Minutes, the Complement is 49 Degrees 30 Minutes, and the Difference of Longitude is 15 Degrees 20 Minutes, or 33 Centeſms.



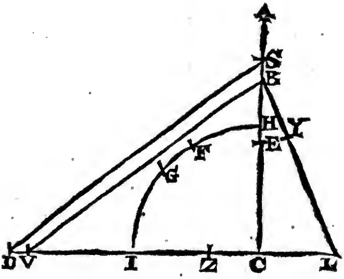
Out of the leſſer equal Parts, prick down 15 Deg. 33 Centeſms from C to L, and deſcribe the Arch BD with 60 Degrees of the Chords, and make it equal to 49 Degrees 30 Minutes, and draw C D continued further to A, from L take the neareſt Diſtance to A C, which is equal to L M, and make it one Leg of a Right-angled Triangle: Make the other Leg the Difference of Latitude 5 Degrees, which prick from the Equal Parts from L to F, then the Extent M F meaſured on the ſaid Parts, ſheweth the Diſtance to be 13 Degrees 39 Centeſms, which allowing 20 Leagues to a Degree, is almoſt 268 Leagues; with the Radius C B ſetting one Foot at M, croſs the Rumb Triangle at G and H, which Extent meaſured on the greater Chord is almoſt 22 Degrees, the Complement whereof is 68 Degrees, and ſo much is the Rumb from the Meridian between theſe two Places, which is 6 Points and about 30 Minutes more, wherefore St. *Michaels Iſle* bears from *Cape Finiſtre* Weſt-South-Weſt, half a Degree more Weſtwardly.

If the two Places had been both in the Latitude of 40 Degrees 30 Minutes, having the ſame Difference of Longitude, to wit, 15 Degrees 20 Minutes, then had the Extent L M been their Diſtance, to wit, 11 Degrees 68 Centeſms, at 20 Leagues to a Degree, is 233 Leagues and a half, and thus we ſupply the want of the Scale of Longitudes,

gitudes, in finding the Diſtance of Places that bear Eaſt and Weſt, as thoſe that are in the ſame Latitude muſt needs do.

An Example of the latter Proportion.

Let it be required to find the true Rumb and Diſtance between the *Lizard* and the *Bermudas.* Mr. *Norwood* in his *Sea-man's Practice*, p. 110, maketh the Latitude of the *Lizard* to be 50 Degrees, and of the *Bermudas* 32 Degrees 25 Minutes, or 32 Degrees 41 Centeſms, and the Difference of Longitude between theſe Places to be 55 Degrees.



Draw the Lines A C and C D at Right-angles, now for want of room I uſe the leſſer Chord, and with 60 Degrees thereof I deſcribe the Quadrant H I, and prick the Radius from I to D, ſo is C D the Diameter, then count both Latitudes from H to F and G, the neareſt Diſtance from F to C I, is the Co-ſine of *Bermudas* Latitude, which prick from C to E: Again, the neareſt Diſtance from G to C I, is the Co-ſine of the *Lizard's* Latitude, which place from C to S, ſo is C S the Summ of both Co-ſines; draw D S, and prick down 55 Degrees the Difference of Longitude from C to V, out of the greateſt equal Parts, and draw V B parallel to D S, ſo is C B the Departure from the Meridian in the Courſe between both Places, then making that one Leg of a Right-angled Triangle, prick down 17 Degrees 59 Centeſms, the Difference of Latitude between thoſe Places out of the ſame Equal Parts from C to L, and draw B L, which repreſents the Courſe and Diſtance truly between the *Lizard* and *Bermudas*, and the Extent L B meaſured on the ſame Equal Parts, ſhews the Diſtance to be 44 Degrees 31 Centeſms, which allowing twenty Leagues to a Degree, is 886 Leagues.

Then to find the Courſe: with 60 Degrees of the Chords, ſetting one Foot in L, with the other make a Mark at Y and Z, then the Extent Z Y meaſured on the Chords, ſheweth the Rumb to be 66 Degrees 37 Minutes from the Meridian, which is almoſt 6 Points, and in this Example the Proportion doth not err any thing from the Truth, according to *Mercators Chart*, whereas if you uſe the former Proportion by the middle Latitude, the Rumb would have been 67 Degrees 2 Minutes from the Meridian, and the Diſtance 902 Leagues; if you make C A equal to C V, then a Line joining L A ſhould be the Courſe and Diſtance according to the ſame Longitudes and Latitudes laid down on the *Plain Chart*, and thereby the Courſe ſhould be 72 Degrees 17 Minutes from the Meridian, and the Diſtance 1155 Leagues; however when two Places are laid down true at firſt in their Rumb, Diſtance and Latuides on the *Plain Chart* if you ſail home, in, or near the ſame Rumb, the *Plain Chart* will very well ſerve to keep the reckoning upon, and to ſail by in the greateſt Voyage.

What the Nature of this Rumb Line is on the Globe, and how to Delineate it there, and in a Chart Mr. *Collins* ſhews in the ſame Book, *page* 55, and 64.

RUMINANT Animals, are ſuch as chew the Cud; and theſe are Quadrupeds, Hairy and Viviparous, and in general, Mr. *Ray* obſerves of them, that ſome have *hallow and perpetual Horns*; others *Deciduous* ones, or ſuch as are ſhed every Year; and all the Horned Ruminant Animals have four Stomachs. 1. The Κοιλία Μεγάλη of *Ariſtotle*; the *Venter Magnus*, or what we call the *Paunch* or *Inward.* This receives the Meat ſlightly chewed, retains it a while, and then delivers it back again into the Mouth, which is what we call the *Cud*, to be re-chewed and rendred more fit to make Chyle, 2. The Κεκρύφαλος, or *Reticulum*, which we call the *Honey-Comb*; from its Internal Coat, being divided ſo into Cells like Honey-Combs. 3. The Ἐχῖνος, which Er. *Ray* thinks hath been wrong Tranſlated, *Omaſus*; and therefore he would have it called the *Echinus*: This is ſo difficult to clear, that our People throw it away, and call it the *Manifold*. 4. The Ἤνυστρον of *Ariſtotle*, by *Gaza* called the *Abomaſus*. The Stomach in Calves is that which contains the Acid Ferment, which we call the *Runnet*, and is uſed to coagulate Milk into Cheeſe.

Alſo all Horned Ruminant Animals want the *Dentes Primores*, or broad Teeth in the Upper Jaw. Theſe Kind of Animals have alſo that Kind of Fat which we call *Suet*; *Sebum*, Στέαρ, which is much harder and firmer, and leſs liquifiable in them, than the *Adeps* of other Animals.

RUNCINUS, and *Runcilus*, in Doomſday-Book is uſed for a Load-Horſe: Sumpter-Horſe, or Cart-Horſe: This Kind of Horſe, *Chaucer* in his *Seaman's-Tale*, calls a *Rowney*.

RURAL-*Deans*. There were formerly in the Church, *Arch-Presbyters*, as well as *Arch-Deacons*; and they were called *Rural-Deans*. Our Dioceſſes are ſtill divided into Deanries, and he who under the Biſhop and Arch-Deacon, had the peculiar Care and Inſpection of the Clergy and Laity of ſuch a Diſtrict as is now called a *Deanery*, was the *Rural-Dean*. He had Power to viſit and to hear Cauſes, they had a Seal of their Office, but were removeable at pleaſure, but jointly by the Biſhop and Arch-Deacon. The Reſt of the Clergy within the Deanry were called the *Rural-Dean's Chapter*.

SAC or *Sacha*, or as ſome write it, *Saccha* and *Saucha* (according to *Minſhew*) was anciently a Royalty or Privilege touching Plea, or Correction of Treſpaſſes of Men within a Mannor: The *Saxon* word, *Sac*, ſignifying as much as *Cauſa* in *Latin* (whence our *Engliſh Sake*; for whoſe ſake *&c.* but in the Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor, it is ſaid, *Sacha eſt quod ſi quilibet aliquem nominatim de aliquo calumniatus fuerit & ille nagaverit, foriſſactura Probationis vel Nagationis (ſi evenerit) ſua erit.* From ſome old Manuſcripts, it appears alſo that *Saka* was a liberty of Holding Pleas, and Impoſing Mulcts and Forfeitures on Tranſgreſſors in the Court of any Lordſhip or Mannor; though *Raſtal*, and ſome others will have *Sac* to ſignifie the Forfeiture it ſelf.

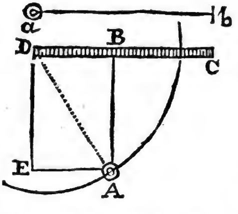
SACCUS *cum Brochia*, was anciently a Service or Tenure of finding a *Sack* and *Broach* for the King for the uſe of his Army. *Bracton, lib.* 2. *Tract.* 1. *c.* 6.

SACK *of Wool* is a determinate Quantity, containing juſt 26 Stone, and every Stone is fourteen Pounds, by 14 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 2. But in *Scotland* a Sack is 24 Stone, and each Stone contains 16 Pounds.

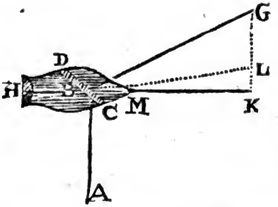
SAFE *Conduct*, is a Secutity given by the Soveraign under the Great Seal of the Kingdom to any Perſon, for his quiet coming into, or paſſing out of the Realm.

SAFE *Pledge*, is a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day aſſigned.

SAGIBARO, or perhaps *Sachbaro*, anciently ſignified the ſame as *Juſticiarius*, from *Sac cauſa*: So that *Sac-baro* is as much as the *Cauſe-hearer*, or the Man that hears Cauſes.



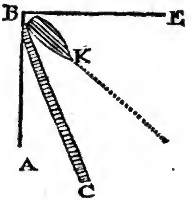
SAILS and *Sailing of a Ship.* In order to compute the Force of the Water againſt a Ships Rudder, Stem or Side; or the force of the Wind againſt her Sails, a late Author, whoſe Book is Printed at *Paris* by the *French* King's expreſs Command, and called the *Theory of the handling or Working of Ships at Sea*, and lately *Engliſhed*, proceeds on this Foundation; 1. He conſiders all Fluid Bodies, as the *Air* or *Water*, &c. as being compoſed of little Bodies or Particles, which when they act upon, or move againſt any Surface, do all move parallel one to another, or ſtrike againſt the Surface after the ſame manner. 2. He conſiders that the Motion of any Body, with regard to a Surface on which it is to ſtrike, muſt be after one of theſe three ways, either *Perpendicular*, *Parallel*, or *Oblique*. In the firſt Caſe, let the Line *DC*, in Fig. 1. repreſent a Plain Surface, and let the Line *A B* be Perpendicular to it, deſcribing the direct Impulſe of the Body *A* upon it; 'tis plain here that the Body *A* ſtrikes upon it with all its force, and this Force may be called *Abſolute*, and may be expreſſed by the Line *A B*, which the moving Body *A* deſcribes: And this Abſolute Force will be *greater* or *leſs*, according as the Body *A* moves *ſwifter* or *ſlower*. (3.) If the Motion of the Body *a* be Parallel to the Surface *D C*, then 'tis plain the Line of Motion *ab* will not affect the Surface at all becauſe it is no way oppoſed to it; nor can the moving Body ſtrike upon it, or touch it. (4.) If the Line of Motion *A D* be Oblique to the Surface *D C*, ſo that the Angle of Incidence be *A D C.* then the Motion of the Body in the Line *A D*, may be reſolved into two Forces, *viz.* into *AE*, or *DB*, and into *AB*, (*See Compoſition of Motion.*) But the Direction or Line of Motion *A E*, being Parallel to the Surface *DC*, cannot affect it at all; ſo that the whole Motion of the Body *A* in that Oblique manner of Striking on the Surface, will be expounded by the Perpendicular Line *A B*. And if *D A* be made the Radius of a Circle, whoſe Centre is at *D*, B A will be the Sine of the Angle of Incidence *A D C*, and conſequently, you may conclude that the Force of a Particle of *Air* or *Water*, as *A*, ſtriking againſt the Surface *D C*, which may repreſent either a Sail, or the Rudder of a Ship, in the Oblique Direction *A D*, will be to the Perpendicular Force there, as B A is to D A: : that is, *as the Sine of the Angle of Incidence is to Radius.* And ſince what is thus true of one Particle *ſingly* conſidered, will be true of all the Particles of any Fluid Body *Collectively*; it will follow, that the force of the Air or Water falling Perpendicularly upon a Sail or the Rudder, to the force of the ſame in any Oblique Impingency, will be as the Square of the Radius, to the Square of the Sine of the Angle of Incidence; And conſequently, that all Oblique Forces of the Wind againſt the Sails, or of the Water againſt the Rudder, will be to one another *as the Squares of the Sines of the Angles of Incidence.* Here is no regard had to the different Degrees of Velocity, with which the Wind or Water may impinge againſt the Sail or Rudder; but only of the *Poſition* of the Surface ſo ſtruck, with regard to the Impinging Force: But when that Matter is conſidered, it will be found that the different Forces then *will be as the Squares of the Velocities of the moving Air or Water*: that is, that a Wind that blows thrice as ſtrong, or moves thrice as ſwift as another, will have nine times the force upon the Sail: And it being alſo, ſaith he, indifferent, whether you conſider the Motion of a Solid in a Fluid, whoſe Particles are at reſt, or of thoſe Particles moving all Parallel againſt a Solid that is at reſt, the Reciprocal Impreſſions being always the ſame: So that if a Solid be moved with different Velocities in the ſame Fluid Matter (as ſuppoſe Water) the different Reſiſtances which it will receive from that Water, will be in the ſame *Proportion as the Squares of the Velocities of that Body.*



Let H M repreſent a Ship, *C D* the Poſition of the Sail, A B the Courſe of the Wind blowing towards *B*. Draw B G Perpendicular to the Sail *D C*, and G K Perpendicular to the Line of the Keel produced H M K.

By what he hath ſaid above, the Sail *C D* will be driven by the Wind A B, according to the Direction of the Line *B G*: So that if ſhe could divide the Water every way with the ſame Facility, as ſhe doth with her Head, the Ship would go directly to the Point G, along the Line B G. And if H K repreſent her direct Courſe, ſhe would have got forward the length B K, and ſideways ſhe would have gone the Quantity G K. But as her Length is much greater than her Breadth, ſo ſhe will divide the Water, or make her way in it much more difficultly with her *Side*, than with her *Head* or *Stem*; on which account, ſhe will not run ſideways ſo far as K G, but fall ſhort of it in Proportion to the ſaid Difficulty of dividing the Water with her Side: That is, if the Reſiſtance ſhe finds in paſſing thro' the Water ſideways, be to that of paſſing lengthways, ſuppoſe as 10 to 1, then will not the Ship get ſideways above a 10th part of the Line G K. Wherefore if K G can be found to G L, in the Ratio of the Reſiſtance of the Side to that of the *Stem*, and the Line *B L* be drawn, the Ship will go to the Point L, along the Line B L, in the ſame time as it would have gone to G, if it could have divided the Water every way equally. This Part *K L* is called the *Drift*, or *Lee-way* of a Ship, and the Angle *K B L* is her Degrees of *Lee-way*; as the Angle *A B K* expreſſes how near the Wind ſhe lies. [Now from hence it follows, ſaith our Author, That if we could but find the Ratio between theſe two Reſiſtances of a Ship's dividing the Water ſidewiſe and lengthwiſe, we might determine the *Line of a Ships true way*.] But as this is very difficult to be done, from the knowledge of a Ship's Figure and Proportions, ſo he gives another Method, whereby he ſaith, it may be effected, as you may find in *Art.* 2. of *Chap.* 2.

After this he undertakes to demonſtrate in *Art.* 3. of *Chap.* 4. That the beſt Poſition or Situation of a Ship, ſo that ſhe may make the beſt Lee-way, but go to Windward as much as is poſſible, is this: Let the Sail have what Situation it will *the Ship muſt always be in a Line biſſecting the Complement of the Winds Angle of Incidence upon the Sail.* That is, let the Sail be in the Poſition *B C*, the Wind blowing from A to B, and conſequently the Angle of the Winds Incidence on the Sail *A B C*, therefore its Complement will be C B E; then muſt the Ship be put into the Poſition B *K*, or more in the Line B K, biſſecting the Angle C B E.



And that the Angle which the Sail ought to make with the Wind or the Angle A B C, *ought to be but of* 24 *Degrees.* That being the moſt advantageous Situation to go to Windward the moſt that is poſſible, and in order to bring this to bear in Practice, he directs to put Marks to the *Sheets, Braces* and *Bowlines* of the lower Sails, to know when they are in their beſt Situation; and then, even in the Night, when the Marks of a *Brace*, or of a *Sheet* ſhall come to the Cleat, one may be pretty well aſſured that the Sail *Trims* well.

SALT, Sir *Iſ. Newton* ſhews that *Salt* is compounded of a *dry Earth*, and an *Aqueous Acid* joyned together by *Attraction*, and that Earth can't be turned into Salt, unleſs by the mixture of ſo much of an Acid, as may make it capable of a Diſſolution in Water. And as it is owing to the *Force of Gravity*, that the Sea flows round the more denſe and ponderous Globe of the Earth, ſo will the Principle of Attraction (ſee that word) occaſion that the *Aqueous Acid* may flow round the more compact Terreſtrial Particles, and ſo compoſe the Particle of Salt. For by no other way (ſaith he) can we account for *Acid*, being in place of a *Mean*, between *Earth* and *common Water*, in order to render Salt diſſolvable in the latter. And as in the great Terraqueous Globe, the moſt denſe Bodies will by their Gravity ſubſide in Water, and do always tend towards the Centre of the Globe, ſo in the Particles of Salt, the moſt Denſe Matter always endeavours to get to the Centre of the Particle. So that a Particle of *Salt* is a kind of *Chaos*, *denſe*, *hard*, *dry*, and earthy at the Centre, but rare, moiſt, ſoft, and watery at the Surface. And hence it appears, Salts are of ſo durable and laſting a nature as they are: for they can ſcarce be deſtroy'd, unleſs the Aqueous Parts be either drawn off by a great force, or by Putrefaction and a moderate Heat, permitted to get down into the Occult *Meatus*, or Pores of the Central Earthy Parts, and at laſt diſſolve them by cutting them into ſmall pieces.

If *Salt* in a ſmall quantity be diſſolved in a great deal of Water, the Saline Particles, tho' ſpecifically heavier, will not ſubſide, but diffuſe themſelves equally throughout all the Water, and render it equally *Salt* in all places; which ſeems to ſhew that the Parts of the Salt do *mutually recede* one from another, and *endeavour* to expand themſelves all manner of ways and to part and ſeparate

rate as far as the ſpace will permit: And this *Endeavour* ſhews that they have ſome kind of *Repelling Force*, by which they fly from one another, or at leaſt are more ſtrongly *attracted* by *the Parts* of the Water, than by one another. For as all Bodies *aſcend* in Water, which do gravitate leſs towards the Earths Centre than the Parts of the Water; ſo all the Particles of Salt which ſwim in Water, and are leſs attracted by any one Particle of Salt, than they are by the Water it ſelf, muſt neceſſarily recede from that Particle, and give place to the Water, which is more forcibly attracted.

When a Liquor impregnated with *Salt*, hath its Moiſture ſo far Evaporated by Heat, that a *Pellicle*, *Cuticle*, or little Skin appears upon its Surface, if then it be ſet to cool, the Salt will ſhoot into Chryſtals, which will be of ſome regular Figure: From whence it appears, that the Saline Particles before their Concretion, were placed in the Liquor in *ſome certain Order*, and at equal Diſtances or Intervals; and conſequently that they *did act one upon* another by *ſome kind of Force*, which is *equal* at *equal Intervals*, and *unequal at unequal Diſtances.* For the Suppoſition of ſome ſuch Force will occaſion their being diſpoſed every where into ſuch Orders; but without it they would ramble about and be diſperſed, perfectly irregularly in the Fluid.

In the *French* Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the Year 1699, there is a Method, by Mr. *Homberg*, of finding the exact quantity of the Volatil Acid Salt that any Liquor contains.

(2) Their way of making Salt at *Nantwyche* in *Cheſhire*, is thus, (ſaith Mr. *Ray*) The Salt-ſpring, or as they call it the *Brine-pit* is near the River, and is ſo plentiful, that were all the Water boiled out that it will afford, it is thought it would yield Salt enough for all *England*.

The Brine-pits belong not all to one Lord; but ſome have one *Lead-walling*, ſome two, three, four, *&c.* A *Lead-walling*, is the Brine of 24 Hours boiling for one Houſe.

Two hundred and ſixteen Lead-wallings, or thereabouts, belong to all the Owners of the Pits. No Tradeſman, Batchellor, or Widower, can Rent more than 18 Lead-wallings.

They have 4 Sworn Officers choſen Annually, which they call *Occupiers of Walling*; whoſe Duty it is to ſee equal Dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all Perſons concerned, to appoint how many Houſes ſhall work at a time (which is 12 at moſt) to appoint a Crier (when Salt is to be made;) to make Proclamation ſo, that all Parties concerned may put to their Fires at the ſame time, and ſo alſo when they ſhall ceaſe: which is at a determinate Hour: And he that doth not leave off then hath his Salt ſpoiled, by throwing Dirt, *&c.* into it.

In the Town are about 50 Houſes, and every Houſe hath 4 Pans, which the Officers are to ſee muſt be all exactly of the ſame Meaſure.

The Salt Water taken out of the Brine-pit, in boiling 2 Hours $\frac{1}{4}$, will be Evaporated, and boiled up into Salt.

When the Liquor is more than luke-warm, they take Strong-ale, Bullock's-blood, an Egg-ſhell full, the White of one Egg, and of Ale a Pint: This Mixture is put into a Pan of 24 Gallons, or thereabouts; the Whites of Eggs, and the Blood ſerve to Clarifie the Brine, by raiſing the Scum; which they take off juſt upon the boiling of the Pans, otherwiſe it boils in and ſpoils the Salt. The older the Blood is the better, *cæteris paribus*, when the Liquor boils too faſt, they don't put in any Blood, but allay it with Brine that hath been before boiled, and drain'd from its Salt. Crude Brine, they ſay, will diminiſh their Salt; and they ſay, the Ale ſerves to harden the *Corn* of the Salt.

After one hours boiling, the Brine will begin to *Corn*, or Granulate. Then they take a ſmall quantity of clear Ale, of which they ſprinkle about an Egg-ſhell full into the Pan, but if you put in too much Ale, it will make the Liquor boil over the Pan; a little while before they put in the laſt Ale, they cauſe the Pan to boil as faſt as they can; but after that very gently, till the Salt be almoſt dry, For they do not Evaporate quite, *ad ſiccitaten*, but leave 2, 3, or 4 Quarts of Brine in the Pan, leſt the Salt ſhould burn, and ſtick to its ſides.

The Brine thus ſufficiently Boiled and Evaporated, they take out the Salt and pour it into Conical Baskets (which they call *Barrows*) and in them let the Water drain from it an hour, more or leſs, and then ſet it to dry in the Hot-houſe behind the Furnace.

A Barrow containing 6 Pecks, is ſold there for 16 Pence.

Out of 2 Pans of 48 Gallons they expect 7 Pecks of Salt, *Wincheſter* Meaſure.

The Houſe in which the Salt is boiled, they call the *Wyche-houſe*; the Veſſel whereinto the Brine is by Troughs conveyed from the Brine-pit, is called the *Ship*. 'Tis raiſed out of the Pit by a Pump. Between the Furnace and the Chimney-tunnels, which convey the Smoke, is their *Hot-houſe*, where they ſet their Salt to dry; along the Floor whereof run 2 Funnels from the Furnaces, almoſt Parallel to the Horizon, and then they ariſe Perpendicularly; in theſe the Flame and Smoak running along from the Furnaces, heat the Room by the way.

At *Droitwyche* in *Worceſterſhire*, the Salt is boiled in ſhallow Leaden-pans.

They firſt put in the Salt-water out of the Brine-pits, and then after an hours boiling they fill up the Pan with the Water that drains from the Salt ſet to dry in the Barrows, and after a ſecond hours boiling, they fill up the Pans again with the ſame. In five hours boiling the Pan grows dry, and then they take out the Salt.

In 24 hours they boil out 5 Pans, and then draw out the Aſhes; after which they put in the White of an Egg to make the Scum ariſe (which is partly Duſt and Aſhes, falling into the Pan when they are taking out the Aſhes.) The Scum they take off with a Scummer; and after 4 hours they begin to take out the Salt, and once in 24 hours they take out a Cake which ſticks to the bottom of the Pan, and which they call *Clod-Salt*, otherwiſe the Pan would melt. They uſe there neither Blood nor Ale, and the Salt made there is extraordinary fine and white.

In *Lancaſhire* they make Salt of Sea-Sand, thus, They pare off in dry Summer-weather, the upper part of the Sand in the Flats and Waſhes (which are cover'd at Full-Sea, and bare when the Tide is out) and lay it up on great heaps.

Of this Sand they put into Troughs, bored with holes at the bottom, a ſufficient quantity, and then pouring Water upon it, they make a Lee or *Lixivium*, and the Water draining thro' the Sand, carries the Salt with it down into Veſſels placed underneath. As long as this Liquor is ſtrong enough to bear an Egg, they keep pouring more Water ſtill upon the Sand in the Troughs, but as ſoon as the Egg begins to ſink, they caſt the Sand out of the Troughs, and put in new from the Heap.

This Water thus impregnated with Salt, they boil in Leaden-pans, wherein (as above) the Water Evaporating leaves the Salt behind.

At *Newcaſtle*, *Preſton*-pans, in *Scotland*, *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, and other Places, they make Salt in great Plenty, by Boiling and Evaporating the Sea-water, and in the Operation they make uſe of Ox's Blood, as at *Nantwyche*.

From Dr. *Jackſon*'s Account of the Salt-works and Springs in *Cheſhire*, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, I find that now they have changed their 6 Leaden-pans into 4 Iron ones, ſomething better than Yard ſquare, and about 6 Inches deep; which are ſet upon Iron-bars, and made up on all ſides very cloſe, to hinder the Flame or Smoke to break thro', with Clay and Bricks. Their Fewel is *Staffordſhire* Pit-coal. They never cover their Pans at all, during the whole time of boiling; and their Houſes are like Barns, open up to the Thatch, with a *Louvre-hole* or two to carry off the Steam, which is ſo great, that probably it would warp Boards, and ruſt Nails, ſo that no Timber covering would laſt long; what Tiles would do, no one yet hath tried there.

The Sweepings of ſuch Salt as is ſhed and ſcatter'd about on the Floor, takes up with it a good deal of Dirt, and is called *Grey-Salt*. This ſells but at half the Price of white Salt, and is only uſed by the Poor to Salt Cheeſe, Bacon, *&c.* *Catts of Salt* are made of the worſt Salt, when yet wettiſh from the Pans, 'tis molded and made up with ſome Cummin-ſeed and Aſhes, and ſo baked into Lumps at the Mouths of their Ovens; they are only uſed in Pigeon-houſes. But *Loaves of Salt* are the fineſt of all for Table uſe.

At *Droitwyche* in *Worceſterſhire*, they uſe no Blood, but only Whites of Eggs (a quarter of one White to a Gallon of Brine) to Clarify their Brine; and to Granulate it, they uſe no Ale, nor any thing elſe; this Salt is much whiter and better than the *Cheſhire* Salt, and a *Wincheſter* Buſhel of it weighs half a hundred Weight.

The way of making *Bay-Salt* in *France*, is deſcribed in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N. 51, with Figures. The Water is let in from the Sea into a firſt and ſecond Receptacle, and then into a third, which is called the *Mariſh*. In theſe Beds or *Mariſhes* the Water is not above an Inch and half deep; each Bed of the *Mariſh* is 15 Foot long, and 14 Broad. When it rains much on any day, no Salt can be made in 3 or 4 days after, and then they have Stops to hinder the Sea-water from coming into the *Mariſhes*. But if it rain for 5 or 6 days, they are neceſſitated to empty all the Water out of the Beds by a peculiar Channel, which cannot be opened but at Low-water.

The hotteſt Years make the moſt Salt, and in the hotteſt part of Summer, Salt is made in *France* even in the Night: Leſs Salt is made in Calm then in Windy Weather, and the *Weſt* and *North-weſt* Winds are beſt for that Purpoſe. The People draw the Salt every day, and each day more than an hundred Pound weight.

SALT-SILVER, was one Penny, formerly paid at the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, by the Servile Tenants to their Lord, by way of Commutation, for the Service of carrying their Lord's Salt from Market to his *Larder*.

SALVAGE-*Money*, is a Recompence allowed by the Civil Law, in lieu of all Damages ſuſtained by that Ship, that ſaves or reſcues another which was ſet upon or taken by the Enemy, or by Pirates.

SALUTE, SALUS, was a Coin of Gold, Stampt by K. *Henry* 5. in *France*, after his Conqueſts there, it had on it the Arms of *England* and *France* quarterly.

SANCTUARY, was formerly a Place Privileged by the Prince for the Safeguard of Mens Lives that were Capital Offenders: Our ancient Kings of *England*, permitted the Sanctuaries to protect Traytors, Murderers, *&c.* if within 40 Days they acknowledged their Fault, and ſubmitted themſelves to Baniſhment: And during that time, if any Layman Expelled them he was Excommunicated, and a Clerk was made irregular by it. But after 40 days, no Man might relieve them. Of theſe there were many in *England*, and one more famous than the reſt, at St. *John*'s at *Beverly*. How theſe were taken away by degrees, you may find by reading the Statutes of 26 *H.* 8. 13. 28 *H.* 8. 7. 32 *H.* 8. 15. 1 *E.* 6. 12. 2 *E.* 6. 2. and 33. 5 *E.* 6. 10.

SAND-*bags*, in Fortification, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth: They are uſed for raiſing Parapets in haſte, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of uſe when the Ground is Rocky, and affords no Earth to carry on their Approaches; becauſe they can be eaſily brought on and off at pleaſure: There are a leſſer ſort of theſe which hold half what the former do, which are placed upon the upper *Talus* of the Parapet, to cover thoſe which are behind, and who fire thro' the *Embraſures*, or Intervals that are between them.

SAP, in Fortification, is digging deep under the Earth, in order to paſs under the *Glacis*, and to open a way to come under cover to the Paſſage of the *Moat*. When they are got near the foot of the *Glacis*, the Trench is carried on directly forwards, the Workmen covering themſelves as well as they can, with *Blinds*, *Wool-packs*, *Sand-bags*, and Mantelets upon Wheels: When they are got to the foot of the *Glacis*, they make *Epaulments*, or *Traverſes* on each ſide to lodge a good Body of Men. The *Sap* is made 5 or 6 Fathom from the *Saliant Angle* of the *Glacis*, where the Men are only cover'd ſideways; wherefore they lay Planks overhead with Hurdles and Earth above them. When they have forced the Enemy to quit the Cover'd Way, the Pioneers make immediately a Lodgment, and cover themſelves as well as they can from the Fire of the oppoſite Baſtion.

SAPHETA, in Architecture, is the Board over the top of a Window, and placed Parallel, and oppoſite to the Window board at the botom.

SARPLER, otherwiſe called a *Pocket*, is a half Sack of Wooll, a Sack is 80 Tod, a Tod 2 Stone, and a Stone 14 Pounds. This in *Scotland* is called *Serpliath*, and contains 80 Stone.

SATURN, in the *Leipſick* Acts for *September*, 1684. there is a new Syſtem of the Phænomena of Saturn and his Ring, by Mr. *Gallet*, and taken from the *French* Journals of *June*, 1684.

It doth not appear by any Aſtronomical Obſervations, that *Saturn*, like the other Planets, which have Satellites, revolves round his own Axis; but the contrary ſeems to be the Caſe. For in *Jupiter* and the *Earth*, which do turn round their *Axes*, the Equatorial Diameters are longer than Polar ones, or their *Axes*, but no ſuch thing hath been found in Saturn.

Each Surface of the Ring of Saturn ſeems to be plain and ſmooth, without any ſuch Mountainous Inequalities as the Earths Surface, and the Moons hath; becauſe it is not viſible, tho' Illuminated by the Sun, but only when the Eye is elevated ſome few Degrees above its Plane. 'Tis either Fluid therefore like Water, or Polite, like Ice or Glaſs. If it be a *Fluid*, it moves round Saturn with a Circular Motion; but if it be of a Solid Subſtance, it is not yet determined, whether it move round the Planet or not. And ſince the Figure of Saturns Ring is exactly Circular, it muſt have no *Linea Apſidum*, nor any Progreſſion of it: But becauſe the Plane of the Ring hath a large Elevation above the Plane of the Ecliptick, *viz.* making with it an Angle of 31 Degrees, the *Nodes* will *recede*, but yet very ſlowly, according to the manner of the other Planets.

SATELLITES. Dr. *Gregory*, in his Excelleent Aſtronomy, hath demonſtrated, that if a Satellite deſcribe an Elliptick Orbit round a Planet, placed in one of the *Foci* of that *Ellipſis*; the greater *Axis*, or the *Line of the Apſes* will with an Angular Motion twice advance forwards, *viz.* in the 2 Syzygies, and twice recede backwards, *viz.* when in Quadrature to the Sun.

And that this Force of Progreſſion is near twice as great as that of the Receſs, and therefore the Line of the Apſes in every Revolution of the Satellite, will advance more forward than it recedes backward; and that by the Exceſs of this Progreſſion, the Apſes will move *in conſequentia*, *p.* 298.

If a Satellite move round a Planet in an Eccentrick Orbit, the Eccentricity will be twice changed in every Revolution, and in each Revolution will be greateſt, when the Satellite as in the Syzygies with the Sun, and leaſt when it is in the Quadratures; and will be continually encreaſing from the Quadratures to the Syzygies, and decreaſing from the Syzygies to the Quadratures, *p.* 302.

If a Satellite revolve round a Planet in an Orbit, whoſe Plane is inclined to the Plane of the Orbit of the Planet round the Sun, then will the Line of the Nodes move *in antecedentia*, with an unequal Angular Motion; ſwifteſt when the Nodes are in Quadrature to the Sun, after this ſlower, and at laſt when the Nodes are in the Syzygies, will be quite at reſt. In the intermediate Places between the Quadratures and Syzygies, the Nodes will recede ſlower; and in every Revolution of the Satellite, will either be Retrograde or Stationary, be carried backward, or move *in antecedentia*, and in each Revolution will recede faſteſt, all things conſidered, when the Satellite is in the Syzygies, *p.* 304.

The Inclination alſo of the Plane of the Orbit of the Satellite, to that of the Planet, will be continually changing, and will be *greateſt* when the Nodes are in the Syzygies with the Sun, and leaſt *cæteris paribus*, when they are in the Quadratures, *p.* 307.

And all the Inequalities in the Motions of the Satellites will be a little greater when they are in Conjunction with the Sun, than when they are in oppoſition to him, *p.* 310.

SAW, is an Inſtrument very well known in the general, as well as its uſe. But they reckon theſe ſeveral ſorts of Saws. 1. *The Pit-ſaw*, which is uſed to Saw Timber and Boards, and to cut off Scantlings, Quarters or Battens from any piece of Timber. The Matter to be Sawed is ſometimes lain over a Pit, and ſometimes on great Truſſes above ground. 2. The *Whip-Saw* is uſed by Joyners, to cut off ſuch pieces of Stuff as the Hand-Saw will not eaſily notch thro'. 'Tis drawn by two Men, and the Timber is placed on Truſſes in order to be cut. 3. The *Hand-Saw*, which is to be uſed by a ſingle Man, and uſually with one hand. 4. The *Frame-Saw*, or *Bow-Saw*, is a Saw with Cheeks made to it, and with a twiſted Chord, and Tongue in the middle to draw the upper ends of the Cheeks cloſer together, that the lower ends may be farther aſunder, and ſo ſtrain the Saw the ſtraighter. 5. The *Tennon-Saw*, which is a thin Saw with a Back to it, to keep it from bending. 6. The *Compaſs-Saw*, which is deſign'd to cut a Round, or any Compaſs-kerf; wherefore its Edge muſt be made broad, and the Back thin, and the Blade narrow, that the Back may have a wide Kerf to turn in, and ſo the eaſier follow the Edge.

SCALES *Proportional*: See *Proportional Scales.*

SCALE *of Muſick*, tho' we find mention of ſeveral *Diſtances* of Muſick among the *Greeks*, yet I rather think them to be *Leaps* in a ſingle part, than *Concords* in Compoſition. *The Diſtances* talk'd of among the *Greeks*, are the Τόνος or Second, the Δίτονος or third, the Διατεσσάρων or fourth, the Διαπέντε or fifth, and Διαπασῶν or eighth. But if theſe were deſign'd to denote the Concords, they were in the wrong to place the *fourth*, and more ſo to place the *ſecond* among them. Or if ſuch were admitted, 'tis a wonder that the *ſixth*, which is known to be a *Concord*, was refuſed. But if they were uſed to ſhew the Diſtances, by which a Voice may riſe or fall, it is no wonder that they left out the *ſixth* and *ſeventh* (being Diſtances not to be uſed without better Judgment and Deſign than thoſe Times would admit of) and made mention of the reſt, as being common in their Muſick.

The Scale of Muſick among the *Greeks*, conſiſted but of *fifteen Notes*, or the *Diſtances* of two *Octaves*, viz. The firſt from their Προσλαμβανόμενος, (which I ſuppoſe was the *Key* of their Muſick,) to their Μέσην, and the ſecond from their Μέσην or *Middle Note* to their Νήτην ὑπερβολαίων, or higheſt Note, by which I ſuppoſe they deſigned only the utmoſt Extent of a ſingle Natural Voice.

And their *Seven Moods*, ſo much talk'd of, were no more than the ſeven different Methods of altering their Tunes, by *Flats* and *Sharps*, placed at the beginning of a Leſſon; which therefore they called μεταβολὴ κατὰ τόνον. Beſides the Names of their Notes in the upper Octave, have no Affinity with the Names in the other; whereas in *Guido Aretinus* his Scale of 20 Notes (tho' our modern Compoſers in many Parts often exceed the *Scale*, both above and below) and the Notes in every Octave begin with the ſame Letter; that we may thereby more readily compute the *Concords and Diſcords.*

SCARAGE, *Scaragium*, otherwiſe called *Eſcherage*, *Shewage* and *Scheawing*; and in a Charter of *H.* 2. to *Canterbury*, 'tis written *Scewinga*, was formerly a kind of Toll or Cuſtom, exacted by Her Majeſties Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant Strangers for

Wares, *ſhewed* or offered to Sale within their Precincts. This is now Prohibited by Statute, 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 8. But the City of *London* doth ſtill retain the Cuſtom, *Cowel's Interpreter*. The Officer that Collected this Toll, was called the *Scabaldue*.

SCALA. *William* I. appointed the *Arms*, which before him had been uſually anſwered in Victuals, to be converted into Money numbred, and directed the whole in every County to be charged on the Sheriff, who brought it into the *Exchequer*; adding, that the Sheriff ſhould make the Payment *ad Scalam*, i. e. as *Gervaſe* of *Tilbury* expounds it, he ſhould pay ſix Pence over in every Pound to make up the full Weight, and nearly the Intrinſick Value. And this was agreed on, as an eaſie way to remedy the defective Weight of Money, and to avoid the trouble of weighing all Money which was brought into the *Exchequer*.

SCALENOUS *Cones*. See Cone.

SCEPPE, an old Word, omitted in our Gloſſaries, ſignifying a *Buſhel*.

SCENOGRAPHICK *Projection*, or Perſpective, is the Tranſcription of any given Magnitude, into a Plane which interſects the Optick Pyramid at a proper diſtance: For in Projection, there is to be conſider'd, 1. The *Object*, or Foundation, or Ground of the Projection, from whence the *Pyramid*, *Cone*, or *Pencil of Rays* go. (2.) The *Eye* of the Spectator, and 3 the *Plane Table*, or *Diaphanum*, which interſects the Rays, ſome where between the Object and the Eye: And the Repreſentation or Appearance of the Object in that *Plane*, is the *Projection or Perſpective* of the Object. This *Plane* is always ſuppoſed to be at Right Angles with the Horizon. And from hence it will follow, that (1.) A *Point* will be projected there in the Diaphanous Plane where the Optick Ray cuts it. (2.) That Right Line will be projected where the Optick Triangle and the Plane do mutually Interſect each other. 3. That a *Plane* or Superficies will be repreſented where the *Diaphanous Plane* cuts the Optick Pyramid of Rays coming from that Surface. And that Repreſentation of it called its *Image*.

SCHAR-*Penny*, *Scharn-penny*, and ſometimes *Schorn-penny*. It appears from our old Books, that formerly ſome Cuſtomary Tenants were obliged to pen up their Cattle at Night in the Pound or Yard of their Lord, for the benefit of their Dung, or *Scearn*, as is the *Saxon* Word. And if they did not do this, they were obliged to pay a ſmall Compenſation; which therefore was called by this name of *Scharn-penny*, that is, *Muck-penny*, or *Dung-penny*.

SCHEAME, or *Skeen*, in Architecture, is the Workmens Word for the middle part of an Elliptical Arch.

SCHIRE-MOTE, was anciently a Solemn Meeting of all the Free Tenants and Knights in any County, to do Fealty to the King, and Elect an Annual Sheriff. See *Folk-mote*.

SCHIRE-WYTE, was an Annual Tax or Impoſition, paid to the Sheriff of any County or Shire, for holding the Aſſizes or County-Courts.

SCREW, }
SCRUE, } See *Cochlea*.

SCRATCH-*work*, in *Italian*, *Sgrafitti*, was a way of Painting in *Freſco*, by preparing of a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaſter; and this White being taken off with an Iron Bodkin, the Black appears thro' the Holes, and ſerves for Shadows: This kind of Work is laſting, but being very rough, is unpleaſant to the ſight. 'Twas uſed in *Rome* by *Polidoro de Caravagio*.

SCRIBING, when the Joyners would fit a piece of Board, *&c.* to an irregular Surface, or any other irregular Piece: They open their ſtiff Iron Compaſſes to the greateſt diſtance, any where between the 2 Boards, *&c.* and then carrying one Leg along all the irregular Indentings, *&c.* of one, the other Leg moving parallel to it, deſcribes that irregular Figure on the other Board; which being in that manner cut will fit and joyn.

SCUTAGE, all Tenants who held from the King by Military Service, were either bound to attend Perſonally in Wars and Expeditions, or for default of ſuch Service, to pay a *Scutage* or Compoſition in Money, which was Levied on every *Scutum Militare*, or Knights Fee, and the Proportional Parts for the King's Uſe. And the Barons and Knights, which then paid a *Scutage* to the King, had a Power to Levy the ſame Tax on thoſe Tenants who held from them in Military Service.

SCUTAGIO *habendo*, was a Writ that lay for the King, or other Lord, againſt the Tenant that held by Knight-Service, to ſerve by himſelf, or elſe to ſend a ſufficient Man in his Place.

SCULPTURE, may be diſtinguiſhed into three ſeveral Arts, each of which hath its Specifick Difference. For (ſaith Mr. *Evelin* in his Hiſtory of *Chalcography*) beſides *Sculptura*, as it relates to *Chalcography*, there is both *Sculptura* and *Cœlatura*; both which, according to *Quintilian*, differ from the *firſt*, with reſpect to the *Matter*, on or out of which any thing is wrought. For it was applied to cutting or carving in *Wood* or *Ivory*; and then was called *Tomice*, and the Artiſts *Deſectores*; to working in Plaſter, and then called *Paradigrammatice*, and the Artiſts *Gypſochi*; to Cutting or Carving in Stone, and then called *Colaptice*, and the Workmen *Lithoxoi*, and laſtly in Metals, *Glyphice*. And it may be deſcribed *to be an Art, which teaches us to cut or take away all that is ſuperfluous of the ſubject Matter, reducing it to that Form or Body, which was deſigned in the Mind of the Artiſt.*

SCUPPER-*Nails*, ſee *Scopper-holes*.

SCYRE-GEMOTE, was anciently a Court held twice a Year (as the Sheriffs turn is now) by the Biſhop of the Dioceſs and the *Ealderman*, *i. e.* in ſuch Shires as had *Ealdermen*) and by the Biſhops and Sheriffs, in ſuch as were committed to the Sheriffs that were immediate to the King; where both the Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Laws were given in Charge to the Country.

SEALER, is an Officer in *Chancery*, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, to Seal the Writs and Inſtruments there made in his Preſence.

SECTOR, beſides the Uſes of the ſeveral Lines *Circular* and *others*; which you will find diſperſed under their proper Names. Some Problems may properly come in here under the general Word Sector. As 1. *To open the Sector to any given Angle.*

Here muſt be noted, that 'tis one thing to open the ſeveral pairs of Lines thereon drawn to the ſame Angle; for in *Gunter*'s Sector the *Line of Lines* on the one ſide, and the *Line of Sines* on the other, make an Angle of 2°, when the Edges of the Sector are cloſe ſhut. So alſo the *Line of Superficies*,

perficies, and the Lines of Solids make an Angle of 10°, tho' the Edges are cloſe ſhut.

The *Lines of Lines* may be opened to a Right Angle, if the whole lateral Length be applied over between 8 and 6. Becauſe $\square 8 \times \square 6 = 100$, by 47. è 1. *Eucild.*

The *Line of Sines* may be opened to a Right Angle, if the Lateral Sine of 90 be applied over Parallelly between 45°. and 45°. in the Sines, or if the Sine of 45°. be applied over in the between 30°. and 30, in the Line of Sines.

If you would open the Lines of Sines to any particular Oblique Angles, take out the Chord of the Angle required, and apply it over in the *Semi-Radius*, or at the end of the Line of Chords of 60 Degrees: V. gr. to open the Sines to an Angle of 40 Degrees, take out the Lateral Chord of 40°. and to it open the Sector in the Parallel Chord of 60°. or if you apply the ſame Chord of 40°. over between 50 and 50 in the *Line of Lines*, it will open *them* to the ſame Angle.

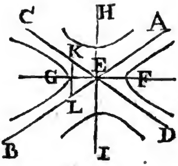
On the contrary, if the Sector be opened to an Angle at a venture, you may find the quantity of that Angle, thus: Take the *Parallel* Chord of 60°. and meaſure it in the *Lateral* Chord, and it ſhall there give the Angle, *i. e.* the Angle that thoſe Lines of Chords are opened to: But that will be different from the Angle of the Edges of the Sector. N. B. If you can apply the Centre of a *Protrator* to the Centre of the Sector, you may eaſily and readily find the Quantity of any of theſe Angles.

SECTA *Curiæ*, is Suit and Service done by Tenants at the Court of their Lord.

SECTA *Schirarum & Hundredorum*, was the Attendance, Suit and Service done by Tenants in the County and Hundred Courts; and *Quietos eſſe de hâc Secta*, was a Privilege to be exempt from ſuch Cuſtomary Service.

SECTIONS *Conick*, ſee *Conick Sections.*

SECTIONES *Sequentes*, is a Term in Conicks ariſing thus:



Let there be two Right Lines, as A B, C D, mutually interſecting each other in *E*; which Point *E*, is ſuppoſed to be the Common Centre of the oppoſite Hyperbolick Sections, F G, H I, and whoſe common Aſymptotes the propoſed Lines A B, C D, alſo are. In this particular Caſe, the Sections G F, and H I, are called *Sectiones Sequentis*, becauſe they are placed following one another in the Contiguous Angles of two Interſecting Right Lines.

And if the determinate Diameter H G, of one of the *Sectiones Sequentes* (which is coincident with the ſuppoſed Indeterminate Diameter of its Oppoſite) be equal to the Vertical Tangent K L, applied betwen the Aſymptotes in the Point G, of the Diameter G F, then *Apollonius* calls ſuch Sections *Conjugate Sections.*

SEGMENTS, on *Gunter*'s Sector there are uſually placed two Lines, called *Lines of Segments*, they are numbred with 5, 6, 7, 8. 9, 10, and lie between the Lines of *Sines*, and thoſe of *Superficies*. They repreſent the Diameter of a Circle ſo divided into 100 parts, as that a right Line drawn thro' thoſe Parts, and normal to the Diameter, ſhall cut the Circle into 2 Segments, of which the greater ſhall have that Proportion to the whole Circle; as the Parts cut have to 100. Their uſes are

1. *To divide a given Circle into two Segments, which ſhall have a given Ratio*, which is done by opening the Sector, and applying the given Circles Diameter in the Points of 100 in theſe Lines; for then a Parallel taken from any Points proportional to the greater Segment required, ſhall give the *depth* of the greater Segment, accounted on a Diameter biſſecting the Segment.

2. *To find the Proportion between the Circle and any given Segments of it.*

Open the Sector, as before, and then take the *depth* of the greater Segments, and apply Parallel to the Diameter, and the Points where it fits in exactly, will ſhew the Proportion to 100.

SEEING. The Senſe of Seeing is probably cauſed thus, the Rays of Light exhibiting all Colours; fall upon the bottom of the Eye, and there cauſe or excite *Vibrations* in the *Tunica Retinæ*: which Vibrations being communicated, or propagated along the Solid Fibres of the Optick Nerves into the Brain, do there cauſe that Senſation, which we call Viſion or Seeing. For becauſe denſe Bodies conſerve their Heat a long while, and the Denſeſt, the longeſt time, the Vibrations of their Parts are of a laſting nature, and therefore may be propagated along ſolid Fibres of Uniform Denſity to a great diſtance, for conveying into the Brain, the Impreſſions made upon all the Organs of the Senſe. For that Motion which can continue long in one and the ſame part of a Body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, ſuppoſing the Body Homogeneal, ſo that the Motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or diſordered by any unevenneſs of the Body. *Newton*'s *Opticks*, *Book* 3.

The ſame Author renders it probable, that the Species of Objects ſeen with both Eyes, are united in that Place where the Optick Nerves meet and joyn, before they come into the Brain: The Fibres on the right ſide of both Nerves uniting there, and after Union, going thence into the Brain in the Nerve, which is on the right ſide of the Head; and the Fibres on the left ſide of both Nerves uniting in the ſame place, and after Union going into the Brain in the Nerve, which is on the left ſide of the Head: And theſe two latter Nerves meet and unite in the Brain, in ſuch a manner that their Fibres make but one entire Species or Picture: Half of which. *viz.* that on the right ſide of the *Senſorium*, comes from the right ſide of both Eyes, thro' the ſide of both the Optick Nerves, to the Place where theſe Nerves meet, and from thence on the right ſide of the Head into the Brain: But the other half, *viz.* that on the left ſide of the *Senſorium*, comes in like manner from the left ſide of both Eyes. For the Optick Nerves of ſuch Animals as look the ſame way with both Eyes, (as of Men, Dogs, Sheep, Oxon. *&c.*) meet before they come into the Brain; but the Optick Nerves of ſuch Animals as do oot look the ſame way with both Eyes (as of Fiſhes, and of the Chamælion, do not ſo meet and unite. If I am rightly informed.

When a Man in the dark, preſſes either corner of his Eye with his Finger, and at the ſame time turns his Eye a contrary way, he will ſee a Circle of Colours, like thoſe in the Feather of a Peacock's Tail; which variegated Circle of Colours, ſeems to ariſe from the ſame kind of Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by the Preſſure of the Finger, as at other times are excited there by *Light* for cauſing Viſion. And when a Man by a ſtroke upon his Eyes ſees a Flaſh of Light, are not the like Motions excited in the *Retina* by that Stroke?

SEIGNOURAGE, 9 *H.* 5. *Stat.* 2. *c.* 1. ſeems to have been a Royalty or Prerogative of the Prince, whereby he challenged allowance of Gold and Silver brought into the Maſs for his Exchange for Coin. Out of every Pound Weight of Gold, the King had for his Coin five Shillings, out of which he paid to the Maſter of the Mint for his Work, ſometimes 1 Shilling, and ſometimes 18 Pence. Upon every Pound Weight of Silver the *Seignourage*, anſwered to the King, in *Edw.* 3. Time was eighteen Penny-weight *pondere*, which about that time amounted to about a Shilling, and out of which he paid ſometimes 8, ſometimes 9 Pence to the Mint-maſter. In *H.* the 5th's Time the King's *Seignourage* for every Pound Weight of Silver was 15 Pence.

SELL, in Architecture, is the Term both for the loweſt piece of Timber in a Timber-building, or for that on which the whole Superſtructure is erected, and alſo for the bottom-pieces in a Window-frame; the former is called a *Ground-ſell*, the latter a *Window-ſell.*

SEME, *Summa*, is an Horſe-load, a *Seme of Corn* is 8 Buſhels,

SENESCHAL, was the Word anciently for the Chief Steward or Head Bailiff of a Baron, that kept his Courts, and managed his Demeſne-lands, and hath been the Title of the Lord High Steward, and of the Steward of the King's Houſhold, *&c.*

SEPTUAGESIMA, is always the third Sunday before *Quadrageſima* excluſive: from which, until the Octaves after *Eaſter*, Marriage is forbidden by the Canon-Law. It takes its name from its being above 70 Days before *Eaſter.*

SEPTUM *Medium*, is properly the inſide of the left Ventricle of the Heart, becauſe its Fibres are continued with the Fibres of the oppoſite ſide of the ſame Ventricle; it divides the left Ventricle of the Heart from the right.

SEQUELA *Cauſæ*, is the Proceſs and depending Iſſue of a Cauſe or Trial.

SEQUELA *Molendini*, is owing Suit to a particular Mill, or being bound to grind Corn in that Place only; which formerly was a Duty and Service laid upon many Tenants; wherefore *Concidere Sequelam Molendini*, was to grant all the Toll and Profits ariſing from ſuch Cuſtomary Rights.

SERGEANT; is a word diverſely uſed in our Law, and applied to ſundry Offices and Callings. A *Sergeant* at Law, or of the Coif, is the greateſt Degree taken in that Profeſſion, as that of a Doctor is in the Civil Law. As theſe are the moſt Learned and Experienced, there is one Court appropriated to Plead in by themſelves, which is the *Common-pleas*, where the Common Law of *England* is moſt ſtrictly obſerved: But tho' they have this Court to themſelves, they are not prohibited Pleading in other Conrts; where the Judges (who muſt be firſt Sergeants) call them *Brothers.* Theſe Sergeants are call'd by the King's Mandate, or Writ directed to them, and commanding them, under a great Penalty, to take upon them that Degree by a Day Aſſigned. Out of theſe one is (more may be) made the *King's Sergeant*, to Plead for him in all Cauſes, eſpecially in Treaſon.

SERGEANT *at Arms*, is an Officer appointed to attend the Perſon of the King, *An.* 7 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. to Arreſt Traytors, *&c.* and Perſons of Quality Offending, and to attend the Lord High Steward when he ſits in Judgment on any Traytor, *&c.* By the Stat. 13 *Richard* 2. *c.* 6. There cannot be above 30 in the Realm. Two of theſe by the King's Allowance attend the two Houſes of Parliament. The Office of him in the *Houſe* of *Commons* is to keep the Door, and to execute ſuch Commands as the Houſe ſhall direct, eſpecially as to the apprehenſion of Offenders, *&c.*

Another of theſe attends on the Lord Chancellor or Keeper in the *Chancery*, and one on the Lord High Treaſurer, one to attend on the Lord Preſident of *Wales*, and another on the Lord Preſident of the *North.* Another ſort of *Sergeants*, are chief Officers executing ſeveral Functions in the King's Houſehold; of which you may find many in Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. There is alſo an inferiour kind of *Sergeants of the Mace*, whereof there is a Troop in the City of *London*, attending the Lord Mayor.

SERJEANTRY, was a Service formerly done for the holding of Lands, and was either *Grand Serjeantry*, which was ſome Honourable Military Service paid only to the King; as to carry his Banner, bear his Sword, *&c.* Or *Petty-Serjeantry*, which was ſome leſs Noble Service paid to the King, or any other Lord. Some will have *Grand Serjeantry*, to be where a Man holds Lands of the King by Service, which he ought to perform in Perſon, and *Petty-Serjeantry*, to be where he holds his Lands of the King, to yield him Yearly ſome ſmall thing towards his Wants.

SERVICE-Royal, was the Rights and Prerogatives that within ſuch a Mannor belonged to the King, if Lord of it; and were generally reckoned to be theſe 6. 1. Power of Judicature in Matters of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death in Criminal Cauſes. 3. A Right in Wayfs and Strays. 4. Aſſeſſments. 5. Minting of Money, 6. Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Meaſures.

SERVICE, (which is ſometimes called *Servage*) is divided into Perſonal and Real, and into Military and Baſe; as alſo into *Intrinſick* and *Extrinſick.* Intrinſick Service they reckon due to the Capital Lord of the Mannor. Service is again divided into *Frank* and *Baſe*, the one is termed *Liberum Servitium*, the other *Villenagium.* 'Tis alſo divided into *Continual* or *Annual*, and into *Caſual* or *Accidental*; the former being the *Seiſin* of Rent, and the latter Seiſin of Reliefe.

SERVICE, in a Legal Senſe, is a right by which one thing is ſubject to another thing or Perſon. And of theſe ſome are,

SERVICES *Predial* or *Real*, which are *Rights that one Eſtate ſometimes owes another:* And theſe *Predial* Services, they reckon to be ſome *Ruſtical* or *Rural*, ſuch as the Right of Riding or Walking, or going with a Carriage thro' another Man's

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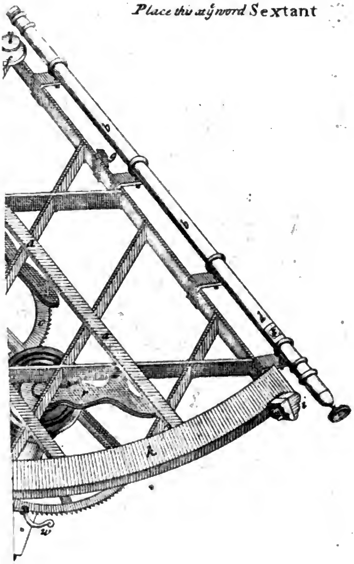
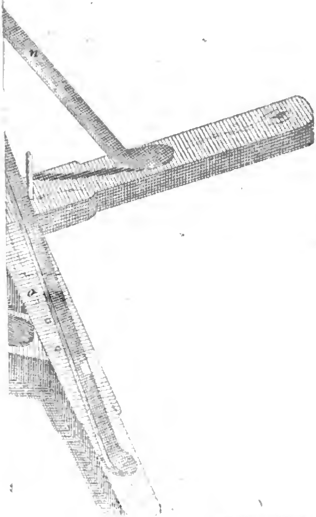




Ground; the Right of drawing Water, or bringing it thro' his Ground, *&c.* And ſome Services are called *Urbanæ*, which are the Rights that are preferred to Mens Houſes, built contiguous to one another, *&c.*

SERVICES *perſonal*, are thoſe *Services which are due from a Thing to a Perſon*; and of theſe they account 3 by name, *viz. Uſufruct*, *Uſe* and *Habitation*; but there are very many and various ones which have no diſtinct Names.

SERVITIUM *Regale*, Royal Service, are the Rights and Prerogatives that within ſuch a Mannor belong to the King as Lord of it; and theſe are generally reckon'd 6. As, 1. Power of Judicature in Matters of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death in Caſes of Felony and Murder. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Aſſeſſments. 5. Minting of Mony. And 6. Aſſize of Bread and Beer, Weights and Meaſures.

All theſe entire Privileges were annexed to ſome Mannors, in their Grants from the King, and were ſometimes conveyed in the Charters of Donation to Religious Houſes.

SERVITORS *of Bills*, are ſuch Servants or Meſſengers of the Marſhal of the *King's-bench*, as were ſent abroad with Bills or Writs, to Summon Men to that Court. They are now commonly called *Tip-ſtaves*.

SESAMOIDÆA *Oſſa*, the Uſe of theſe Bones, which are placed at the Articulations of the Bones of the Fingers and Toes, is that they may ſerve as ſo many Pullies about which the Tendons paſs, at ſome diſtance from the Centre of the Articulation, whereby the Directions of the Motions of theſe Tendons are kept always at the ſame diſtance from the Centre of Motion of the Articulation.

SEWERS, are Paſſages, Canals, or Gutters to carry Water into the Sea or ſome River. And therefore the Commiſſioners of the *Sewers* are ſuch Perſons, as by Authority under the Great Seal of *England*, do ſee Ditches and Drains in Marſhes and Fenny-places, well kept and maintained for the better preſerving the Graſs upon the Land for feeding of Cattle, *&c.* by conveying the Water off the Ground into the Sea or River.

SEXTANT. *The Deſcription of a New* Sextant, *lately made for the Obſervatory in* Trinity-*College*, Cambridge, *by Mr.* John Rowley.

a a a Iron Bars ſet edge and flat-ways, compoſing and framing the Body of the *Sextant*, whoſe Radius is five Foot.

bb Are two Telleſcopes, the one fixt on the right Edge of the *Sextant*, from which the Diviſions on the Limb are numbred, and the other moveable with the Index.

cc Two large Braſs Semi-circles on the Backſide of the *Sextant*, which by Nuts and Screws can bring the Inſtrument into any Poſition in any Plane, *Horizontal*, *Vertical*, or *Reclining*.

dd The Place of the Croſs-Hairs within the Telleſcope, which are made to be moved (from the Out-ſide) for the better adjuſting them to the Inſtrument.

e The Revolution-Work, which proves the Index gradually (by the help of a Screw) and ſenſibly ſhews its Progreſs, to the thouſandth Part of an Inch.

f The Centre of the Inſtument, from which a Plumb-Line falling on the Line (*i*) at the lower End of the Right Edge of the *Sextant*, takes Diſtances from the Zenith.

g Is another Centre, from which a Plum Line falling on the Line (*h*) takes Altitudes from the Horizon.

k Is the Braſs Limb of the Inſtrument, being Diagonally divided into every 5 Minutes, and by proportional Parts on the Index, ſhews every 10 Seconds.

l Is a *Lignum-Vitæ* Axis, upon which the *Sextant* turns; and is made ſo, as to be plac'd either parallel to the Axis of the Equator, or of the Horizon.

m m Is a Contrivance by the Motion of Wheels, Nuts and Screws, ſo as to make the whole *Sextant* move anſwerably to the apparent Diurnal Motion of the Heavens.

n n n Three ſtrong Iron Feet, fix'd to an Iron Collar, to hold the aforeſaid Axis (*l*.)

o o o Are Three Pieces of Timber, to which the Iron Feet are ſcrew'd, and which ſerve to compleat the Pedeſtal of the Inſtrument.

p An Arch of Iron, which ſhifts the Axis (*l*) to its Paralleliſm with either the Axis of the Equator or Horizon.

The Limb of this Noble Inſtrument is very accurately divided, Diagonally, and by the way of unequal Diviſions, uſed by Hevelius; *ſo that the Angle may be taken either of thoſe ways, as well as be found by the Revolution-Work.*

SEXTAR of Wheat or other Corn (from *Sextarius*) was that quantity anciently which we now call a *Quarter*, containing a Buſhel. In ſome Countries 'tis called a *Seame*.

SHAFT, is the hollow Entrance into a Mine which is *ſunk* or *dug* to come at the Ore. In the Tin Mines, after this is ſunk about a Fathom, they leave a little long ſquare Place, which is called a *Shamble*.

SHAMELE, ſee *Shaft*.

SHELF, is what the *Miners* (eſpecially in the Tin-Mines) call the *Faſt-Countrey*, by which they mean an Imaginary Surface of the Earth, which at the Concuſſion of the Waters in the general Deluge of *Noah*, was never moved; and to the *Shelf*, they think all the *Loads* or *Mineral Veins* at firſt lay even and parallel; tho' after the Flood they were ſome elevated, ſome depreſſed, *&c.* And by *Shelf* now they mean that hard Surface or Coat of the Earth which lies under the *Mold*, uſually about a Foot deep; for they ſuppoſe, that ſince the Flood the Earth hath gotten a new Coat of Vegetable Earth, or ſuch as is made by the Corruption of Vegetables and Animals.

SHERIVE or *Sheriff*, *Vice-Comes*, is the Chief Officer of the King in any Shire or County, formerly the Sheriff was choſen by the People in the County-Court by Vote, as the Knights of the Shire for Parliament now are; but now the Sheriff is nominated by the King. *Camden* in his

Britannia, deſcribes this Office, and the Antiquity and Authority of this Officer. See *Co. Rep. lib.* 4. And *Spelman*'s Gloſſary under the word *Vice-Comes*. His Oath is extant in *Reg. Orig. fol.* 331.

SHERIFF-TOOTH, ſeems anciently to have been a Tenure by the Service or Duty of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County-Turns or Courts. For it appears by *Ryley*'s *Placita Parliament. fol.* 653. that in *Derbyſhire* the King's Bayliffs did formerly take 6 Pence of every *Bovate* of Land, in Name of *Sheriff-tooth*.

SHILLING, *Solidus* in the *Latin* is a word of very uncertain Signification, and differs almoſt in every Nation. But the word *Scylling* or *Shilling* in *England*, never ſignified any thing but 5*d.* with the *Saxons*, and 12*d.* ever ſince. When it firſt went for 12*d.* 'tis hard to find: But there was no 12 Penny Piece of that name Coined in *England* till 1504. and then *Stow* calls them *Groats*: tho' *Fabian* mentions them under the name of *Shillings*. In 34 *H.* 8. there were 12 Penny Pieces ſtruck, but they were called *Teſtons*.

SHINGLING *Tongs*, are uſed in the *Finery* of an Iron-forge, to take out the *Loop*, in order to bring it under the Hammer into a *Bloom*.

SHIP. The Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts and Rigging of a Firſt Rate *Ship*, lying at Anchor.

H Her Hull.

A *The Cut-water.*
B *The Stem.*
C *The Hawſe Holes.*
D *The Cat-Head.*
E *Waſte Cloaths.*
F *The Fore Chain-wale.*
G *The Main Chain-wale.*
H *The Mizzen Chain-wale.*
I *The Cheſs Tree.*
K *The Entring Port.*
L *The Head.*
M *The Gallery.*
N *The Tafferel.*
O O O *The Three Poop Lanterns.*
P *The Enſign Staff.*
Q *Its Truck.*
R *The Enſign or Antient.*

Z The Mizzen Maſt and Rigging.

1 *The Mizzen Maſt.*
2 *The Mizzen Yard and Sail.*
3 *The Mizzen Sheet.*
4 *The Mizzen Shrowds and Laniards.*
5 *The Mizzen Bow-lines.*
6 *The Mizzen Brayles.*
7 *The Geer.*
8 *The Mizzen Peek Halliards.*
9 *The Croſs Jack-Yard.*
10 *The Lifts.*
11 *The Braces.*
12 *The Mizzen Puttock Shrowds.*
13 *The Mizzen Top.*
14 *The Mizzen Top Armour.*
15 *The Cap.*
16 *Crow-feet.*
17 *The Mizzen Stay and Sail.*
18 *The Halliards.*

Mizzen Top-Maſt and Rigging.

19 *Mizzen Top-Maſt.*
20 *Its Sails furl'd.*
21 *Its Braces.*
22 *Its Lifts.*
23 *Its Shrouds.*
24 *Its Halliards.*
25 *Its Back-Stay.*
26 *Its Bow-lines.*
27 *Its Sheet.*
28 *The Clew-lines.*
29 *The Stay.*
30 *The Croſs-Trees.*
31 *The Cap.*
32 *The Stump.*
33 *Its Stay.*
34 *Its Truck.*
35 *The Spindle.*
36 *The Vane.*
37 *The Slings of the Croſs Jack-Yard.*

M The Main Maſt and its Rigging.

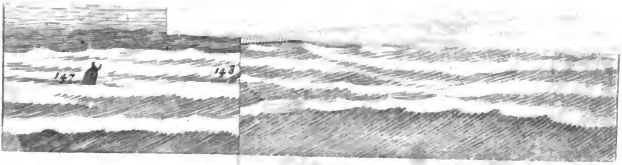
38 *The Main Maſt.*
39 *Runners and Tackles.*
40 *Tackle.*
41 *The Main Shrouds and Laniards.*
42 *The Main Stay and Sail.*
43 *The Stay-Sail Halliards.*
44 *The Main Yard and Sail.*
45 *The Geers.*
46 *The Main Sheets.*
47 *The Main Tacks.*
48 48 *The Bunt-lines.*
49 49 *The Main Bow-lines.*
50 *The Main Braces.*
51 51 *The Leech-lines.*
52 *The Main Puttock Shrouds.*
53 *The Crow-foot.*
54 54 *The Main Lifts.*
55 *The Main Top.*
56 *The Top Armour.*
57 *The Top Rope.*
58 *The Main Cap.*
59 *The Main Yard Tackles.*

Main Top-Maſt and Rigging.

60 *The Main Top-maſt.*
61 61 *Tackles.*
62 *The Main Top-maſt Shrouds.*
63 *The Back Stays.*
64 *The Main Top-ſail Halliards.*
65 *The Main Top-ſail Stay and Sail.*
66 *The Main Top-Stay-ſail Halliards.*
67 *The Main Top-ſail Yard and Sail.*
68 *The Main Top-ſail Braces.*
69 *The Main Top-ſail Bow-lines.*
70 *The Main Top-ſail Sheets.*
71 71 *The Main Top-ſail Clew-lines.*
72 72 *The Main Top-ſail Lifts.*
73 *The Runner.*
74 *The Bunt-lines.*
75 *The Croſs Tree.*
76 *The Cap.*
77 *The Stump.*

78 The

Place this, and the other Plate of ye Section of a Ship at the word Ship.



78 *The Stay.*
79 *The Truck.*
80 *The Pendant.*

F The Fore-Maſt and Rigging.

81 *The Fore-Maſt.*
82 82 *Its Runner and Tackles.*
83 *The Tackle.*
84 *The Fore Shrouds and Laniards.*
85 *The Fore Stay.*
86 *The Fore-Maſt Yard and Sail.*
87 87 *The Fore-Sheets.*
88 88 *The Fore-Tacks.*
89 89 *The Fore-Braces.*
90 90 *The Fore-Bow-lines.*
91 91 *The Bunt-lines.*
92 92 *The Leech-lines.*
93 *The Fore-Yard Tackle.*
94 *The Fore-Geers.*
95 *The Puttock Shrouds.*
96 *The Crow-foot.*
97 *The Fore-Top.*
98 *Its Top Armour.*
99 *The Top Rope.*
100 100 *The Lifts.*
101 *The Cap.*
102 *The Fore-Top-maſt.*
103 *The Tackles.*
104 *The Fore-Top-maſt Shrouds.*
105 *The Back-Stays.*
106 *The Fore Top-ſail Halliards.*
107 *Stay and Sail.*
108 *The Halliards.*
109 *The Fore-Top maſt Yard and Sail.*
110 *The Runner.*
111 111 *The Fore-Top-ſail Lifts.*
112 112 *The Fore-Top-ſail Braces.*
113 *The Fore-Top-ſail Bow-lines.*
114 114 *The Fore-Top-ſail Sheets.*
115 *The Fore-Top-ſail Clew-lines.*
116 *The Fore-Top-ſail Bunt-lines.*
117 *The Croſs Trees.*
118 *The Cap.*
119 *The Stump.*
120 *The Stay.*
121 *The Truck.*
122 *The Spindle.*
123 *The Vane.*

B Bow-ſprit and Rigging.

124 *Bow-ſprit.*
125 *The Horſe.*
126 *The Sprit-Yard and Sail.*
127 *The Sprit-ſail Lifts.*
128 128 *The Sprit-ſail Sheets.*
129 129 *Its Clew-lines.*
130 130 *The Sprit-ſail Braces.*
131 *The Bob-Stay.*
132 *The Top.*
133 *The Top Armour.*
134 *The Sprit-ſail Top-maſt.*
135 *The Sprit-ſail Shrouds.*
136 *The Sprit-ſail Halliards.*
137 *The Crane-line.*
138 *The Sprit Top-ſail Yard and Sail.*
139 *The Sprit-ſail Top-ſail Braces.*
140 140 *Its Lifts.*
141 141 *Its Sheets.*
142 *The Croſs-Trees.*
143 *The Cap.*
144 *The Jack-Staff.*
145 *The Truck.*
146 *The Jack.*
147 *The Buoy of the Beſt Bower Anchor.*
148 *The Cable of the Beſt Bower Anchor.*
149 *The ſmall Bower Buoy.*

SHOALD, is the Miners Term in the Tin Mines, for ſuch Fragments of Ore, which by Rains, Currents of Water, *&c.* are torn off from the *Load* or Veins of Ore. Theſe are waſht down from the Mountains, and by finding of them, they gueſs where to look for a *Load* of Ore. Sometimes 'tis called *Squod*, ſometimes *Squad.*

SHORT *Sails*, in a Man of War, are the ſame with the Fighting-ſails, and are the Fore-ſail, Main-ſail, and Fore-top-ſail: Theſe are all that are uſed in a Fight, leſt the reſt ſhould be fired or ſpoiled: And beſides they would be troubleſome to handle, and would hinder the ſight and uſe of Arms. When a Ship gives Chaſe to another, if the Chaſe hath a mind to fight, they ſay, the Chaſe *ſtrips* her ſelf into her *ſhort* or *Fighting-Sails*; that is, puts out her Colours in the Poop, her Flag at the Main-top, and her Streamers or Pendants at her Yard-arms; Furls her Sprit-ſail, Peeks her Mizen, and Slings her Main-yard, and when the Chaſer ſees this, he is to prepare for an Engagement.

SIGNALS, are Signs made at Sea by the Admiral or Commander in Chief of any Squadron of Ships, either in the Day or by Night, either for Sailing or Fighting, or for the better Security of the Merchants Ships that are under the Convoy of His Majeſties Men of War. Theſe Signals are appointed and determined by Order of the Lord High Admiral, and are a follows:

SIGNALS by Day, when Ships are at an Anchor, in weighing Anchor, Sailing, *&c.* When the Admiral or Commander in Chief would have the Fleet *prepare for Sailing*, he firſt looſes his *Fore-Top-ſail*, and then the whole Fleet are to do the ſame.

2. When he would have them *Unmoor*, he looſes his *Main-top-ſail*, and fires a Gun; which in the Royal Navy is to be anſwered by every Flagg Ship.

3. When he would have them *Weigh*, he looſes his *Fore-top-ſail*, and fires a Gun, and ſometimes hawls home his Sheets; the Gun is to be anſwered by every Flag Ship, and every Ship to get to Sail as ſoon as it can. If with the Leeward ſide, the Stern-moſt Ship is to weigh firſt.

4. When the Admiral or Commander in Chief would have the Weather-moſt and Head-moſt Ships to *Tack* firſt, he hoiſts the Union-flag at the *Fore-top-maſt-head*, and fires a Gun, which each Flag Ship muſt anſwer.

But if he would have the Sternmoſt and Leeward-moſt Ships to *Tack* firſt, he hoiſts the Union Flag at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun. And when he would have all the whole Fleet *Tack*, he hoiſts an Union, both on the Fore and Mizen-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun.

5. When in bad Weather, he would have them *Wear* and *bring to the other Tack*, he hoiſts a Pen-

dant on the Enſign-ſtaff, and fires a Gun: And then the Leeward-moſt and Stern-moſt Ships are to *Wear* firſt, and bring on the other Tack and lie by, or go on with an eaſie Sail till he comes a Head. Every Flag is to anſwer with the ſame Signal.

6. If they are lying by, or Sailing by a Wind, and the Admiral would have them *bear up* and Sail before the Wind, he hoiſts his Enſign, and fires a Gun, which the Flags are to anſwer. And then the Leeward-moſt Ships are to bear up firſt, and to give room for the Weather-moſt to *Wear*, and Sail before the Wind with an eaſie Sail, till the Admiral come a Head.

But if it ſhould happen when the Admiral hath occaſion to *Wear* and Sail before the Wind, that both Jack and Enſign be abroad, he will hawl down the Jack before he fires the Gun to wear, and keep it down till the Fleet is before the Wind.

7. When they are Sailing before the Wind, and he would have them *bring to* with the Starboard Tacks Aboard, he hoiſts *a Red* Flag at the Flag-ſtaff, on the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and Fires a Gun; but if they are to bring too with the Larboard-tack, he hoiſts a *Blue* Flag at the ſame Place, and Fires a Gun. Every Ship to anſwer the Gun.

8. When any Ship diſcovers Land, he is to hoiſt his Jack and Enſign, and keep it aboard till the Admiral or Commander in Chief Anſwer him by hoiſting his; on ſight of which he is to hawl down his Enſign.

9. If any diſcovers Danger, he is to Tack, or bear up from it; and to aw Jack abroad from the Main-top-maſt Croſs-trees downward upon the Back-ſtay, and Fire two Guns: But if he ſhould ſtrike or ſtick faſt, then beſides the ſame Signal with his Jack, he is to keep Firing till he ſees all the Fleet obſerve him, and endeavour to avoid the Danger.

10. When any ſees a Ship or Ships more than the Fleet, he is to put abroad his Enſign, and there keep it, till the Admiral's or Commander's is out, and then to lower it as often as he ſees Ships, and to ſtand in with them, that ſo the Admiral may know which way they are, and how many: But if he be at ſuch a diſtance that the Enſign can't well be diſcovered, he is then to lay his Head towards the Ship or Ships ſo deſcryed, and to *brail* up his low Sails, and continue hoiſting and lowering his Top-ſails, and making a Weft with his Top-gallant-ſails, till he is perceived by the Admiral.

11. When the Admiral would have the Vice-Admiral, or he that Commands in the ſecond Poſt of the Fleet, to ſend out Ships to Chaſe, he hoiſts a Flag, Striped White and Red, on the Flag-ſtaff, at the Fore-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun. But if he would have the Rear-Admiral do ſo, he then hoiſts the ſame Signal on the Flag-ſtaff at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun.

12. When the Admiral would have any Ship to chaſe *to Windward*, he makes a Signal for ſpeaking with the Captain, and hoiſts a *Red Flag* in the Mizen-ſhrouds, and fires a Gun.

But if to chaſe *to Leeward*, a *Blue* Flag; and the ſame Signal is made by the Flag in whoſe Diviſion that Ship is. When he would have them give over Chaſe, he hoiſts a White Flag on his Flag-ſtaff at the Fore-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun: Which Signal is to be made alſo by that Flag Ship, which is neareſt the Ship that gives Chaſe, till the Chaſing Ship ſees the Signal.

13. In Caſe of Springing a Leak, or any other Diſaſter that diſables their Ship from keeping Company, you are to hale up your Courſes, and fire two Guns.

14. When any Ship would ſpeak with the Admiral, he muſt ſpread an *Engliſh* Enſign from the Head of his *Main* or Fore-top-maſt downwards on the Shrouds, lowering his Main or Fore-top-ſail, and firing Guns till the Admiral obſerve him: And if any Ship perceives this, and judges that the Admiral doth not, that Ship muſt make the ſame Signal, and make the beſt of his way to acquaint the Admiral therewith, who will anſwer by firing one Gun.

15. When the Admiral would have the Fleet to prepare to Anchor, he hoiſts an Enſign ſtriped Red, Blue and White on the Enſign-ſtaff, and fires a Gun; and every Flag-Ship makes the ſame Signal.

16. If he would have the Fleet *Moor*, he hoiſts his Mizen-top-ſail with the Clew-lines haled up, and fires a Gun.

17. If he would have the Fleet Cut or Slip, he looſes both his Top-ſails, and fires two Guns; and then the Leeward Ships are to cut or ſlip firſt, to give room to the Weather-moſt to come to Sail.

So if he would have any particular Ship to cut or ſlip, and to *Chaſe to Windward*, he makes the Signal for ſpeaking with that Ship, hoiſts a *Red* Flag in the Mizen-ſhrouds, and fires a Gun: But if the Ship is to Chaſe to *Leeward*, he hoiſts a *Blue* Flag, as before.

18. If he would have the Fleet Exerciſe their *Small Arms*, he hoiſts a *Red Flag* on the Enſign-Staff, and fires a Gun; but if the *great* Guns, then he puts up a Pendant over the Red Flag.

SIGNALS *by Night*, to be obſerved at an Anchor, in Weighing, Anchoring and Sailing.

1. When the Admiral would have the Fleet to *Unmoor* and *Ride ſhort*, he hangs out 3 Lights one over another in the Main-top-maſt-ſhrouds, over the conſtant Light in the Main-top, and fires two Guns, which are to be anſwered by the Flag-Ships; and each private Ship hangs out a Light in the Mizen-ſhrouds.

N. B. All Guns fir'd for Signals in the Night muſt be fir'd on the ſame ſide, that they may make no alteration in the Sound.

2. When he would have them *Weigh*, he hangs a Light in the Main-top-maſt-ſhrouds, and fires a Gun, which is to be anſwered by all the Flags; and every private Ship muſt hang out a Light in his Mizen-ſhroud.

3. When he would have them *Tack*, he hoiſts 2 Lights on the Enſign-ſtaff, one over another, above the conſtant Light in his Poop, and fires a Gun; which is to be anſwered by all the Flags: And every private Ship is to hang out a Light extraordinary, which is not to be taken in till the Admiral takes in his.

After the Signal is made, the Leeward-moſt and Stern-moſt Ships muſt Tack as faſt as they can; and the Stern-moſt Flag-Ship, after he is about upon the other Tack, is to lead the Fleet, and him they are to follow, to avoid running thro' one another in the dark.

4. When he is *upon a Wind*, and would have the Fleet *Wear* and *bring to* on the other Tack, he hoiſts up one Light at the Mizen-peek, and fires 3 Guns: which is to be anſwered by the Flag-Ships, and every private Ship muſt anſwer with one Light at the Mizen-peek. The Stern-moſt and Leeward-moſt Ships are to bear up ſo ſoon as the Signal is made.

5. When he would have them in blowing Weather to *lie a try, ſhort*, or a *Hull*, or with the *Head-ſails braced to the Maſt*, he will ſhew 4 Lights of equal height, and fire 5 Guns; which are to be anſwered by the Flag-Ships, and then every private Ship muſt ſhew 4 Lights. And after this, if he would have them to make Sail, he then fires 10 Guns; which are to be anſwered by all the Flags, and then the Head-moſt and Weather-moſt Ships are to make Sail firſt

6. When the Fleet is Sailing *large*, or before the Wind, and the Admiral would have them bring too, and lie by with their *Star-board* Tacks Aboard, he puts out 4 Lights in the Fore-ſhrouds: and fires 6 Guns; but if with the *Lar-board* Tacks Aboard, he fires 8 Guns, which are to be anſwered by the Flag-Ships, and every private Ship muſt ſhew 4 Lights. The Wind-moſt Ships muſt bring too firſt.

7. Whenever the Admiral alters his Courſe, he fires 1 Gun (without altering his Lights) which is to be anſwered by all the Flag-ſhips.

8. If any Ship hath occaſion to *lie ſhort*, or *by*, after the Fleet has made Sail, he is to fire 1 Gun, and ſhew 3 Lights in his Mizen-ſhrouds.

9. When any one firſt diſcovers Land or Danger, he is to ſhew as many Lights as he can, to fire 1 Gun, and to Tack, or bear away from it. And if any one happen to ſpring a Leak, or any be diſabled from keeping company with the Fleet, he hangs out 2 Lights of equal height, and fires Guns till he is relieved by ſome Ship of the Fleet.

10. If any one diſcovers a Fleet, he is to fire Guns, make falſe Fires, put one Light out on the Main-top, 3 on the Poop, to Steer after them, and to continue firing Guns, unleſs the Admiral call him off, by Steering another Courſe, and fire 2 or 3 Guns, for then he muſt follow the Admiral.

11. When the Admiral Anchors he fires 2 Guns, a ſmall ſpace of Time one from the other, which are to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips; and every private Ship muſt ſhew 2 Lights.

12. When the Admiral would have the Fleet to *Moor*, he puts a Light on each Top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun; which is to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips, and every private Ship is to ſhew one Light.

13. If he would have them *lower* their Yards and Top-maſts, he hoiſts one Light upon his Enſign-ſtaff, and fires one Gun; which is to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips, and every private Ship muſt ſhew 1 Light. And when he would have them *Hoiſt* their Yards and Top-maſt, he puts out 2 Lights, one under the other, in the Mizen-top-maſt-ſhrouds, and fires a Gun; which is to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips, and each private Ship muſt ſhew 1 Light in the Mizen-ſhrouds.

14. If any ſtrange Ship be diſcovered coming into the Fleet, the next Ship is to endeavour to ſpeak with her, and bring her to an Anchor, and not ſuffer her to paſs thro' the Fleet. And if any one diſcovers a Fleet, and it blow ſo hard that he cannot come to give the Admiral notice timely, he is to hang out a great number of Lights, and to continue firing Gun after Gun, till the Admiral anſwers him with one.

15. When the Admiral would have the Fleet to Cut or Slip, he hangs out 4 Lights, one at each Main-yard-arm, and at each Fore-yard-arm, and fires 2 Guns; which are to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips, and every private Ship is to ſhew one Light.

SIGNALS uſed when a Fleet Sails in a Fog.

1. If the Admiral would have them weigh, he fires 10 Guns, which every Flag-ſhip is to anſwer.

2. To make them *Tack*, he fires 4 Guns; which are to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips, and then the Leeward-moſt Ships, and Stern-moſt Ships muſt Tack firſt. And after they are about, to go with the ſame Sail they tack'd with, and not to lie by, expecting the Admiral to come a Head: And this is to avoid the Danger of running thro' one another in thick Weather.

3. When the Admital *brings to*, and lies with his Head-ſails to the Maſt; if with the Star-board Tack Aboard, he fires 6 Guns; but if with the Lar-board Tack Aboard, 8 Guns, which the Flag-Ships are to anſwer. And after this, if he makes Sail, he fires 10 Guns, which the Flag-ſhips muſt anſwer; and then the Head-moſt and Weather-moſt Ships are to make Sail firſt.

4. If it grow thick and foggy Weather, the Admiral will continue Sailing with the ſame Sail ſet that he had before it grew foggy, and will fire a Gun every hour; which the Flag-ſhips muſt anſwer, and the private Ships muſt anſwer by firing of Muskets, beating of Drums, and ringing of Bells.

But if he be forced to make either more or leſs Sail than he had when the Fog begun, he will fire a Gun every half hour, that the Fleet may diſcern whether they come up with the Admiral, or fall a Stern of him; and the Flags and private Ships are to anſwer, as before.

5. If any one diſovers Danger which he can avoid by Tacking and ſtanding from it; he is to make the Signal for tacking in a Fog; but if he ſhould chance to *ſtrike* and ſtick faſt, he is to fire Gun after Gun, till he thinks the reſt have avoided the Danger.

6. When the Admiral would have the Fleet to Anchor, he fires 2 Guns, which the Flags are to anſwer; and after he hath been half an hour at an Anchor, he will fire 2 Guns more, to be anſwered by the Flags, as before, that all the Fleet may know it.

SIGNALS for calling Officers on Board the Admiral.

1. When the Admiral puts abroad a Union-Flag in the Mizen-ſhrouds, and fires a Gun, all the *Captains* are to come Aboard him: And if with the ſame Signal there be alſo a *Weft* made with the Enſign, then the *Lieutenant* of each Ship is to come on Board.

2. If an Enſign be put Aboard in the ſame Place, all the Maſters of the Ships of War are to come on Board the Admiral.

3 If a Standard on the Flag-ſtaff be hoiſted at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and a Gun fired, then all the *Flag-Officers* are to come Aboard the Admiral. If the *Engliſh* Flags only, then a Standard in the Mizen-ſhrouds, and fire a Gun: If the Flags and Land General Officers, then the Admiral puts Aboard a Standard at Mizen-top-maſt-head, and a Pendant at Mizen-peek, and fires a Gun.

4. If a *Red Flag* be hoiſted in the Mizen-ſhrouds, and a Gun fir'd, then the Captains of his own Squadron are to come on Board the Admiral; and if with the ſame Signal there be alſo a Weſt with the Enſign, a *Lieutenant* of each Ship muſt go on Board.

5. If he hoiſts a *White* Flag as before, then the Vice-Admiral, or he that Commands in the ſecond Poſt, and all the Captains of his Squadron are to go on Board the Admiral. If a *Blue-Flag*, &c. then the *Rear-Admiral*, and the Captains of his Squadron muſt come on Board; and if there be a Weſt as before, the *Lieutenants*.

6. When a Standard is hoiſted on the Enſign-ſtaff, and a Gun fired, the Vice and Rear-Admirals muſt both come on Board the Admiral's Ship.

7. When the Admiral would ſpeak with Captains of his own Diviſion, he will hoiſt a Pendant in the Mizen-peek, and fire a Gun; and if with the Lieutenants, a Weſt is made with the Enſign, and the ſame Signal. For whenever he would ſpeak with Lieutenants of any particular Ship, he makes the Signal for the Captain, and makes a *Weſt* alſo with the Enſign.

8. When the Admiral would have all the *Tenders* in the Fleet come under his Stern and ſpeak with him, he hoiſts a Flag, ſtriped *Yellow* and *White*, at the Mizen-peek, and fires a Gun. But if he would ſpeak with any particular Ships Tender, he makes a Signal for ſpeaking with the Captain ſhe tends upon, and a *Weſt* with his *Jack*.

9. If all the Pinnaces and Barges are to come on Board, Manned and Armed, the Signal is a Pendant on the Flag-ſtaff, hoiſted on the Fore-top-maſt-head, and a Gun; and if he would have them Chaſe any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat in View, he hoiſts the Pendant, and fires 2 Guns.

10. The Signal for the *Long-boats* to come on Board him Mann'd and Armed, is the Pendant hoiſted on the Flag-ſtaff at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and a Gun; and if he would have them Chaſe any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat in open View, without coming on Board him, he hoiſts the Pendant, as aforeſaid, and fires 2 Guns.

When the Admiral would have *all the Boats* in the Fleet come on Board him, Mann'd and Arm'd, he hoiſts a Pendant on the Flag-ſtaff, both on the Fore-top-maſt, and Mizen-top-maſt-head, and fires 1 Gun; but if he would have them Chaſe, he hoiſts his Pendants, as before, and fires 2 Guns.

11. When the Admiral would ſpeak with the Victualler, or his Agent, he puts an *Engliſh* Enſign in the Mizen-top-moſt-ſhrouds; and when with him that hath charge of the Gunner's Stores, he will ſpread an Enſign at his Main-top-ſail yard-arm.

SIGNALS for managing a Sea-fight.

When the Admiral would have the Fleet form a Line of Battle, one Ship a head of another, he hoiſts an Union-flag at the Mizen-peek, and fires a Gun, and every Flag-ſhip does the ſame.

But when they are to form a Line of Battle, one a breaſt of another, he hoiſts a *Pendant* with the Union-flag, *&c.*

2. When he would have the Admiral of the White, or he that Commands in the Second Poſt, and his whole Squadron, to Tack, and endeavour to gain the Wind of the Enemy, he ſpreads a white Flag under the Flag at the Main-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun; and when he would have the Vice-Admiral of the Blue do ſo, he doth the ſame with a blue Flag.

3. If he would have the Vice-Admiral of the Red do ſo, he ſpreads a Red Flag from the Cap on the Fore-top-maſt-head, downward on the Back-ſtay: If the Vice-Admiral of the Blue is to do ſo, he ſpreads a blue Flag, *&c.* and fires a Gun. If he would have the Rear-Admiral of the Red do ſo, he hoiſts a Red Flag at the Flag-ſtaff at the Mizen-top-maſt-head; if the Rear-Admiral of the White, a white Flag; if the Rear-Admiral of the Blue, a blue Flag, and under it a Pendant of the ſame Colour, with a Gun.

4. If he be to Leeward of the Fleet, or any part of it, and he would have them to bear down into his Wake or Grain, he hoiſts a blue Flag at the Mizen-peek, and fires a Gun.

5. If he would be to Leeward of the Enemy, and his Fleet, or any part of it, be to Leeward of him; in order to bring theſe Ships into the Line, he bears down with a blue Flag at the Mizen-peek, under the Union-flag (which is the Signal for Battle) and fires a Gun; and then thoſe Ships which are to Leeward of him, muſt endeavour to get into his Wake or Grain, according to their Station in the Line of Battle.

6. When the Fleet is Sailing before the Wind, and he would have him that Commands in the ſecond Poſt, and the Ships of the Star-board Quarter to clap by the Wind, and come to the Star-board Tack, he hoiſts a *Red* Flag on the Mizen-top-maſt-head; but a *Blue* one, if he would have Ships of the Lar-board Quarter come to the Lar-board-tack, with a Gun.

7. If the Van are to Tack firſt, he ſpreads the Union-flag at the Flag-ſtaff on the Fore-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun, if the Red Flag be not abroad; but if it be, then he lowers the Fore-top-ſails a little, and the Union-flag is ſpread from the Cap of the Fore-top-maſt downwards; and every Flag-ſhip doth the ſame.

8. If the Rear be to Tack firſt, he hoiſts the Union-flag on the Flag-ſtaff at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun, which all the Flag-ſhips are to anſwer.

9. If all the Flag-ſhips are to come into his Wake or Grain, he hoiſts a Red Flag at his Mizen-peek, and fires a Gun, and all the Flag-ſhips muſt do the ſame.

10. If he would have him that Commands in the ſecond Poſt of his Squadron to make more Sail (tho' he himſelf ſhorten Sail) he hoiſts a white Flag on the Enſign-ſtaff: But if he that Commands in the third Poſt be to do ſo, he hoiſts

a Blue Flag at the ſame places, and fires a Gun, and all the Flag-ſhips muſt make the ſame Signal.

11. When ever he hoiſts a Red Flag on the Flag-ſtaff at the Fore-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun, every Ship in the Fleet muſt uſe their utmoſt endeavour to engage the Enemy, in the Order preſcribed them.

12. When he hoiſts a white Flag at his Mizen-peek, and fires a Gun, then all the ſmall Frigats of his Squadron that are not of the Line of Battle, are to come under the Stern.

13. If the Fleet be Sailing by a Wind in the Line of Battle, and the Admiral would have them brace their Head-ſails to the Maſt, he hoiſts up a yellow Flag on the Flag-ſtaff, at the Mizen-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun, which the Flag-ſhips are to anſwer, and then the Ships in the Rear muſt brace firſt.

14. After this, if he would have them fall their Head-ſails and ſtand on, he hoiſts a yellow Flag on the Flag-ſtaff at the Fore-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun; which the Flag-ſhips muſt anſwer, and then the Ships in the Van muſt fall firſt, and ſtand on. If when this Signal is made, the Red Flag at the Fore-top-maſt-head be abroad, he ſpreads the Yellow Flag under the Red.

15. If the Fleets being near one another, the Admiral would have all our Ships to Tack together, the ſooner to lie in a poſture of Engaging the Enemy, he hoiſts a Union-flag on the Flag-ſtaves at the Fore and Mizen-top-maſt-heads, and fires a Gun, and all the Flag-ſhips in the Fleet are to do the ſame.

16. The Fleet being in a Line of Battle, if he would have the Ship that leads the Van, hoiſt, lower, ſet, or hawl up any of his Sails, the Admiral ſpreads a Yellow Flag under that at his Main-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun; which Signal the Flag-ſhips are to anſwer, and then the Admiral will hoiſt, lower, ſet, or hawl up the Sail, which he would have the Ship that leads the Van do; which is to be anſwered by the Flag-ſhips of the Fleet.

17. When the Enemy runs, and he would have the whole Fleet follow them, he makes all the Sail he can after them himſelf, takes down the Signal for the Line of Battle, and fires 2 Guns out of his Fore-chaſe, which the Flag-ſhips anſwer, and then every Ship is to endeavour to come up with, and Board the Enemy.

18. When he would have the Chaſe given over, he hoiſts a white Flag at the Fore-top-maſt-head, and fires a Gun.

19. If he would have the Red Squadron draw into a Line of Battle, *one a breaſt* of another, he puts abroad a Flag, ſtriped Red and White on the Flag-ſtaff, at the Main-top-maſt-head, with a Pendant under it, and fires a Gun: If the white or ſecond Squadron are to do ſo, the Flag is ſtriped Red, White and Blue; if the Blue or third Squadron are to do ſo, the Flag is a *Genoueze* Enſign and Pendant. But if they are to draw into a Line of Battle, *one a Head of another*, the ſame Signals are made without a Pendant.

20. If they are to draw into a Line of Battle, *one a Stern* of another, with a large Wind, and he would have the Leaders go with the Star-board-Tacks Aboard by the Wind, he hoiſts a Red and White Flag at the Mizen-peck, and fires a Gun: But if they ſhould go with the Lar-board-tacks Aboard by the Wind, he hoiſts a *Genoueze* Flag at the ſame Place; which Signals muſt be like others, anſwered by the Flag-ſhips.

SIGNET, is one of the King's Seals, wherewith his private Letters are Sealed, and is always in the Cuſtody of the King's Secretaries; and there are 4 Clerks of the Signet Office always attending.

SILVER, of the ways of Smelting and Refining of Silver, I find theſe Accounts. 1. From Mr. *Ray*, at the end of his Catalogue of *Engliſh* Words about the Silver Mines in *Cardiganſhire* in *Wales*.

The Mine firſt beaten into ſmall Pieces, is brought from the Mine to the Smelting-houſe, and there melted with *black and white Coal*, i. e. with Charcoal and Wood ſlit into ſmall Pieces, and dried in a Kiln for that Purpoſe: And they uſe both Wood and Coal, becauſe the Coal alone makes too violent a Fire, and the Wood alone too gentle. After the Fire is made, the Mine is caſt on the Coals, and ſo again, Mine and Coals interchangeably. The Mine, when melted, runs down into the *Sump*, which is a round Pit of Stone lined with Clay within; thence 'tis laden out and caſt into ſquare Bars with ſmaller ends, fit to lift and carry them by.

Theſe Bars they bring to the Refining Furnace, which is covered with a thick Cap of Stone bound about with Iron, and moveable, that ſo they may lift it up, and make the *Teſt* at the Bottom anew, (as they do at every Refining.) In the Middle of the Cap there is a Hole, in which the Bar of Silver hangs in Iron-ſlings above the Furnace, that ſo it may be let down by degrees as it melts off. Beſides this Hole, they have another in the ſide of the Furnace, Parallel to the Horizon, and bottom'd with Iron; at which Hole they thruſt in another Bar. The *Teſt* is of an Oval figure, and fits at the bottom of the Furnace. The Fire is put in by the ſide of the Bellows, when the Furnace is come to a true Temper of Heat, the Lead converted into Litharge, is blown off by the Bellows, the Silver ſubſiding to the bottom of the Teſt.

As ſoon as all the *Glut* (as they call it) of Litharge is blown off, the Silver in the bottom of the *Cuple* or *Teſt* grows cold, and the ſame Degrees of Heat will not keep it melted, as before. The Cake of Silver after it grows cold, *ſprings or riſes up into Branches* (ſaith Mr. *Ray*, but I queſtion his Information as to this Point.) The Teſt is made of Marrow-Bones, burnt to ſmall Pieces, then powdered and made into a Paſt with Water. The Teſt is about a foot thick, laid in Iron: After the Cake of Silver is taken out, that Part of the *Teſt* which is diſcoloured, they mingle with new Ore to be melted; the reſt they pound and powder, and uſe again for another *Teſt*.

The Litharge is brought to a Reducing Furnace, and there with Charcoal only melted into Lead. The Litharge is caſt upon the Charcoal in the *Bing* of the Furnace; and as the Charcoal burns away, and the *Litharge* melts, more Charcoal is thrown on, and *Litharge* put upon it, as at firſt Smelting.

Another Furnace they have, which they call an *Almond Furnace*, in which they melt the *Slugs* (or Refuſe of the Litharge) not ſtamped or pounded with Charcoal only.

The Slugs or Cynders of the firſt Smelting, they beat ſmall with great *Stamps*, lifted up by a Wheel moved by Water, and falling down by their own Weight. Firſt they are ſtamped with dry Stamps, then ſifted with an Iron-ſieve in Water. That which lies at the bottom of the Sieve is returned to the Smelting-furnace, without more ado; that which ſwims over the Sieve is beaten with wet Stamps.

What hath paſs'd thro' the Sieve, and alſo what after being beaten with the wet Stamps, paſſes thro' a fine Grate, or Strainer of Iron, goeth to the *Buddle*; which is a Veſſel made like a ſhallow Tumbrel, and ſtands a little ſhelving.

On this the Matter is laid, and Water runs conſtantly over it, the Matter being moved to and fro with an Iron-rake; by which means the Earth and Droſs being carried off by the Water, the Metal remains behind.

That which is thus *Buddled*, they *lue* with a thick Hair-ſieve, cloſe wrought in a Tub of Water, rolling the Sieve about, and inclining it this way and that with their Hands: The light Part which ſwims at top of the Sieve, or rather over it, is returned again to the Buddle; and that which ſubſides goes to the Furnace to be Smelted again.

They have alſo an *Aſſay Furnace*, wherewith they try the Value of the Metal, of what Proportion the Lead bears to the Silver; which they do by cutting off a Piece from every Bar, and melting it in a ſmall Cupel: Firſt they weigh the Piece cut off, and then after the Lead is ſeparated, the Silver. A Tun of Metal ſometimes will yield 10, 15, and if rich, 20 Pound Weight of Silver.

All Lead Ore digg'd in *England*, hath a Proportion of Silver mixt with it; but ſome ſo little, that it will not quit coſt to Refine it.

At the firſt Smelting they mingle ſeveral ſorts of Ore together, ſome Richer, ſome Poorer, elſe they will not melt ſo kindly. The Silver made here is exceeding good and fine. Theſe ſix Mountains in *Cardiganſhire*, not far from one another, afford Silver Ore; *Talabout*, *Geginnon*, *Comſomlack*, *Gedarren*, *Bromeſloid* and *Cummer*. But when Mr. *Ray* was there, they digg'd only at *Talabout*.

Their Way of Digging and Collecting the Ore, was thus: They ſink a Perpendicular ſquare Hole, or *Shaft*, the ſides of which they ſtrengthen round from top to bottom with Wood, that the Earth may not fall in. The Tranverſe Pieces of Wood, they call *Stemples*; and on theſe, catching hold with their Hands and Feet, they deſcend without uſing any Rope: They dig the Ore thus, one holds a little Pique, or Punch of Iron, having a long Handle of Wood, which they call a *Gad*; and another with a great Iron-ſledge drives it into the Vein.

The Vein of Metal runs *Eaſt* and *Weſt*; it riſes *North*, and *dips* or ſlopes to the *South*. There is a white *Fluor* about the Vein, which they call *Spar*, and a black one, which they call *Blinds*: This laſt covers the Vein of Ore; ſo that when it appears, they are ſure to find Ore.

There are ſeveral Silver Mines at *Schemnitz* in *Hungary*, the chiefeſt of which are *Windſchaht* and *Trinity*. Of which Dr. *Edward Brown* gives us this Account in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, No. 58. *Trinity* Mines are 70 Fathom deep, built and kept open with Under-work at a great Expence. Much of this Mine being in an Earthy Soil, its Ore is much eſteemed. Diverſe Veins lie *North*, and others run to the *North-eaſt*. The blackiſh Ore is eſteemed the beſt; much of it hath a mixture of a yellow ſhining Subſtance, called *Marchaſite*; which if not in too great quantity, diſpoſes the Ore to Fluidity, and makes it melt and run the better. There is often found growing to the Ore a red Subſtance, called *Cinnaber*; this Subſtance, ground with Oil, makes a Vermillion equal to, if not exceeding that Cinnabar which is made by Sublimation of Mercury and Sulphur.

An hundred Pound Weight of Ore ſometimes yields but half an Ounce, or an Ounce of Silver; ſometimes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 Ounces.

There is an Officer in the Works, whom they call the *Probeirer* or *Eſſayer*, who proves the Richneſs of the Ore, thus: Of all ſorts of Ore he takes the ſame Quantity, and having firſt dried, burned, and powdred them, then he gives an equal Proportion of Lead to all, melteth and purifieth them; and then by exact Scales he takes notice of the Proportion between the Ore and the Metal contained in it, and reports it to thoſe concerned in the great Melting-furnaces.

If the Ore be found to hold 2 Ounces and a half, or more of Silver in an 100 Pound Weight, they ordinarily melt it, without any previous Preparation by the help of *Iron Stone* (which, by the by, is not Iron Ore, but a Stone found thereabouts, of which the Livered-colour is the beſt.) *Kys*, (which is a ſort of *Pyrites*) and *Slacken*, (a Scum or Lake taken off the Top of the Pan, into which the melted Mineral runs, and is a Subſtance made out of the former, melted by Fuſion) which are thrown with it into the Melting-furnace.

If the Ore be poorer, holding but 2 Ounces in 100 Pound Weight, or leſs: Then 'tis firſt pounded and waſh'd, till it become richer, or hath a greater Proportion of Metal, with reſpect to the Ore, much of the Earthy Parts being waſhed away. Then 'tis thrown into the Furnace with the former Materials; and the *Marchaſite*, which remains ſtill with it, as ſinking always to the bottom with the Silver in the *Waſh-works*, helps to quicken the Fuſion of the Ore.

Whatever is melted in the Melting-furnace, is let out thro' an hole at the bottom thereof into the Pan, which is placed in the Earth before it. And thus expoſed, it immediately acquires an hard Scum, Droſs, Loaf or Cake; which being taken off from the Top, the Metal remaining becomes the purer; to which is added *Lead*, and after ſome time the melted Metal is taken out. Then being again melted in the *Driving-furnace* (as they call it) the Lead, or what elſe remains mixt with the Silver is *driven* off by the Blaſt of two great Bellows, and runs over in the form of Litharge. That which firſt comes over is the *White*, and that which is laſt, being longer in the Fire, is *Red*; the former is called Litharge of Silver, the laſt of Gold; but are both blown off the ſame Metal.

Moſt of this *Schemnitz* Silver Ore holds ſome Gold, which is ſeparated from the Silver by Granulation and Diſſolution in *Aqua Fortis*.

When Silver is generated (as 'tis in ſome Places of *America*, and perhaps elſewhere) in Rockey Stones, abounding with Bituminous Mixtures, ſo as that it can't be forced from its Impurities

ties by the violent way of Melting; tho' *Lead*, and even Artificial Salts or Fluxes be added: In this Caſe the Uſe of Quickſilver hath been found moſt advantageous. The way of applying it is thus:

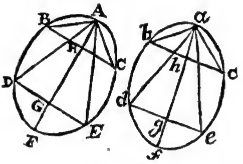
They Calcine the Ore, firſt broken into ſmall pieces, in a Reverberatory Oven; but with a moderate Fire for fear of Fuſion, and driving away into the Air part of the Metal. This Calcination frees the Mineral from ſuch Mixtures as would hinder the Power of the Quickſilver upon it, and alſo renders the Ore more tractable and pliant under the Milſtone; where 'tis reduced to a fine Powder, before the Application of the Mercury upon it. For the Ore being Ground, Calcined, Powder'd, and finely ſifted, they divide it into ſeveral heaps, and then by leſſer Eſſays they find how much Silver is contained in each heap; where 'tis very ordinary to find not above 6 Ounces in 100 Pound Weight, ſometimes 12; but if it ariſes to 18, 'tis eſteemed a very rich Vein: Yet ſometimes there are great Maſſes found of pure Silver, which they call Virgin Metal.

Then proportionable to the quantity of Silver in each heap, they beſprinkle them with Quickſilver, and that not all at once, but at ſeveral times, ſtirring the Ore up and down. If the Mercury give Signs of its being *Tocado* (as they call it) *i. e.* if it appear *mortified*; not in ſmall and clear Spherical Figures (which is a good Prognoſtick) but in the form of long Worms, of a wan, pale, dark and Leadiſh Colour (which indicates that the Ore abounds with *Lead*, &c.) it is cured by certain Magiſtrals, which have for their Baſis or Maſter Ingredient, Calcined Copper mingled with Salt.

The heaps of Ore being thus mingled with Quickſilver, are often ſtirred about, the better to incorporate the Mercury and Silver. They ſeem to have only Conjectural Signs to know when the Quickſilver hath done its Office in ſeparating the Silver from theſe Heterogeneal Subſtances; which occaſions by its uncertainty great Loſſes, eſpecially when they Work this way on Gold. But when by the Colour of the Mercury, Coagulated by the Silver in clear Maſſy Lumps, they conjecture the Work done, they waſh it by means of *three Veſſels*, ſtanding in order, one under another: So that the Matter in the firſt and higheſt, being worked and ſtirred about with a *Molinet*, all the Duſt of the Hoterogeneous Matter that imbody not with the Mercury, is carried away together with the Water into the other Veſſels, and from thence is quite thrown out by the continual Current of the Water: While the Silver in clotted Lumps (called *Pella's*) is by the Weight of the Mercury carried down to the bottom of the Tubs. Then the Mercury, with the Silver is taken out of the Veſſels, and diligently ſqueezed in ſtrong coarſe Linen-cloths, and even with Strokes of a Beetle, that the Quickſilver may be ſeparated as much as may be from the Silver. And this Maſs is afterwards reduced in Molds of the ſhape of the *Indian* Pine-apple, into a Piramidal or Conical Figure, which they call *Pineas de la Plata*: They are thus faſhioned for the eaſier placing them round the edges of a great Earthen, Veſſel of the form of a blind, Alembick: Round about the top of which a Fire is made, and then all the reſt of the Mercury forthwith abandons the Silver and falls to the bottom; from whence its recovered and kept for the like uſe again.

The Silver laſt of all is melted down with *Liga*, as 'tis called, which the King of *Spain* allows, by which he returns to the People in Copper the fifth part, which they allow him of all the Silver. *Philoſ. Tranſ.* No. 41.

SIMILAR *Light*, according to Sir *Iſ. Newton*, is ſuch, whoſe Rays are all equally Refrangible; and this he calls alſo Simple and Homogeneal.



SIMILAR *Sections* in Conicks, are ſuch whoſe Diameters make equal Angles with their Ordinates; and alſo where the Triangles A D E, A B C, are Similar to the Triangles *a d e*, a b c, and the Baſes D E to B C; as d e, b c. Their Diameters alſo, as *A F*, and *a f* are called Similar.

SIMPLE Light. See *Homogeneal*,

SINCERITY, in Ethicks, is defined to be that *Virtue*, *Power*, or *Act* of the Mind, by which the Will is determined to follow and perform that which the Intellect determines to be beſt and moſt proper to be done in all Caſes, and to do it becauſe it is ſo.

SINE-CURES, are Eccleſiaſtical Benefices without Cure of Souls. No Church where there is but one Incumbent, can properly be a Sine-cure: And tho' the Church being down, or the Pariſh being become deſtitute of Pariſhioners, the Incumbent may thereby be neceſſarily acquitted from the actual Performance of Publick Duty, yet he is ſtill under an Obligation to do it, whenever a Church ſhall be built, and there are a competent number of Inhabitants. And in the mean while, if the Church be *Preſentative*, as moſt ſuch Churches are, the Incumbent is Inſtituted *in Curam Animarum*; and ſuch Benefices are rather *Depopulations* than *Sine-cures*, and 'twill be proper for the new Incumbent to read the 39 Articles, and the Liturgy in the Church-yard, *&c.* and to do what other Incumbents uſually do. But a *Rectory* or a *Portion* of it may properly be a *Sine-cure*, if there be a Vicar Endowed, and then it doth not come within the Statute of Pluralities of 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. Which declares that no Parſonage which hath a Vicar Endowed, ſhall be comprehended, *&c.* So that here no Diſpenſation is neceſſary to hold this *Sine-cure* with a former Living. Nor need he read the Articles or Divine Service, as required by 13 *Eliz. c.* 12. which extends only to a *Benefice with Cure.* A Sine-cure Donative wants no Inſtitution and Induction. But one *Preſentative* muſt have both; eſpecially if it conſiſt in *Glebe* and *Tithes*, and not in a Portion of Money. But the Inſtitution muſt not run *in Curam Animarum*, but *in*

Rectoriam ſive Portionem Rectoriæ de A. B. &c. By the abovementioned Stat. 21 *H.* 8. not only Prebends and Rectories, with Vicarages Endowed, but Deanries and Archdeaconries are declared to be Benefices without Cure.

SINES on the *Plain Scale*, *Gunter's Scale*, and almoſt all *Scales* have a *Line*, called the *Line of Sines*. This on the *Sector* is double, one on each Leg, and hath there many excellent Uſes; ſome of which are theſe:

1. *The Radius of a Circle being known to find the Sine of any Arch or Angle.*

Fit in the Radius between 90 and 90 in the Lines of Sines, and the Parallel diſtance between the Numbers of Degrees, anſwering to any Works or Angles, will give their *Sines*. Thus the Parallel Diſtance between 60, 30, 45, *&c.* will give the Sines of 60°, 30°. 45°. *&c.* And *vice verſâ*, from the Sine given you may find the Radius, by fitting the Sine into the Sector Parallel-wiſe, between the Numbers expreſſing its Degrees. For then the Parallel Diſtance between 90 and 90, will be the Radius ſought.

2. *The Radius of a Circle being given, and any Right Line leſs than it, to know of what Ark it may be the Sign.*

Apply in the Radius between 90 and 90, in the Lines of Sines, and taking the Length of the Line in the Compaſſes, carry it Parallel to the Radius, till it fall exactly on like Sines on each ſide; and the Degrees and Minutes where it fits, ſhall give you the Sine it repreſents.

SINUS, in the *Dura Mater*, is that ſtrong and thick Membrane which covers all the Cavity of the *Cranium*. There are ſeveral eminent *Sinus*'s or Chanels, which run between its External and Internal Membrane: Of theſe four principal ones are uſually deſcribed; as 1. The *Sinus Longitudinalis*, 2 and 3 *Sinus Laterales*; and 4 *Sines Vertebralis.* (*Keil*, *p.* 133.)

SI *Recognoſcant*, is a Writ that lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, for Money Numbred, and owned before the Sheriff in the County-court by the Debtor, to be due to the Creditor.

SIXAIN, is an ancient Order of Battle for 6 Battalions, which ſuppoſing them all in a Line, is formed thus: The 2d and 5th Battalions advance and make the *Van*. The 1ſt and 6th fall into the Rear; leaving the 3d and 4th to Form the main Body. Each Battalion ſhould have a Squadron on its Right, and another on its Left. Any Number of Battalions which are Multiple of 6, may be drawn up by this Order, *i. e.* 12 Battalions may be put into 2 *Sixains*, and 18 Battalions into 3, *&c.*

SIZING, is a curious way of *Dreſſing* the Tin Ore, after it comes from the *Launder* of the Stamping-mill; which is by ſifting it thro' an Hair-Sieve, caſting back the remainder in the Sieve into the *Tails*, to be *Trambled* over again. See *Buddle* and *Tin*.

SKIN. As ſoon as the *Cuticula* or Scarf-skin is ſeparated from the *Cutis* or true Skin of a humane Body, there are theſe three parts appear firſt, an infinite number of *Papillæ Pyramidales*, which are the ends of all the Nerves of the Skin, each of which are encloſed in two or three Covers of a Pyramidal Figure. Between theſe *Papillæ* are an infinite number of Holes, which are nothing but the Orifices of the Excretory Veſſels of the *Miliary Glands* underneath.

Secondly, There appears a Web of Nervous Fibres, and other Veſſels, differently interwoven: This is always covered with a Mucous Subſtance, ſerving to ſupport and moiſten the *Papillæ Pyramidales*. And this is the *Parenchyma*, or that part of the Skin that *Parchment* is made of.

The *third* part is an infinite number of *Miliary Glands*, about whom there is much Fat uſually: Theſe Glands ſeparate the Matter by Sweat and Inſenſible Perſpiration. Each Gland receives a *Nerve* and *Artery*, and ſends out a *Vein*, and an *Excretory Duct*; which laſt paſſes thro' the other two Parts to the *Cuticula*, in order to moiſten it and the *Papillæ Pyramidales*, leſt they ſhould be ſo dry as to hinder the Senſe of Feeling; and alſo to diſcharge that Matter out of the Body.

The uſe of the Skin is to cover and wrap up all the Parts of the Body, to be the Organ of Touching or Feeling, and to be the Emunctory of the whole Body. For thro' the Glands of the Skin, paſs not only ſuch Particles of the Veſſels, as decay, by reaſon of the continual Motion of the Blood, but likewiſe the greateſt part of the Liquors which we drink; which having perform'd part of their Office, in conveying the Aliments into the Blood, are in the next place to diſſolve the Saline and Terreſtrial Particles to be carried off thro' the Glands of the Skin and Kidneys. *Sanctorius* computes, that about 50 Ounces a Day are thus carried off thro' the Cutaneous Glands: So that if a Man's Body be ſuppoſed to weigh 160 Pound in 51 Days he may perſpire a Quantity equal to the weight of his whole Body. *Keil's Anatomy.*

Above the *Cutis* or thick Skin of the Body lies the *Cuticula* or *Scarf-skin*, and is compoſed of ſeveral Plates of ſmall *Scales*, which cover one another, more or leſs, or lie thicker, according as it is thicker in one part of the Boey than in another: Between theſe *Scales* the *Excretory Duct* of the *Miliary-Glands* of the *Cutis*, or thick Skin, open. *Lewenhoeck* reckons, that round about one Cuticular 500 ſuch Ducts may lie, and that a Grain of Sand will cover 250 of theſe Scales: So that one Grain of Sand will cover 125000 Orifices of theſe little Ducts; and yet into every one of theſe *Miliary Glands* an Artery, Vein and Nerve do certainly enter. Theſe Glands ſecern the Sweat, and what goes off by inſenſible Perſpiration: And they muſt be very many in number, ſince, as *Sanctorius* obſerves, 15 Ounces of a Fluid Matter paſſes in 24 hours time. Next under the Scarf-Skin lie the *Papillæ Pyramidales*, which alſo are prodigiouſly numerous, being the Extremities of all the Nerves of the Skin, and do more immediately ſerve for the Senſe of Feeling, and to convey the Impulſe received, by means of the Nerves to the Brain. About theſe the Nerves and all other Veſſels make a fine Web, all covered over with a Mucous Subſtance, to moiſten theſe *Papillæ Pyramidales*; and then under theſe the Miliary Glands are placed, protruding their *Secretory Ducts* up to the Surface of the Scarf-skin; on which there are many Parallel Lines, and theſe interſected by others, and in each Interſection there is an Hair uſually placed. The *Scales* of the

Scarf-ſkin defend the Orifices of the Excretory Ducts of the *Miliary Glands*, and hinder Objects from making too exquiſite and painful an Impreſſion upon the Nerves, and ſo to ſave them from External Injuries. The Skin itſelf is deſigned to enwrap the whole Body, and to ſuſtain the *Papillæ Pyramidales* in their Places, and the Miliary Glands from being diſordered; alſo to receive the Impreſſion of external Objects, and to be the Organ of the Senſe of Touching and Feeling.

SLAM; a Term uſed in the *Alum-Works*: which ſee.

SLEDGE; is a large Smith's Hammer to be uſed with both Hands: Of this there are two ſorts, *The Uphand Sledge*, which is uſed by under Workmen, when the Work is not of the largeſt ſort: This is uſed with both the Hands before, and they ſeldom raiſe it higher than their Head. But the other, which is called the *About-Sledge*, and which is uſed for battering or *drawing out* the largeſt Work, is held by the handle with both Hands, and ſwung round over their Heads, at their Arms-end, to ſtrike as hard a Blow as they can.

SLOOP, is a Veſſel of the Shallop-kind. In our Navy ſuch attend upon the Men of War. They are uſually about 60 Tun, and carry about 30 Men.

SMACK, *Smaka* in *Latin*, is a ſmall Veſſel with but one Maſt. Sometimes ſuch are employed as Tenders on a Man of War, and they are alſo uſed for Fiſhing upon the Coaſts.

SMOKE-*farthings*, the Pentecoſtals, or Cuſtomary Oblations offered by the Inhabitants within any Dioceſs, when they made their Proceſſions to the Mother or Cathedral Church, and came by degrees into an annual ſtanding Rent, called *Smoke-farthings*.

SOFITTO, is the *Italian* Term in Architecture, for the *Eaves* of the *Corona* of the Capital of a Column.

SOLIDS: there are uſually placed on the Sector 2 Lines (one on each Leg) which are called by *Gunter* very properly, the *Lines of Solids*. Theſe are graduated, either by finding 2 mean Proportionals between the whole ſide, and each 1000 part of the like ſide, all of them cutting the ſame 2 Right Lines; and then the former of the 2 Lines ſo cut, ſhall contain the Diviſions required. Or the Lines of Solids may be made out of the Line of Lines, (or rather out of a Diagonal Scale, equal to it in length) by a Table of Cubick Roots, and this is the readieſt way; for the Roots taken out of the Scale of equal Parts, ſhall give the Cubes in the Lines of Solids, *e. gr.* To inſcribe the Place of 125 in the Line of Solids, affix 12 Cyphers to it, and then extract the Cubick Root, which will be 50000; and that taken out of the Line of Lines, will find the Point of 125 in the Line of Solids, &c.

The Uſe of the Lines of Solids.

1. *To find the Proportion between two or more Similar Solids.*

In the Sphere, in regular Parallels, and other like Bodies, whoſe Sides adjoining to the equal Angles are proportional; proceed thus: Take one of the Sides of the greater or greateſt Solid, and open the Sector to it in the Points of 10 and 10, in the Line of Solids: And then taking the like Sides of the leſſer Solids ſeverally, and carrying them parallel to the former, till the Feet of the Compaſſes ſtay in like Points; the Numbers belonging to thoſe Points, will expreſs the Proportions to 1000; that is, the Solids will be to each other as theſe Numbers are to 1000.

2. *To Augment or Diminiſh a Solid in a given Ratio*; as ſuppoſe in that of 2 to 3.

Open the Sector to the ſide of the Solid given in the Points 2 of the Number given; and then keeping it at that Angle, the parallel Diſtance between 3 and 3, the Points of the Number required, ſhall give the like ſide of a Solid ſimilar to the former, and in the *Ratio* required.

3. *To Add or Subſtract one Solid to, or from another.*

Find the Ratio between them (by Prob. 1.) and then Add or Subſtract thoſe Proportions, and accordingly augment or diminiſh (by the precedent.) Thus, if *A* and *B* be the ſides of 2 Cubes to be *added* or ſubſtracted; I firſt find the Proportion of *A* to *B* to be, ſuppoſe, as 100 to 40, or as 5 to 2; then adding 5 to 2, it makes 7: wherefore I augment the ſide *A*, in the Ratio of 5 to 7, which will give a new ſide, as *C*, on which a Cube being made, will be equal to them both. Proceed *vice verſa*, in Subſtraction.

4. *To find 2 Mean Proportionals between 2 given Lines; as ſuppoſe between* A *and* D.

Firſt find (by the Line of Lines) the *Ratio* between the 2 given Lines, which are the Extreams, and let that be in Numbers as 27 to 8; and then open the Line of Solids on the Sector, ſo that the greater Extream A, may be applied in the Points 27 and 27. Then keeping the Sector at that Angle, take the Diſtance between 8 and 8, and that ſhall give you *B*, ſuppoſe the former of the 2 Means. Next, apply that Mean B over in the Line of Solids on the Points 27 and 27, and then the parallel Diſtance between 8 and 8 will give you *C*, the other Mean ſought.

5. *To find 2 Mean Proportionals between 2 Numbers given*: Suppoſe between 27 and 8.

Reckon 27 and 8 on both ſides in the Lines of Solids from the Centre. Then taking 27 from the Centre alſo in the Line of Lines, put it over in the Line of Solids in the Points 27 and 27. So ſhall the parallel Diſtance between 8 and 8 in that Line, reckoned in the Line of Lines from the Centre, give 18, the former of the 2 Means ſought. Apply over then 18 between 27 and 27 in the Line of Solids, and keeping the Sector at that Angle; the Parallel between 8 and 8 in the ſame Line, will give a Length to be reckoned, as before on the Line of Lines from the Centre, which will be 12, the latter Mean Proportional required.

6. *To find the Cubick Root of a Number given, or the Cube of a Number aſſigned.*

In the Extraction of the Cube Root, you muſt point from the Right-hand towards the Left, the firſt, and then every third Place; and then there will be as many Places in the Root, as there are ſuch Points over the Cube Number given. Wherefore if the Number be under 1000, the Root can conſiſt but of one Figure. If leſs than 1000000, it can conſiſt but of 2 Places; and if leſs than 1000000000, it will have but 3 Places in the Root, &c. Wherefore the Line of Solids is divided firſt into 1000 unequal Parts: And therefore, if the Number given be greater than 1000, the firſt Diviſion of the Line, which before ſignified but one, will now ſtand for 1000, &c. as in the Line of Numbers. By this means, if the laſt Point over a Cubick Number, fall on the laſt Figure

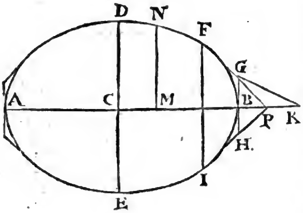
gure to the Left-hand, the Number given ſhall be reckoned on the Line of Solids, from 1 to 10, and the firſt Figure of the Root will be either 1 or 2. But if the Point fall on the laſt Figure but one, the Number given muſt be accounted in the middle of the Line of Solids, between 10 and 100, and the firſt Figure of the Root will be always either 2, 3, or 4. And if the laſt Point ſtand over the laſt Figure but two, then the Number given ſhall be accounted at the end of the Line of Solids, between 100 and 100.

This being premiſed, the Extraction of the Cube Root will be eaſy, without opening the Sector: Set one Foot in the Sector, and extend the other to the Point repreſenting the Numbers. That Diſtance will reach in the Line of Lines from the Center to the Root.

Thus the neareſt Root of 8490000 is about 204
of 84900000 — 439
of 849000000 — 947

And the Extent from the Centre of the Line of Lines to any Number for a Root, will reach in the Solids from the Centre to the Cube.

SOLID *of leaſt Reſiſtance*, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his *Principia*, p. 327. ſhews, that if

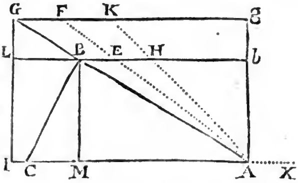


there be a Curve Figure, as DNFB, of ſuch a nature, as that from any Point, as *N*, taken in its Circumference, a Perpendicular be let fall to the Axis, as NM: And if from a given Point, as G, the Right Line GR, be drawn parallel to a Tangent to the Curve in that Point; and alſo if the Axis being produced till GR cut it, it then be, as $MN . GR :: GR^{3} . \frac{N}{4\,BR \times} GB$, Then the Solid, which may be generated by the Revolution of this Curve round its Axis AB, when moved moſt ſwiftly in a rare and elaſtick Medium, ſhall meet with leſs Reſiſtance from the Medium, than any Circular Solid whatſoever, deſcribed after the ſame manner, and whoſe Length and Breadth are the ſame.

After this, in the Year 1699, *M. le Marquis de L'Hoſpital*, produced an eaſy Method of finding *a round Solid, which being placed in a Fluid, whoſe Parts are at reſt, ſhall, when moved in that Fluid parallel to its Axis, meet with leſs Reſiſtance from the Medium, than any Solid whatever, whoſe Length and Breadth are the ſame, and which ſhall be moved with the ſame Velocity.*

And this he doth by finding a Curve, which revolving round its Axis, ſhall generate the Surface of ſuch a Solid. See *Memoires de l'Academ. Royale des Sciences*, 1699. In the latter end of the Year 1700, Mr. *John Craig* ſent to the Publiſher of the *Philoſophical Tranſact.* a *Latin Letter*, in which there is a Solution of this Problem, of finding the *Solid of leaſt Reſiſtance.* (See *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N°. 268) and which is introduced by this *Lemma.*

To find the Ratio between the Reſiſtance of the Right Angled Triangle AIG, and the Rectangle AIGB, circumſcribing it, when each is moved in a Fluid, according to the Direction of the Line IA, from I towards X.



From any Point, as *B*, draw the right Line BG, perpendicular to the Diagonal GA, *Bb* parallel to *AI*, and alſo *BM* normal to AI; then take in Bb, $bH = \frac{CM^2}{BC}$ and bE=BC, and thro' the Points H, E, let the right Lines HA, EA, be produced till they cut Gg in k and in F.

Then I ſay, that the Reſiſtance of the △ AIG, is to the Reſiſtance of the Rectangle AIG, as the Area of the Triangle AIG, is to the Area of △ AFg, and the Reſiſtance in any part of the Line AG, is to the Reſiſtance in the correſponding part of the Line Ag (ſuppoſe in AB and Ah, &c.) :: as the Area AHB, to the Area AEB. The Demonſtration of this depends on a general Theorem, which I did very eaſily deduce from the 35 Prop. of Sir *Iſ. Newton's Princip.* p. 324.

Cor. 1. Let BG, and hg, be infinitely ſmall Parts of the Lines AG, and Ag, and produce bB to L; then I ſay, that the Reſiſtance in BG, (which let us call *e)* is to the Reſiſtance in *bg*, (which call *E)* as GL^2 is to GB^2

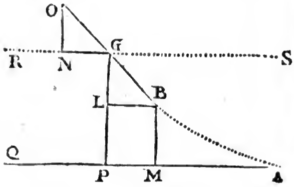
For e. E :: KHbg. FEbg; that is, e. E :: bg × bH. bg × bE (by the preceeding Lemma) wherefore e. E :: bH. bE. *(*that is*)* $e . E :: \frac{CM^2}{BC} BC$. (by the Conſtruction of that Lemma) wherefore $e . E :: CM^2 . BC^2$. But $CM^2 . BC^2 :: GL^2 . GB^2$, (from the ſimilar Triangles BMC, GLB) wherefore $e . E :: GL^2 . GG^2$. Q.E.D.

Cor. 2. *The Reſiſtance againſt the infinitely ſmall part GB, is equal to the Cube of the Line GL, divided by the Square of the Line GB.* For if all the infinitely ſmall Parts of the Line Ag, *(*as bg, *&c.)* be ſuppoſed equal; then the Reſiſtance in *bg* might be expreſſed by bg: that is, E=bg, and therefore E=GL. Wherefore, by Cor. 1. $e . GL :: GL^2 . GB^2$. wherefore $e = \frac{GL^3}{GB^2}$. Q.E.D.

Cor. 3. Let *r* be Radius, and *c* the Circumference of any Circle; I ſay, the Reſiſtance againſt the Conical Surface, generated by the Rotation of the *Lineola* G B, round about A I, is equal to the Product of $\frac{c \times BM}{r}$ into $\frac{GL^3}{GB^2}$: for the Reſiſtance againſt that Conick Surface, is equal to all the Reſiſtances againſt the *Lineola* G B; that is, to all the *e*. That is, 'tis equal to the Circumference of the Circle whoſe *Radius* is B M, multiplied by *e*. That is, the Reſiſtance againſt that Conick Surface, is equal to $\frac{c \times BM}{r} \times e$. wherefore by Cor. 2. it is equal to $\frac{c \times BM}{r} \times \frac{GL^3}{BG^2}$ Q. E. D.

Then follows the Problem propoſed, which is this:

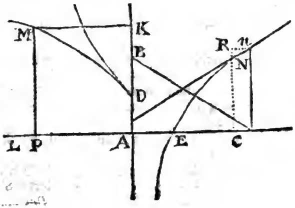
Problem, To find the Curve, by whoſe Rotation round an Axis, a round Solid ſhall be produced, which, ſuppoſing to be moved in a Fluid, according to the Direction of the ſaid Axis, ſhall ſuffer the leaſt poſſible Reſiſtance in that Medium.

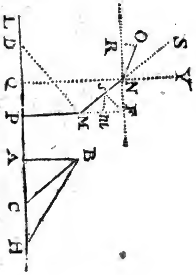


Suppoſe O G, G B, two infinitely ſmall Parts in the Curve required, by whoſe Rotation round the Axis A Q, the Solid of leaſt Reſiſtance is generated. Let B M, G B be drawn at Right Angles to A Q, and draw B L parallel to A Q, and O N parallel to B M. 'Tis then plain, that $\frac{c \times BM \times GL^3}{r \times GB^2}$ is the Reſiſtance againſt the Surface generated by the Rotation of the *Lineola* G B, about the Axis A Q; and that $\frac{c \times GP \times ON^2}{r \times OG^2}$ is the Reſiſtance againſt that generated in like manner by O G, from Cor. 3. of the preceding Lemma. Now both theſe Reſiſtances taken together, muſt be the leaſt poſſible: Wherefore $\frac{c \times BM \times GL}{r \times GB^2} + \frac{c \times GP \times ON^3}{r \times OG^2} =$ a *Minimum*, or to the leaſt poſſible Reſiſtance. And conſequently in the Line *R S*, (which muſt be drawn parallel to A Q; ſo that ON = GL) the Point G is to be Inveſtigated, where this will happen. And ſuppoſing *O* and *B* fixed Points, this will eaſily be found by the Method *de Maximis & Minimis.* And producing the *Calculus*, it will come at laſt to ſtand thus; $\frac{BM \times BL}{BG^4} = \frac{GP \times NG}{OG^2}$. Wherefore 'tis plain, that $\frac{BM \times BL}{BG^4}$ is an invariable Quantity. So that if the Abſciſſa *A M*, be called *x*, and the Ordinate B M = *y*, then B L will be $= \dot{x}$ and G L $= \dot{y}$ (which in this whole *Calculus*, I ſuppoſe *invariable*) whereof $BG^2 = \dot{x}\dot{x} \times \dot{y}\dot{y}$. Wherefore $\frac{\dot{y}x}{\dot{x}\dot{x} \times \dot{y}\dot{y}^2}$ will be an invariable Quantity. Let then *a* be an invariable Line, and then, according to the Laws of Homogeneals, it will be $\frac{\dot{y}x}{\dot{x}\dot{x} \times \dot{y}\dot{y}^2} = \frac{a}{y^2}$ as was diſcovered by the famous *L'Hoſpital*, and *James Bernouilli*. Q.E.I.

SOLID *of leaſt Reſiſtance*. The wonderful Sir *Iſ. Newton*, in his excellent Treatiſe, *de Princip. Philoſ. Mathem. l.* 2. *Sect.* 7. gives us, in Prop. 35. and Schol. of Lib. 2. the Property of a *Curve*, as D M; which being ſuppoſed to revolve about its Axis *A L*, ſhall generate a *Solid*, whoſe Reſiſtance, when moved in any Fluid whoſe Particles are at reſt, according to the Direction of the ſaid Axis, from L to A, ſhall be the leaſt poſſible: that is, the Solid ſhall meet with leſs Reſiſtance from the Fluid, than any other generated by any other Curve deſcribed to the ſame Axis A L, and paſſing thro' the given Points D M.

The Excellence and Uſefulneſs of this Problem, eſpecially as to the Figure of the Bodies of Ships, did engage ſeveral eminent Mathematicians to conſider it fully, and (becauſe the great Author had concealed his own) to communicate ſeveral Methods of Inveſtigation of this Curve: As the Noble Marquis *de L'Hoſpital*, Mr. *John Bernouilli*, Mr. *J. Craig*, and *M. Fatio*, have already done. From whence the Induſtrious Mr. *Hayes*, in his Book of *Fluxions*, p. 147. extracts the following Solution.





To investigate the Nature of that Curve which ſhall generate the Solid of leaſt Reſiſtance.

Imagine the little Lines M N, N O to be two Sides of the Infinito-lateral Polygon, which conſtitutes the Curve required: Draw M P, NQ Ordinates to the Axis AL, and draw R N F Parallel to the ſame Axis A L, and let O R, M F be perpendicular to R N F, and M D perpendicular to the Side M N.

Then 'tis evident, that if the Right Lines MN, NF move in the Direction of the Axis from L towards A, that the Force of Reſiſtance of the Fluid in ſuch a Caſe, is equal to the Action of the Fluid moving in the ſame Direction from A towards L (and with the ſame Velocity.) On the ſaid Lines MN, MF, being quieſcent, draw FS perpendicular to MN, and then the Triangles FSN, FMN, PMD are ſimilar; therefore if F N repreſent the Force of a Particle of the Fluid to move the Line FM, in the Direction of AL, from A towards L, then F S will repreſent the Force of the ſame Particle of the Fluid to move the Line M N in the Direction of M D, from M towards D; that is, the Force of the Particle to move M from FA towards L, is to the Force of the ſame Particle to move M N, from M toward D :: FN : FS :: M D : D P. Again, if M D repreſent the Force of the ſame Particle to move MN from M towards D, then D P will repreſent the Force of the ſame Particle to move MN in the Direction of DP, from P towards D; therefore the Force of the Particle of the Fluid to move M F, from A towards L, is to the Force of the ſame Particle to move MN from A towards L :: $\overline{DM}^2 : \overline{DP}^2 :: \overline{MN}^2 : \overline{FM}^2$. The Proportion between the Force of the Particle of the Fluid to move MF (or Q *v*) from A towards L, and the Force of the ſame Particle to move M N from A towards L may be found thus: If FN repreſent the Force of the Particle againſt Q N *v* in the Direction from A towards L, then F S will repreſent the Force of the ſame Particle againſt M N *s* in the Direction of MD; and if F S repreſent the Force of the Particle againſt M N from M towards D, then *m* S will repreſent the Force of the ſame Particle againſt M N in the Direction of AL from A towards L: therefore the Force of the Particle of the Fluid to move MF (or QN) from A towards L, is to the Force of the ſame Particle to move M N from A towards L, as E N is to *m* S, that is, as F N *q* is to F S *q*, or as M D *q* is to D P *q*.

Whence if the given right Line A B (*a*) repreſent the Velocity of the Particles of the Fluid ſtriking againſt the Right Lines MN, MF, then the Force of the ſame Fluid upon the Plane deſcribed by M F revolving about the Axis AL at the diſtance MP, and directly oppoſed to the Motion of the Fluid, will be as the Surface deſcribed, and Velocity jointly; that is, as $a \times MF \times MP$, whence to find (from A towards Q) the Force of the Fluid on the Surface MN; ſay, $\overline{MN}^2 : \overline{FM}^2 :: a \times MF \times MP : \frac{a \times \overline{MF}^2 \times MP}{\overline{MN}^2} =$ to the Force (in the Direction of AL from A towards L) of the Fluid on the Oblique Surface deſcribed by the Rotation of MN about the Axis AL; or, which is the ſame thing, the Quantity $\frac{a \times \overline{MF}^2 \times \overline{MP}}{\overline{MN}^2}$, expreſſing the Reſiſtance which the ſame Surface moving from L towards A, ſuffers from the Fluid at reſt. In like manner the Reſiſtance, which the Surface deſcribed by N O revolving about the Axis A L, meets with from the quieſcent Fluid, may be repreſented by $\frac{a \times \overline{OR}^2 \times \overline{NQ}}{\overline{NO}^2}$,

Now if we ſuppoſe the Points MO, and the right Line R F, to be given by Poſition, and that they are in the ſame Plane with the Axis AL; it remains only to determine the Point N in the Line R F, ſo that the Surface generated by the right Lines MN, NO revolving about the Axis AL ſhall ſuffer the leaſt Reſiſtance.

Let the invariable Quantities MF be $= m$, $MP = r$, $OR = n$, $NQ = q$; and the variable Quantities $FN = v$, and $NR = z$; then $\overline{MN}^2 = mm + vv$, and $\overline{NO}^2 = nn \times zz$; therefore the Reſiſtance which the Surface deſcribed by the Line MN meets with, *viz.* $\frac{a \times \overline{MF}^2 \times MP}{\overline{MN}^2}$ is $= \frac{a + m^2 \times r}{mm + vv}$, and that which the Surface deſcribed by NO (revolving about the Axis AL) *viz.*

viz. $\frac{a \times \overline{OR}^3 \times NQ}{\overline{NO}^2}$ is $= \frac{a \times n^3 \times q}{nn + zz}$, whence it is evident (from the Nature of the Queſtion) that the Quantity $\frac{a \times m^3 \times r}{mm + vv} + \frac{a \times n^3 \times q}{nn + zz}$ ought to be a *minimum*, and (*Art.* 198.) conſequently the Fluxions thereof muſt be $= 0$. Whence $\frac{2m^3 r \times v\dot{v}}{\overline{mm + vv}^2} = \frac{-2n^3 q \times z\dot{z}}{\overline{nn + zz}^2}$. Now becauſe $v z +$ is $=$ R F an Invariable Quantity, therefore $\dot{v} = -\dot{z}$, and conſequently $\frac{m^3 \times r \times v}{\overline{mm + vv}^2} = \frac{n^3 \times q \times z}{\overline{nn + zz}^2}$. Whence if A B ($a$) be erected Perpendicular to the Axis A L, and if the right Lines B C, B H, be drawn Parallel to the Infinitely little Sides M N, N O, it will be $4\,\overline{AB}\ \times AC : \overline{BC}^3 :: BC : MP$; and in like manner $4\,\overline{AB}^2 \times AH : \overline{BH}^3 :: BH : NQ$; for becauſe the Triangles M F N, B A C are Similar, therefore $AC = \frac{av}{m}$, and $BC = \frac{a \times \overline{mm + vv}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m}$, whence $4\,AB^2 \times AC \left(\frac{4a^3 v}{m}\right) : \overline{BC}^3 \left(\frac{a^3 \times \overline{mm + vv}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m^3}\right) :: BC \left(\frac{a \times \overline{mm + vv}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m}\right) : MP\ (r)$ and conſequently $\frac{r m^3 v}{\overline{mm + vv}^2} = \frac{1}{4} a$. In like manner, becauſe the Triangles O R N, B A H, are Similar, $AH = \frac{az}{n}$, and $BH = \frac{a \times \overline{nn + zz}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{n}$. Whence $4\,AB^2 \times AH \left(\frac{4a^3 z}{n}\right) : BH^3 \left(\frac{a^3 \times \overline{n^2 + z}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{n^3}\right) :: \overline{BH} \left(\frac{a \times \overline{nn + zz}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{n}\right) : NQ = q$. Whence $\frac{q n^3 z}{\overline{nn + zz}^2} = \frac{1}{4} a$; and conſequently, $\frac{m^3 \times r \times v}{\overline{mm + vv}^2} = \frac{n^3 \times q \times z}{\overline{nn + zz}^2}$. Which is the very ſame Equation that we firſt found.

Whence 'tis manifeſt; that the Nature of the Curve M D (which being revolved about its Axis A L, generates the Solid of leaſt Reſiſtance) is ſuch, that drawing A K Perpendicular to the Axis A L, and taking $AB = a$, and drawing B C parallel to any Tangent of the Curve, *v. g.* in the Point M, then it will always be $4\,\overline{AB}^2 \times AC : \overline{BC}^3 :: BC : MP$ the Ordinate paſſing thro' the Point M, which is the Property of the Curve that generates the Solid of leaſt Reſiſtance, diſcover'd by Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

And having thus diſcovered the Property of the Curve M D, *it may be Conſtructed by help of the Logarithmetical Line in this manner:*

In the Perpendicular A K aſſume $AB = a$, and in the Axis A L produc'd, take $AE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} aa}$, and through the Point E deſcribe the Logarithmetical Line E N, and let A K be the Aſſymptote, and $\frac{1}{4} a$ the Sub-tangent; then take A C at pleaſure, which ſuppoſe $= z$, and draw C N parallel to A K, until it meet the Logarithmetical Curve in N; then if A K be taken $= \frac{aa}{4z} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{z^3}{4aa}$, and $AP = \frac{zz}{4a} + \frac{3z^4}{16a^3} - \frac{5a}{48} + CN$ (*viz.* $+ CN$ when $AC > AE$ and $- CN$ when $AC < AE$) and compleat the Parallelogram P K, I ſay, the Angle M, or the Point wherein K M interſects P M will be in the Curve requir'd.

For A C being $= z$, if $AP = x$, and $PM = y$, then by the Property of the Curve A K or $PM = y$ is $= \frac{a^4 + 2aazz + z^4}{4aaz}$, and conſequently, $\dot{y} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{z} + \frac{3zz\dot{z}}{4aa}, - \frac{aa\dot{z}}{4zz}$, and becauſe B C is parallel to the Tangent in M, therefore the Triangle A B C is Similar to the little Triangle at M, and conſequently $a : z :: \dot{y} : \frac{z\dot{y}}{a} = \dot{x} = \frac{z\dot{z}}{2a} - \frac{3z^3\dot{z}}{4a^3} - \frac{a\dot{z}}{4z}$, and the flowing Quantity or A P (x) is $= \frac{zz}{4a} + \frac{3z}{16a^3} - S\frac{a\dot{z}}{4z}$, but by the Property of the Logarithmetical Line $z : \frac{1}{4}a :: \dot{z}\ (Rn) : \frac{a\dot{z}}{4z} = RN$, whence $S\frac{a\dot{z}}{4z} = CN$, therefore A P ($x$) is $= \frac{zz}{4a} + \frac{3z4}{16a^3} - CN \pm$ an Invariable Quantity $\frac{5a}{48}$, and conſequently, when C N vaniſhes, then A P or x will vaniſh alſo, therefore C M is the Curve requir'd.

SOLSTICE: how to find the exact Times of Solſtices, ſee under *Tropick* in Vol. 1.

SOUND, Mr. *Carre*, of the R. Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, hath publiſhed this Year a Book *Sur la Theorie General du Son*, &c. In which he ſhews that *Sound*, when conſidered with relation to Body, conſiſts only in the Motion of the Air; but in ſuch a Motion as is very different from the Wind. The firſt Motion from whence Sound comes, is produced (he thinks) by little Vibrations, or Shakings repeated, which the Parts of the Sonorous Body occaſions in the Air; whereas Wind conſiſts in a Local Motion of the Air, without Vibrations; and this be proves by ſeveral Experiments. The Motion of the Air in Winds, will act ſtrongly on Flame, but will not affect the Ear with Sound, but on the Interpoſition of ſome Body which may occaſion ſome Vibrations: Whereas the Agitation of the Air in Sounds affects not Flame; for a lighted Candle put near a

Bell which hath been ſtruck, will not have its Flame agitated by the Sound.

He concludes alſo, that Sound is not produced by a total and ſenſible Vibration of the ſonorous Body; but by inſenſible Vibrations of the little Parts, always helped, and ſometimes occaſioned by total Vibrations. Thus, when a Chord hangs looſe, it will move forward and backward quick enough (when ſtruck) without making any Sound; becauſe thro' want of being ſtraitly extended, each little Part can't make its Vibrations by itſelf, and communicate them to the Air.

In ſonorous Bodies, in the ſame, or of different Matter, the difference of Sound, as to *Grave* or *Acute*, flows from the greater or leſſer Spring of each Part, and from the more or leſs quickneſs with which theſe Parts do bend and unbend. Two Strings or Wires, one of Gold and the other of Steel, of the ſame *Length*, *Thickneſs*, and *Tenſion*, yet will give a different Sound, *viz.* the Gold one more *Grave*, the Steel-wire one more *Acute*; becauſe the Parts of the Gold are more ſoft and flexible, and have leſs Spring than thoſe of the Iron, and therefore will have leſs ſpeedy, and weaker Vibrations. But yet Sound, be it *flat* or *ſharp*, is ſtill *ſtrong* or *weak*; and 'tis not the *Strength* or *Weakneſs* of Sound, that renders it *flat* or *ſharp*: *ſtrong Sound* ariſes from *great Vibrations* in the Air, and from a *great Quantity* of it, moved in the ſame time; and the weak Sound is occaſioned by the juſt contrary. So that the Strength or Weakneſs of Sound, is in proportion to the *Quantity of Air ſtruck*, and the *Strength* of the Vibrations: But *Grave* and *Acute* Sounds follow the Proportion of greater or leſſer *Number* of the Vibrations of the Air in the ſame time.

The Reverend Mr. *William Derham*, a very induſtrious and uſeful Member of the *Royal Society*, in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 313. hath obliged the World with ſome very curious and careful Obſervations and Experiments about the Motion of Sound; being furniſhed with very good Inſtruments, and many Advantages to make them, which others have not been.

He obſerves, firſt, that there hath been a conſiderable difference in the Accounts given by good Authors, about the Velocity of the Motion of Sound. Sir *Iſ. Newton*, in *Princip. Lib.* 2. *Prop.* 50. allows but 968 Feet for the Progreſs of Sound in a Second of Time.

The Hon. Mr. *Fr. Roberts*, *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 207. 1300 Feet.

Mr. *Boyle*, in his *Eſſay* on *Languid* and *Unheeded Motion*, 1200 Feet.

Dr. *Walker*, in *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 247. 1338 Feet.

Merſennus in *Baliſtic. Prop.* 39. 1474 Feet.

Flamſtead and *Halley*, 1142 Feet.

The *Florentine Academy*, 1148 Feet.

The *French Obſerv. Hiſt. Acad. Regiæ*, 1172 Feet.

The Reaſon of this Diverſity he judges to ariſe, (1.) From theſe Gentlemens uſing not good Pendulum Clocks ordinarily, but a String and Plummet only, of ſuch a length as to ſwing Seconds. But this latter way can't be ſo exact as that by a Movement; becauſe the Obſerver's Eye muſt firſt obſerve the Flaſh of the Gun, &c. fired; and then the Swing of the Pendulum, which takes up Time, and occaſions much Confuſion. (2.) From there not being *diſtance* enough between the Sound and the Place of Obſervation. And, (3.) From there being no regard had to the *Winds*, of which more below. And he judges, that the little difference there is between the three laſt Numbers of 1142, 1148, and 1172, ariſes from there being good Pendulum Clocks made uſe of in theſe Obſervations, and the Diſtances being conſiderable.

After this, he propoſes to anſwer the following Queſtions:

1. How far a Sound moves in a Second of Time, and conſequently in any Time aſſigned?

2. Whether the Report of a Gun, diſcharged with its Mouth *towards*, comes *ſooner*, than when its *Muzzle* is *from* the Obſerver?

3. Whether Sounds move in the ſame Time, the ſame Spaces, in all States of the Atmoſphere, and Heights of the Barometer?

4. Whether they move faſter by *Day*, or by *Night*?

5. Whether they move ſwifter with, or ſlower againſt the Wind? And how the Wind affects them?

6. Whether Sounds move faſter in calm or ſtill, then in windy and turbulent Weather?

7. Whether a ſtrong tranſverſe Wind accelerates or retards the Motion of Sound?

8. Whether Sounds have the ſame Degree of Velocity in Summer and in Winter.

9. Whether they have the ſame in ſnowy and clear Weather?

10. Whether a great Sound and a ſmall one have the ſame Velocity?

11. Whether the Sound of a Gun move equally ſwift at all the Elevations of the Gun?

12. Whether different Strengths of Gun-powder change the Motion of the Sound of the Report?

13. Whether the Velocity be the ſame in all Heights of the Atmoſphere above the Earth?

14. Whether the Report be in the ſame Time, if the Piece be diſcharged in an *Acclive* or *Declive* Poſition?

15. Whether all kinds of Sounds, as of Guns, Bells, Beetles, &c. have the ſame Velocity?

16. Whether Sounds be ſwifteſt in the beginning of their Motion, and ſloweſt in the end?

17. Or whether they be not rather *equable*, moving equal Spaces in equal Times?

18. Whether Sound move equally ſwift in all Regions? in *North*, *South*, &c. Climates?

19. Whether Sound move in a right Line the neareſt way, or whether along the Earth's Surface?

To ſolve theſe Problems, Mr. *Derham* was at the trouble of getting, and had the advantage of hearing and ſeeing from the Tower of his Pariſh-Church at *Upminſter* in *Eſſex*, many Muskets fired at the diſtance of 1, 2, 3, and ſo far as to 8 Miles; beyond which he could not hear in that woody Place, the Report of a Musket. But tho' the Firing of theſe ſmall Arms did him much Scrivce in his Deſign, he was much better ſerved by the Ordnance, or great Guns, on *Black-Heath*; for he could from his Church aforeſaid, always by Night with his naked Eye, and by Day with a Teleſcope, ſee the Flaſhes of the *Sakers* (a ſort of Cannon) there fired, to exerciſe her Majeſty's young Engineers, and hear their Report very plainly. On theſe he made many repeated Obſervations; and at laſt, by favour of the Board of Ordnance, he got leave to have two *Sakers* (ſee that word in

Vol. 1.) to be placed one by another on the Heath, but with their Muzzles quite contrary ways; and on the 15th of *Feb.* 170$\frac{4}{5}$ to be diſcharged continually every half Hour, from 6 in the Evening, till 12 at Night: There was a ſmall Gale of Wind blowing directly againſt the Sound.

The Interval between the Flaſh and the Report of each Gun, he always found to be about 120, or 122 half Seconds of Time. He mentions both theſe Numbers, becauſe the Sound of the Report always came double; the firſt within 120 half Seconds; the ſecond (which he takes to be an Echo from the Wind-Mill, or adjacent Houſes on *Black-Heath*) within 122.

He obſerved no difference in the Time of the Sound's Progreſs, when the *Saker* was fired *towards* him, or from him, which anſwers his ſecond Queſtion.

Nor did he find that any *different Elevation* of the ſeveral Muskets made any alteration in the Motion of the Sound; which is an Anſwer to his 11th *Problem.* And to ſolve the 12th Query, he found that different *Quantities* or *Strengths* of Powder, made no alteration in the *Velocity* of the Sound's Motion; tho' it manifeſtly did ſo in the *Strength* of the Noiſe. Nor did he find that there was any Variety in the Time of the Motion of the Sound, either by Night or Day; whether it were clear or cloudy; whether it rained or ſnowed, whether the Barometer were high or low, and whether it were Summer or Winter; which ſolves his 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 Queries. He found alſo, in anſwer to his 15th Queſtion, that all kinds of Sounds, as of Bells, Beetles, Muskets, *&c.* from the ſame Diſtance came to his Ear in the ſame Time.

And the ſame he found, as to intenſe or ſtrong, and languid or weak Sounds; which anſwers his 10th Queſtion.

By repeated and very accurate Obſervations, he alſo found the Motion and Time of the Progreſſion of Sound to be in all reſpects *equable*; which ſolves the 17th Problem: that is, that *Sound* moves juſt an *Engliſh* Mile in 9¼, or 9, 25 half Seconds; two Miles in 18½, three Miles in 27¾, *&c.* and ſo on uniformly.

As to his laſt, or 19th Queſtion, he is confirmed, that Sound moves the neareſt way, and that it doth not creep along the Earth's curved Surface: And he believes (in anſwer to the 14th Query) that the Velocity of the Sound is the ſame in *Acclivites* and *Declivites*; tho' he hath not had opportunity of making Experiments *enough* to determine it exactly.

From the Communications which his Friends in *Italy* have afforded him, he thinks the Difference of Regions or Climates, makes no difference in the Motion of Sounds; which is an Anſwer to his 18th Queſtion.

He found that very thick cloudy and ſnowy Weather, did always leſſen and dull the Noiſe made by the Diſcharge of Guns, *&c.* whereas in froſty and clear Weather, they were much more audible, clear, and diſtinct, than at any other times.

By many repeated and accurately made Experiments, he diſcovered, that contrary Winds do always retard the Motion of Sounds, and that in proportion to their Strength; which is what the *Florentine Virtuoſi,* and many others have formerly been entirely miſtaken in; aſſerting, that Contrariety of Winds occaſion no Retardation of the Motion of Sound.

By Obſervations and Experiments, made with proper Inſtruments, about the Velocity of the Motion of Wind, he concludes, that in the greateſt and moſt rapid Storms that ever blew, the Wind moves not above 60 Miles an Hour, and perhaps not above 50; whereas Sounds may go above 700 Miles in the ſame time: and conſequently they cannot be the ſame Particles of the Air or Atmoſphere, which carry both; at leaſt they can't be moved after the ſame manner. He concludes, as abovesaid, that the Velocity of Sound is ſuch, that it ordinarily moves 5280 Feet, or an *Engliſh* Mile, in 9¼ half Seconds: And that it moves 571 in a half, and 1142 Feet in a whole Second of Time. But that the Winds may ſo affect it, by conſpiring with its Motion, as to carry it 600 Feet in half a Second; or, by being contrary to it, to retard it ſo, that it may not move more than 560 Feet in a half Second of Time.

He concludes with ſhewing the Uſes that may be made of this Knowledge of the Velocity of the Motion of Sound, in meaſuring the Diſtances of Ships at Sea from one another, or of a Ship from Shore; of Forts and Batteries one from another, or of any Places at Land within the hearing of the Report of a Gun; of the Diſtances of Thunder, Clouds, *&c.*

In *Philoſophical Tranſactions,* N°. 156, you have an Account of the Doctrine of Sounds, by *Narciſſus* Biſhop of *Ferns* and *Leighlin*; and in N°. 247, of the Swiftneſs of Sounds, and their Reflections by Echoes.

In the Hiſtory of the Royal *French* Academy for *A.D.* 1705, they ſay it hath been experienced, that a Sound moves 180 of their Toiſes in a Second, or 283 middle *French* Leagues in an Hour. (1.) Therefore they conclude, that the Air muſt be moved or ſtruck at firſt with a very great Smartneſs or Swiftneſs. (2.) All Conjectures and Phyſical Reaſons perſuade us, that this Motion or Stroke on the Air, muſt be impreſſed by very brisk Vibrations of the ſmall Parts of the ſonorous Body, in order that they may exert their Spring or elaſtick Force (3.) In *Philoſophical Tranſactions,* N°. 297, you have an account of ſome Experiments of Mr. *Hawksbee's*, whereby it appears plainly, that as exhauſting the common Air out of a Receiver, doth very much leſſen the Noiſe made by the Bell there hung and ſtruck, ſo crouding or conveying more Air into a Veſſel, made on purpoſe for ſuch Condenſations of Air, did very ſenſibly augment the Sound of the included Bell.

SOVERAIGN, was a Piece of Gold Coin, Currrent at 22 Shillings and Sixpence, in 1 *H.* 8. when, by Indenture of the Mint, a Pound Weight of Gold of the old Standard was to be coined into 24 Soveraigns. In 34 *H.* 8. *Soveraigns* were coined at 20 Shillings, and half Soveraigns at 10 Shillings. In 4 *Ed.* 6. Soveraigns were coined at 24 Shillings a-piece, and in 6 *E.* 6. at 30 Shillings; and alſo in 2 *Eliz.*

SOWNE, is a Term of Art uſed in the *Exchequer*, and ſeems a Corruption from the *French Souvenu*, i. e. *remembred:* For the Stat. 4 *H.* 5. *c.* 7. in the Original *French*, hath *Des Eſtreats oriens Souvenu.* And ſuch Eſtreats and Caſualties as are not to be remembred, run not in Demand, *i.e.* are not leviable. So now in the *Exchequer* they ſay, ſuch Eſtreats as the Sheriff by his Induſtry cannot get, are *Eſtreats that Sowne not*; and *Eſtreats that Sowne*, are ſuch as he may gather.

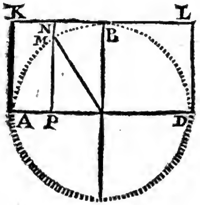
SPHERE: 1. The Surface of a Sphere is equal to the Periphery of a great Circle, multiplied by its Diameter; *Hayes*, p. 73.

2. The Area of any Segment of a Sphere cut off by a Plain, or by two Plains which are parallel, is to the whole Spherical Surface, as the intercepted Portion of the Diameter is to the whole Diameter. Wherefore putting $r =$ Radius, $c =$ Periph. and $x =$ the intercepted Diameter; the Area of any Segment may be found by this Proportion. $\boxed{2r . x :: 2rc.\ cx.}$

The Part of the Sphere's Surface contained between the Semi-circular Arks of any two (Great) Interſecting Circles, is to the whole Surface, as the Angle of Inclination of the Planes of thoſe Circles is to 4 right Angles.

3. When the Diameter of any Sphere is equal to the Radius of any Circle, then the Area of that Circle will be equal to the Surface of the correſponding Sphere.

4. The Convex Area of a Cylinder Circumſcribing a Sphere of the ſame Diameter with its own Altitude (which in this Notation will be $2rc$) is Quadruple of the Area of the Baſe; and conſequently = to the Area of the Surface of the Sphere, and the Surface of an Hemiſphere is = to twice the Area of one of its great Circles.



5. Suppoſe the Square A L, together with the Semi-circle A B D, to revolve round A D as an Axis; then will the Line K L generate a Cylindrick Surface = to the Hemiſpherical one generated by the Semi-circle (by 3.) Wherefore if any Point, as M, be aſſigned, and thro' it P N be drawn Normal to A D; I ſay, the Surface or Ring deſcribed by K N, will be equal to the Segment deſcribed by the Ark A M. For the Ring deſcribed by K N, will be to the whole Cylindrick Surface deſcribed by K L, as K N, K L. And the Segment made by the Revolution of the Ark A M, is to the whole Spherick Surface, as A P, A D, that is, as K N, K L. Wherefore, &c.

About the Dimenſions of the Sphere and Cylinder; ſee Dr. *Wallis* in *Philoſophical Tranſact.* N°. 262. *p.* 547.

SPIGURNEL, was anciently (*Spigurnellus*) he that had the Office of the *Eſpigurnantia*, or Sealing of the King's Writs. This Word *Spelman* and *Du Freſne* recite, without interpreting it. But it ſeems to be taken from the *Saxon*, *Sparrau*, which ſignifies to *ſhut up*, *Seal* or Secure. *Kennet*'s *Gloſſ. in Paroch. Antiquit.*

SPIRITUALITIES of a Biſhop, are ſuch Profits as ariſe to him from the Benefit of his Juriſdiction in his Dioceſs, and not as a Baron of the Parliament; ſuch as thoſe of his Viſitations, Inſtitutions, Ordinations, &c.

SPIRAL *Line*. See on this Subject further, *Stephano de Angelis de Infinitis Spiralibus inverſis*, &c. *Petavii*.

Il. Bullialdi Demonſtrationes Novæ de Spiralibus.

SPLEEN. The Veſſel which in Beaſts they call the *Milt*, is ſituated in the left *Hypochondrium*, under the *Diaphragm*, between the Ribs and the Stomach, above the left Kidney; it is tied to the *Peritonæum*, to the Diaphragm, and to the *Omentum*. 'Tis of a blueiſh or leaden Colour, of an oblong Figure, thick at the edges, and not thin as the *Liver*: It hath two Membranes, the External comes from the *Peritonæum*; the Internal Membrane is finer and thicker than the External: for if you blow into the Splenick Artery, the Air will paſs thro' the one, but not the other. Its Fibres are not regularly woven, as thoſe of other Membranes ſeem to be, but they come from innumerable Points, as *Radii* from ſo many Centres; and the Fibres of one Point are regularly woven with the Fibres of the Points ſurrounding it. It receives Veins, Nerves and Arteries from thoſe that enter the Spleen.

The Subſtance of the Spleen is not only kept together by its two Membranes, but alſo by innumerable Fibres which come from the Points of the Internal Membrane, and are inſerted in the Points of the oppoſite ſide of the ſame Membrane; and Expanſion of the Extremity of theſe Fibres ſeem to compoſe the Internal Membrane.

The Spleen is compoſed of an infinite Number of Membranes, which form little Cells and Cavities of different Figures and Bigneſſes, which communicate with one another, and are always full of Blood.

At the Extremities of the Blood Veſſels in the Spleen of Sheep, we find ſeveral white ſoft Specks, which *Malpighius* calls *Glands*.

The Spleen hath Arteries from the *Cœliaca*, whoſe Capillary Branches make frequent Inoſculations upon the Membranes of the Cells. Its Veins, whoſe Extremities communicate with the Cavities of the Cells, as they come out of the Spleen, unite and make the *Ramus Splenicus* of the *Porta*, which carries the Blood from the Spleen to the Liver. Theſe, with its Nerves, which are conſiderable, from the *Plexus Splenicus*, are equally diſtributed thro' the whole Subſtance of the Spleen, being all included in a *common Capſula*. There are likewiſe a few Lymphatick Veſſels which ariſe from the Spleen, and diſcharge themſelves into the *Lumbary Glands*.

The true Uſe of the Spleen is yet uncertain; the Antients thought it to be the Receptacle for the melancholick Humour: ſome ſince conſidering that in the Spleen there are a great Number of Membranes and Fibres, and alſo many Nerves, have thought that the Blood is attenuated, and becomes more ſpirituous in the Spleen: And conſidering that the moſt of the Blood in the Liver comes immediately from the Spleen and *Omentum*, they think that one furniſhes the Oleaginous, the other the Spirituous part of the Bile.

SPOTS *in the Sun*: Beſides what may be concluded about theſe Solar Spots, being no Planets revolving round the Sun's Body, as ſome have thought; Dr. *Hooke*, in his *Opera Poſt.* draws theſe further Concluſions: (1.) That theſe Bodies are either opake, and ſo hinder the Sun's Light from paſſing thro' them; or elſe are incombuſtible and dark Bodies, which will afford no Light at all for a certain time, and do, as it were, quench and deaden that part of the Sun where they riſe. (2.) There appear in ſome Parts of the Sun's Face, alſo *Nebulæ* or Clouds; in ſome others *Faculæ* or Blazes, which give a clearer Light than the other Parts of his Body. The Spots are ſubject to increaſe and decreaſe, having ſometimes covered a part of the Sun bigger than all *Europe*, and ſometimes bigger than the whole Surface of the Earth. (3.) The Motion of theſe Spots is always from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, according to the Order of a Line of Sines, beginning from the Center, of which the Semi-diameter of the Sun is Radius. And this Motion appears to bd in a ſtraight Line in the beginning of *June* and *December*; when the Earth is in that part of the Plain of the Eclíptick, which cuts the Plain of the Equinoctial of the Sun's turbinated Motion. At other times the Line of their Motion is incurvated and bent into an Ellipſis; which is greateſt when the Earth happens to be in thoſe Parts of the Eclíptick, which are the extreme Limits of it, compared to the Plain of the Sun's Equinoctial: And this alſo is twice a Year, *viz.* in the middle between the Nodes, both Plains paſſing thro' the Centre of the Sun, that is, about the beginning of *March* and *September*. Whence he deduces, by undeniable Demonſtration, that the Sun is of a Globular Figure, and that it moves on its own Axis from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*: As alſo, that the Axis of his turbinated Motion remains fixed, and is always directed towards the ſame Point in the Heavens, as the Earth's Axis is found to do; as alſo the Axis of *Jupiter* and *Saturn* is, as far as can yet be diſcovered by the Spots, Satellites, and Ring of theſe Planets. (4.) He obſerves alſo, that there is a kind of Torrid Zone, or certain Space or Breadth on each ſide the Sun's Equator towards the Poles, in which theſe *Maculæ*, *Nebulæ* and *Faculæ*, do appear moſt. Whereas, without theſe Limits, or in the temperate Zones (as with regard to our Earth they may be called) they appear but ſeldom, and never towards the Polar parts.

SQUADRON *of Ships*, is a Diviſion, or part of a Fleet, commanded by a Vice or Rear Admiral, or ſome other Commander or *Commadore*, as they call it; but the Number of Ships in it is uncertain.

SQUADRON, is a Body of Horſe, whoſe Number is not fixed; but uſually is from 100 to 200 Men, according to the General's pleaſure, the ſtrength of the Army, and as occaſion ſerves. Uſually a Squadron conſiſts of 3 Troops, each of 50 Men, and it never exceeds 200 Men; becauſe a greater Number than that can't be advantageouſly poſted, nor have room to act in *narrow Ground*, *Woods*, *Marſhes*, *Defiles*, &c. The Eldeſt Troop takes the *Right* of the Squadron, and the Second the *Left*, and the youngeſt the Center. A Squadron is always drawn up 3 deep, or in 3 Ranks, with the length of a Horſe between each Rank. The Standard is always in the Center of the firſt Rank.

SQUARE *Battel*, or *Battalion* of Men, is one that hath an equal Number of Men in Rank and File.

To form any Number of Men into a Square Battle, as ſuppoſe 500, extract the neareſt Square Root of 500, which is in Integers 22; and that will give the Number of Men for Rank and File. There will be a Remainder of 16 Men, who may be diſpoſed of as the Commander thinks beſt.

SQUARE *Battalion of Ground*, is when the Ground of the Flanks is of the ſame extent as the Ground of the Front and Rear. To make a ſquare Battalion of Ground; as ſuppoſe the Number were 60, multiply 60 by 3, the Number of Feet which every Man takes up in Front, the Product will be 180; divide that by 7, which is the Number of Feet each Man takes up in depth, or which is the diſtance of the Ranks, the Quotient without a Fraction, will be 25, whoſe ſquare Root is 5; which will give the Number of Men in File. And if you divide the firſt given Number 60 by this Root 5, you will quote 12, which is the Number of Men in each Rank.

SQUARE *Hollow*, or *hollow Square*, in the Art Military, is a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle, for the Colours, Drums and Baggage, facing and covered by the Pikes every way to keep off Horſe.

STABLE-STAND, is the Term for one of the four Evidences or Preſumptions whereby a Man is convicted, to intend the ſtealing the King's Deer in the Foreſts. The other three are *Dog-draw*, *Backbear*, and *Bloody-hand*. This *Stable-ſtand* is, when a Man is in *Stabili Statione*, at his *Standing* in the Foreſt with a *Croſs-bow*, or *Long-bow*, ready to ſhoot at a *Deer*; or elſe when he is *ſtanding* cloſe up by a Tree, &c. with Grey-hounds in a Leaſh ready to ſlip.

STAKE, is the Name of a ſmall *Anvil* uſed by Smiths; ſometimes it ſtands on a broad Iron-foot, on the Work-Bench, to be moved up and down occaſionally; and ſometimes it hath a ſtrong Iron Spike at the bottom, by which 'tis fixed to ſome place on the Work-Bench. Its uſe is to ſet ſmall and cold Work *Strait*, by hammering it on the Stake, or to cut or punch upon with the *cold Chiſſel*, or *cold Punch*.

STALLAGE, was a cuſtomary Rent paid in Fairs or Markets, for the Liberty of a *Stall* or *Standing*, by the *Stallangers* or the *Creamers*, i.e. thoſe Traders who expoſed their Goods to Sale on the ſaid Stalls. In *Scotland* they call it *Stallenge*; the *Romans* called it *Siliquaticum* from *Siliqua*, which was their firſt and leaſt Weight, a kind of *Caract* of 4 Grains.

STAMPING-MILL, called alſo a *Knocking-Mill*, is a Mill uſed in the Tin-works to bruiſe the *Ore* ſmall. See the Deſcription of it under *Tin*.

STANDARD for *Gold-Coin* in *England*, is 22 Caracts of fine Gold, and 2 Caracts of Copper; and the *French* and *Spaniſh* Gold are nearly of the ſame Standard. See *Caract*.

For *Silver-Coin*, 11 Ounces and 2 Penny Weight of fine Silver, and 18 Penny Weight of Copper, being melted together is the true Standard, and ſuch Silver is called *Sterling*. When either Gold or Silver is finer than Standard, they call it *better*; if coarſer, *worſe*: and they reckon the exceſs or defect by Caracts, and Grains of a Caract in Gold, and by Penny-weights in Silver. And it is thus diſcovered: They take a ſmall Quantity and *aſſay* it; that is, weigh it very exactly, and then melt it in a Crucible with a ſtrong Fire, ſo long till the Copper, or other *Allay* mixed with it, be burnt away. When cold, they weigh it again accurately; and if it hath loſt nothing of the firſt Weight, they call it *fine Gold*; if it hath loſt $\frac{1}{24}$ part of its Weight, they call it Gold of 24 Caracts, or one Caract better than Standard; if it have loſt $\frac{2}{24}$ parts, then 'tis 22 Caracts fine, or Standard; if it hath loſt $\frac{3}{24}$ parts, 'tis called 21 Caracts fine, or 1 Caract *worſe* than Standard, *&c.* And ſo they aſſay Silver, only they compute its loſs by Penny-weights, *&c.*

STANNARIES; are the Mines and Works where *(Stannum)* Tin is dug and ſmelted; as in *Cornwall*, and other Places. There are ſeveral Laws about, and Liberties granted to the *Stannary Courts* in ſeveral Acts of Parliament; as in the time of *Edw.* 1. and afterwards, as abridg'd by *Edw.* 3. and in 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 15.

STAPLE, ſignifies this or that Town, City or Place where the Merchants of *England* were, by Act of Parliament, to carry their Wool, Cloth, Lead and Tin, *&c.* and ſuch like *Staple* or *Standing* Commodities of this Land, in order to their being ſold by the Great. Theſe Places you will find in ſeveral Statutes, appointed and altered by the Kings of *England*, from the ſecond Year of *Edw.* 3. to the fifth of *Edw.* 6. and what Officers theſe *Staples* had belonging to them, you may ſee in *Anno* 27 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 3. *c.* 21. The Staple Commodities of this Land, are Wool, Leather, Woolfells, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheeſe and Cloth; as appears by 14 *Rich.* 2. *c.* 1. tho' ſome will allow only the firſt five.

STAR. All Deeds, Obligations, Contracts, Releaſes, *&c.* of the *Jews*, were antiently called *Stars*, from the *Hebrew Shetar*, a Deed or Contract. Theſe were ſometimes written in *Hebrew* and *Latin*, but uſually in *Hebrew* alone.

STAR-CHAMBER; was a Chamber at *Weſtminſter*, formerly ſo called, from its Roof being painted with Stars. *Henry* the Seventh and Eighth, ordered by ſeveral Statutes, that the Chancellor, aſſiſted by others there named, *(vid.* 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. and 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 2.*)* ſhould have Power to puniſh *Routs*, *Riots*, *Forgeries*, *Embraceries*, *Perjuries*, and ſuch other Miſdemeanors, as were not ſufficiently provided for by the Common-Law; and for which the inferior Judges are not ſo proper to give Correction. But this Court, by 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 10. was entirely diſſolved and determined, and ſo continues to this day.

STATIONARY; how to an Eye placed at the Earth, a Planet appears to ſtand ſtill or be Stationary, ſee under the word *Direct* in this Vol. 2.

STELLIONATE, in the Civil Law, is all kind of Cozenage, and Knaviſh Practice in Bargaining; and all ſorts of Frauds that have no peculiar Names in the Law. And 'tis ſo called from *Stellio*, a Lizard with great variety of Spots, and very prejudicial to Mankind.

STERLING Money; this Word ſeems to come, as Mr. *Somner* hath derived it, from the *Saxon* Word *Steore*, that is, a *Rule* or *Standard*; and therefore it ſignifies that Coin or Money, which for Metal and Value, was to be a common Standard of all Current Money. And this is the more probable, becauſe ſuch Money, at the coming in of the *Normans*, was called *Sterilenſis*. As *Orderic. Vital. ſub Anno* 1082. *Porrigam quindecem Sterilenſium*, Dr. *Kennet's Gloſſary*. *Eſterling* in *Stow* is uſed for a Penny-weight, ſignifying a Penny of fine Silver, ſuch as we now call *Standard*. But the word *Sterling*, as being a Piece of Money, generally, if not always, ſignifies a *Penny*. And as for a good while together there was no other Coin but Pennys; and that *Denarius* ſignifies, in many Authors, the ſame as *Nummus*; all good *Standard* Silver came to be called *Sterling Silver*, and good Money, *Sterling Money*, as it is to this day.

STILES; the upright Pieces which go from the bottom to the top in any Wainſcot, are by the Workmen called *Stiles*.

STILOBATUM, is, in Architecture, the Body of the Pedeſtal of any Column.

STIPULATION, in the Civil Law, is a Contract made by Words, and not in Writing, by asking a Queſtion, and receiving preſently a proper Anſwer: And in this Contract the Obligation is only upon one ſide, *i. e.* on the ſide of the *Promiſſer*, who was called *Reus Debendi*, or *Promittendi*; as the *Stipulator*, or *Creditor*, to whom the Promiſe is made, was called *Reus Credendi*, or *Stipulandi*. This was the old Senſe, but now with us the Word *Stipulation* is commonly uſed for the Act of the Perſon obliged; and ſome ſay that the Word *Stipulator* is common both to Debtor and Creditor.

STOMACH, ſee *Ventriculus*. Monſieur *Chirac*, Profeſſor of Medicine at *Montpellier*, hath by an eaſy Experiment ſhewn, that the Force of the Stomach alone (in Vomiting) without taking into conſideration the Muſcles of the *Diaphragm* and *Abdomen* (whoſe force *together* is more than that of 248000 Pound weight) is equal to that of 12000 Pound weight.

STRAIKS, in Gunnery, are Plates of Iron of the length and breadth of one of the ſix *Felloes*, which ſerve for the Round of the Wheel of a Gun-carriage, and fixed on the Circumference of the Wheel with ſtrong Nails, which are called the *Straik-nails*; theſe *Straiks* cover the Joints of the *Felloes*, and defend the Wheel.

STRIÆ, are the Liſts or Rays which run between the *Flutes*, *Channels* or *Striges*, in Fluted Pillars. Theſe are 20 in the Dorick, and 24 in the Ionick Order.

STRIGES, in Architecture, are the hollow Channels in the Shaft of a Column, called by our Workmen *Flutings* and *Grooves*. They more properly belong to the Ionick Order, tho' they are found ſometimes in the Dorick, and often in the Corinthian and Compoſite. They are generally at right Angles with the Plane of the Baſe, but are ſometimes found winding about the Pillar. Sometimes the *Striges* are filled up with a ſwelling a third part from the Baſe, lying in the hollow like a Stick ſhot of a round form: Theſe Mr. *Evelyn* thinks we ſhould call *Staved* or *Cabled Columns*.

STUCCO: Painting in *Stucco* was revived from the Antients by *Giovanni d'Udine*, a Scholar of *Raphael's*; he found the true Matter which the Antients made uſe of, which was a Compoſition of Lime and Marble powder'd very fine.

STRUT, is a Term uſed by ſome Builders for that *Brace*, which is framed into the *King-Piece* and the *principal Rafters*.

STUDDING-SAILS, in a Ship, are Bolts of Canvas, or any Cloth that will hold Wind, extended in a fair Gale of Wind along the ſide of the Main-ſail, and boomed out with a Boom; they are ſometimes alſo uſed to the Clew of the Main-ſail, Fore-ſail and Sprit-ſail, when the Ship goes either before the Wind, or Quartering.

STYLO-*Chondrohyoidæus*, vel *Stylo-Hyoides alter*, is a Muſcle of the *Os Hyoidos*, which ariſes fleſhy and tendinous from the *Styloid Proceſs*, near the Origin of the *Stylo Pharyngæus*, and runs under the *Cerato-Gloſſus*. It is inſerted into the Cartilaginous Appendix of the *Os Hyoides*; and its Uſe is to aſſiſt the *Stylo-Hyoidæus*, in putting the *Os Hyoides* upwards and laterally. Dr. *Douglaſs*.

STYLO-*Hyoidæus*, is a Muſcle of the *Os Hyoides*, ariſing by a round Tendon from near the middle of the *Proceſſus Styliformis*, and is inſerted tendinous into the Baſis of the *Os Hyoides*, near its *Cornu*; to which alſo it often adheres fleſhy. Its Uſe is to put the Bone of the Tongue on one ſide, and a little upwards, when both act in Concert.

SUBNORMAL; is a Line, determining in any Curve, the Interſection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact, with the Axis. And this Subnormal, in the common or *Apollonian* Parabola, is a determinate invariable Quantity; for 'tis always equal to half the *Parameter* of the *Axis*.

SUBROGATION, in the Civil Law, is putting another Perſon into the Place and Right of him, that, in any Caſe, is the proper *Creditor*. This is alſo called *Ceſſion*.

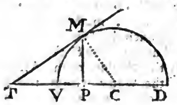
SUBSTITUTION, is, in Algebra or Fluxions, the putting in the room of any Quantity in an Equation, ſome other Quantity which is really *equal* to it, but expreſs'd after another manner; and this is done, in order to find, at leaſt, ſuch a proper Expreſſion in the Equation, as ſhall ſolve the Problem, or Queſtion propoſed. And in the Knack of doing this readily, conſiſts the chiefeſt Buſineſs of the Operations in Fluxions.

SUB-TANGENT, in any Curve, is the Line which determines the Interſection of the Tangent in the Axis. And in any Equation if the value of the Sub-tangent come out *Poſitive*, 'tis a ſign that the Point of Interſection of the Tangent and Axis, falls on that ſide of the Ordinate where the Vertex of the Curve lies; as in the *Parabola and Paraboloids*. But if it come out *Negative*, the Point of Interſection will fall on the contrary ſide of the Ordinate, in reſpect to the Vertex or beginning of the Abſciſſa; as in the *Hyperbola*, and *Hyperboliſorm Figures*.

And univerſally, in all *Paraboliform* and *Hyperboliform Figures*, the *Sub-tangent is equal to the Exponent of the Power of the Ordinate multiplied into the Abſciſſa*.

Thus, in the common Parabola, whoſe Property is $px = yy$, the Sub-tangent is in length equal to x the Abſciſſa multiplied by 2, the Exponent of the Power of yy, the Square of the Ordinate; that is, 'tis equal to twice the Abſciſſa: and by the former Rule for Paraboliform Figures, it muſt be taken above the Ordinate in the Axis produced. Thus alſo in one of the cubical Paraboloids, where $pxx = yyy$, the length of the Sub-tangent will be $\frac{3}{2}$ of the Abſciſſa.

Thus, in the Figure annexed, you will ſee that the SUB-TANGENT, in any Curve, is a Line which determines the Interſection of the Tangent in the Axis. Thus, if T M be a Tangent in the Point M, and P M an Ordinate to the Axis, the T P is the Sub-tangent, becauſe it determines the Point T, where the Tangent cuts the Axis produced beyond the Vertex of the Curve V. And the Line P C, which determines the Interſection of the Perpendicular *M C* (to the Tangent in the Point of Contact M) in the Axis V D, is called the *Subnormal*.



SUBURBICARIÆ *Regiones*, called alſo *Suburbanæ*, *Urbicariæ vicinæ*; were ſuch Regions or Cities of the Roman Empire, as lay within an hundred Miles of *Rome*, and were under the Juriſdiction of the Præfect of that City: Wherefore they are ſometimes called *Regiones Solitæ*, becauſe in theſe the Governour of *Rome* was wont to exerciſe his ſolemn Juriſdiction. This alſo was the antient Extent of the Power and Charge of the Biſhops of *Rome*, before the Papal Uſurpation.

SUCTION; there are many Effects vulgarly attributed to *Suction*, which, in reality, have very different Cauſes. As when any one *ſucks* Water, or any other Liquor up thro' a Pipe, 'tis commonly thought, that by that Action the Perſon *draws* the Air up into his Mouth, and that the Water, which is contiguous to it, follows it by a kind of *Attraction*, as if the Air and Water hung together: And others fancy that the Air moves into the Mouth of the *Sucker*, and the Water moves up after the Air, to prevent a *Vacuum*, which they ſay, *Nature abhors*. Whereas the true Cauſe of this Phænomenon, is only that the Air and Atmoſphere preſſes with its whole weight, uniformly on the Surface of the Liquor in the Veſſel, and conſequently prevents any one part of the Water to riſe higher than the other there: And if a Pipe be put in of any tolerable large Bore, and be open at both ends, the Water will riſe within the Pipe to the ſame height as without, and indeed a little higher, becauſe the Preſſure of the Air within the Pipe is a little taken off by bearing againſt the ſides of the Pipe. Now when any one applies his Mouth to the upper end of the Pipe and ſucks, his Lips ſo ſtrongly encloſe the Pipe, that no Air can get between them and it; and by the voluntary Motion of the Spirits in the Muſcles, the Cavity of his *Thorax*, or Breaſt, is opened and enlarged; by which means the Air included there, hath now a much larger Space to dilate itſelf in, and conſequently cannot preſs ſo ſtrongly againſt the upper end of the Pipe, as it did before the Cavity of the *Thorax* was ſo enlarged, and when the Weight of the whole Atmoſphere kept its Spring bent. And that Weight or Preſſure being now taken off by the Lips of the Man that ſucks, the Æquilibrium is deſtroyed, the Air gravitates on the Surface of the Water, but cannot do ſo on the upper Orifice of the Pipe, becauſe the Juncture of the Lips takes it off; and the Spring of the Air included in the Thorax, being weakened by the Dilatation of its Cavity, it cannot preſs ſo hard againſt the upper Orifice of the Pipe, as the Water will do againſt the lower, and conſequently the Water muſt be forced up into the Pipe. 'Tis much the ſame thing in the Suction of a common Pump: The Sucker being tight, takes off entirely the Preſſure of the Atmoſphere on the Surface of the Water within the Barrel of the Pump; and conſequently the Atmoſphere by its weight muſt force the Water up to make the Æquilibrium. See *Hydroſtaticks*.

SUFFRAGAN; is a titular Biſhop appointed to aid and aſſiſt the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, and by 36 *H*. 8. *c*. 14. every Biſhop is empowered to elect two honeſt and diſcreet Spiritual Paſtors, which ſhall be called *Biſhops Suffragans*.

SULPHUR: Sir *Iſ. Newton*, on very good grounds, concludes, that the common Sulphur is compoſed of volatile and fixed Parts, ſtrictly adhering to one another by mutual *Attraction*, ſo that they will both ſublime together; for by diſſolving Flowers of Sulphur in Oil of Turpentine, and then diſtilling the Diſſolution, 'tis found, that Sulphur conſiſts of a thick, volatile and inflammable Oil, or of a *fat Bitumen*, an *acid Salt*, and a very fixed Earth, with a little Metal. The three firſt of which are found there in nearly an equal Quantity; but there is only a very ſmall Proportion of the laſt. The *acid Salt* being diſſolved in Water, is the ſame with the *Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam*.

SUMMATORY *Calculus*, according to ſome, is the ſame with the *Calculus Differentialis* of *Leibnitz*: but more properly *Summatory Arithmetick*, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity, from the Fluxion; and ſo it is the ſame with the *Calculus Integralis*. See *Hayes*'s Fluxions.

SUMMONER, or *Summonitor*, an Apparitor, who is to cite in Offenders, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer to the Charge exhibited againſt them.

SUMMUM *Bonum*, or the chiefeſt Good of human Nature, is that, which, by its enjoyment, renders truly and compleatly happy. The Schools diſtinguiſh this chief Good of Man, into that which is ſimply and adequately ſo, and beyond which there can be no other; and into a leſſer and ſubordinate one, which is in ſome meaſure attainable in this imperfect State; and this laſt they call *Fœlicitas Viatorum*, and the former *Fœlicitas Comprehenſorum*.

SUN: Dr. *Hooke*, in *Opera Poſt*. *p*. 89. from all his, and others Obſervations, thinks it reaſonable to conclude, That the Superficies of the Sun is covered with an Air, or Atmoſphere, or ſome other Fluid Body: And that this Atmoſphere, tho' poſſibly 80 times thicker and higher than that about our Earth; yet in compariſon of the vaſt Diameter of the Solar Body, becomes wholly inviſible to us, tho' aſſiſted by the beſt Teleſcopes: He ſuppoſes it alſo to look as bright as the Body of the Sun it ſelf, and that it is really the Shell of this Atmoſphere, and not the very Body of the Sun that ſhines. And from hence he ſaith, that all the Phænomena of the *Maculæ* and *Faculæ* of the Sun will be ſolved; and that they are only Clouds or Smoaks in this Atmoſphere.

The Sun it ſelf, within this Atmoſphere, he concludes to be a Solid and Opacous Body, (*p*. 91.) from theſe Reaſons. (1.) The Conſtancy of its Rotation. (2.) The Fixedneſs of its Axis. (3.) The Power of its Gravitation or Attraction towards its Centre. Theſe prove its Solidity; and its Opacity, he concludes, from the diſappearing of the Solar Spots in the Limb, and their not returning backwards, as they would ſeem to do if the Body were tranſparent as the Atmoſphere is, or the Flame of a Candle, or the Radiation or hazy Light about the *Nucleus* of a Comet, thro' which, as well as thro' its Beard, the ſmall fixed Stars may be ſeen.

He thinks the ſuperficial Parts of the Sun, to conſiſt of Bodies ſimilar to our Nitre and Sulphur, and that theſe are ſet on fire; and conſequently, that the Phyſical Cauſe of its Light, is the actual burning or fire of its ſuperficial Parts. Nor can there be any Objection of Moment brought againſt this Hypotheſis, from the danger of the Sun's Fire being burnt quite out in ſo many thouſand Years as it hath been in being; for, (*ſaith he*) ſuppoſing it to have grown ſome Minutes leſs ſince it began to give Light, none can contradict it by any Obſervations we have on Record: For, ſuppoſing we had Obſervations Aſtronomical of 4000 Years ſtanding, as we have none above 2000 of that kind; and allowing that the Sun's Diameter had been then obſerved to be as many Minutes as it is now; yet could it not be thence concluded, that the Sun did not loſe a Mile in Diameter every Year, and conſequently be now 4000 Miles leſs in Diameter than it was then. For ſince his Diameter is near 87 times greater than that of the Earth; which latter he ſuppoſes 8000 Miles, then the Sun's muſt be 696000 Miles. Now 4000 is but a 174th part of that Diameter, and conſequently would have diminiſhed it but $\frac{1}{6}$ of a Minute; which is a much leſs Quantity than the Antients pretended to obſerve to.

But, ſuppoſing they could have obſerved even to Seconds, yet that could not have contradicted it; becauſe 'tis poſſible the Sun may have approached as much nearer us as that Diminution amounts to; and for which, *he ſaith*, he could ſhew a Reaſon.

Sir *Iſ. Newton* alſo, in his Opticks, gives good Reaſons, to ſuppoſe the Sun and fixed Stars to be great Earths, vehemently hot; whoſe Heat is conſerved by the Greatneſs of their Bodies, and the mutual Action and Re-action between them and the Light which they emit; and whoſe Parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *Fixity*, but alſo by the vaſt Weight and Denſity of the Atmoſpheres incumbent on them, and every way ſtrongly compreſſing them, and condenſing the Vapours and Exhalations which ariſe from them. The Light ſeems to be emitted from the *Sun* and fixed Stars (which probably are Suns to other Syſtems) much after the manner as Iron, when heated to ſuch a degree as to be juſt going into Fuſion by the vibrating Motion of its Parts, emits with Force and Violence, copious Streams of Liquid Fire all around: Great Bodies muſt preſerve their Heat longeſt; and that, perhaps, in the Proportion of their Diameters.

Sir *Iſ. Newton* hath made it probable, that the great Comet in the Year 1680, in its *Perihelion*, went ſo near the Sun, as that it acquired a Heat which would not entirely go off in 50000 Years. Whence we may gueſs, that if the Sun and fixed Stars be only Collections of denſe and ſolid Matter, like the Planets, but heated to a very intenſe degree, they may be many Millions of Years without loſing any conſiderable part of their Heat.

According to *Caſſini*, the Sun's diſtance from the Earth is 172,800,000 Miles *Engliſh*.

The Phænomena of the Sun's apparent Motion round the Earth, on which the Theory of this vaſt Body is eſtabliſhed, are by Aſtronomers obſerved to be theſe:

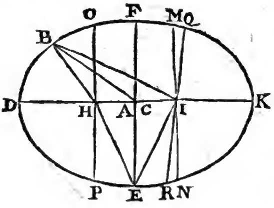
1. *That the Centre of the Sun's Body moves annually in the ſame Plane of the Eclipſick, and never deviates from the Line ſo called.*

Which apparent Motion of the Sun doth in reality belong to the Earth; which being at firſt put into ſuch a Motion, and with ſuch a Direction by the Great Creator, will always continue to move after the ſame manner; ſince here none of thoſe *diſturbing Forces* have any Place, which render the Motion of the Moon ſo irregular. Of which in its proper Place.

2. *But the apparent Motion of the Sun in the Ecliptick is very unequal; for a little after the Vernal, and a little before the Autumnal Equinox, he is in the Mean between the Extremes of his Motion; but his Motion is moſt ſwift a little after the Winter Solſtice, as 'tis always moſt ſlow* a little after *the Summer one every Year.*

All which ariſes from the Earth's revolving not in a Circle, but an Ellipſis, in one of whoſe *Foci* or *Umbelici* the Sun is placed. And with this Law alſo, that the Areas deſcribed by Lines drawn from the Earth to the Sun, ſhall always be equal, in equal and proportional times.

In the Figure annexed, let the Sun be in the Point I, and let the Curve F D E K be an Ellipſis, or the annual Orbit of the Earth's Centre revolving round the Sun, and repreſented by B.



Let the Point H be the other *Focus*, and C the Centre of the Ellipſis; K D its great Axis, or the *Linea Apſidum*; and D the Aphelion; and K the Perihelion of the Earth. F E is the leſſer Axis, I C, or C H is the *Eccentricity*, or the diſtance between the Centre and the *Foci*. Let M N, or O P, be the *Latus Rectum* of the Ellipſis, and let the right Line A B biſect the Angle H B I: Now ſince by Lines drawn from its Centre to the Sun, the Earth deſcribes always Areas proportional to the Times of its Motion in the Orbit, it will deſcribe equal Areas in equal Times. But ſeeing the Line B I grows *longer* towards and at the Aphelion, and *ſhorter* at and about the Perihelion, the Earth muſt move ſlower in the former, and ſwifter in the latter Caſe. And indeed the Velocity of the Earth's Courſe in her Orbit, will always be in a reciprocal Ratio of her diſtance from the Sun; ſo that if the diſtance between D and I be double to that between K and I, ſhe will move twice as faſt in the Perihelion as in the Aphelion.

3. And from this Figure 'twill be apparent, that the Sun's Diameter will appear *greater* when the Earth is in her Perihelion, which is a little after the Winter Solſtice, and *leſs* when ſhe is in her Aphelion, which is a little after the Summer Solſtice, as is found by Obſervation. And this difference in his apparent Diameter, ſhews alſo that the Earth moves not in a Circle, but an Ellipſis round the Sun.

4. Thoſe Places in the Ecliptick, in which theſe greateſt Differences of the apparent Motions and Diameters of the Sun happen, in proceſs of time are *changeable*, and do move forward (or *in conſequentia*) equally. For tho' the *Aphelia* and *Nodes* of the Planets are really at reſt and immoveable; yet becauſe of the annual Ceſſion of the Equinoxes *in antecedentia*, they appear to be moved forward juſt the ſame Quantity.

5. If you ſuppoſe the Ecliptick to be biſected in the Equinoxial Points, the Sun appears to ſtay about 8 Days longer in the *Northern* than in the *Southern* half of that Circle.

For the Elliptick Orbit of the Earth will be cut unequally by a Line paſſing thro' the 2 Equinoctial Points: The Perihelion not being far from the Winter Solſtitial Point, the Equinoctial Points will not be coincident with the longer Axis, but almoſt with the *Latus Rectum*; for in the Figure above the Line of the Equinoxes, Q R is not much different from N M the *Latus Rectum*.

But this Inequality of the Sun's apparent Motion, is not now the ſame as it was in *Ptolemy*'s Time, and is continually changing, and in proceſs of Time the Equinoctial Points will come to be in K and D; and then there will be no difference in the time of the Sun's ſtay in either Segment of the Ecliptick: But after this it will encreaſe again, and then again decreaſe as now, if the Earth's annual Motion be continued.

6. And yet the Spaces or Times of the Earth's entire Revolution in her Orbit, are all equal one to another, and are what we call *Years*, containing each 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes nearly.

7. The Angle of the Inclination of the Planes of the Ecliptick and Equator, or the Sun's greateſt Declination hath been always invariably the ſame, *viz.* 23, 30.

8. The Sun's Diurnal Parallax is almoſt inſenſible, and his Menſtrual Parallax is ſcarce 15 Minutes of a Degree.

And this is of the greateſt uſe in Aſtronomy throughly to underſtand; nay, of ſuch an abſolute neceſſity, that, without its Knowledge, neither the Diſtances nor Magnitudes of the Sun or Planets, can be obtained to any tolerable Certainty.

There have been three Ways made uſe of by Aſtronomers, to find the Sun's Horizontal Parallax.

1. That of the famous *Hipparchus*, which proceeds on the Theorem which our Mr. *Horrox* hath accurately deſcribed and explained, and which is exactly and geometrically certain, and would do if the Parallax of the Sun were any conſiderable quantity: but all that we can accurately conclude from it, is, that it is not ſo; and conſequently that the Diſtance of the Sun is vaſtly great. See

Mr. *Whiſton's Prælect. Aſtron.* p. 61. where there is a ſhort account of this Method.

2. The ſecond way of finding the Sun's Horizontal Parallax, is that which 'tis ſaid *Ariſtarchus Samius* firſt uſed, and hath been followed by *Keppler*, *Vendeline*, and more eſpecially by *Ricciolus*. This ſuppoſes that you have the exact Moment of the Time of the *Half-Moon*, or the *Dichotomization*, or *Biſection* of her Disk, by the Light and Shadow; and ſome other things, as difficult to obtain as what you ſeek for: And therefore I ſhall ſay no more of it, than only to refer you to Mr. *Whiſton*'s Book, p. 66. where you have a good account of this Method; becauſe I muſt give you an account of

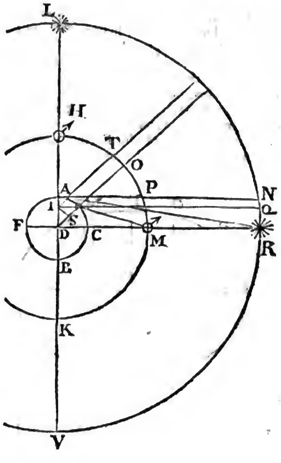
3. A third way of finding this Horizontal Parallax of the Sun; which tho' it be not ſo direct, is yet more accurate and exact than either of the former.

And this depends on a Method of determining firſt the Parallax of *Venus* or *Mars*.

The annual Parallax of the fixed Stars, being by late Obſervation eſtabliſhed, the *Copernican* Syſtem is ſo too, and the *Proportions* of the Diſtances of all the Planets from the Sun are given. And ſince 'tis clear in that Syſtem, that not only *Mars* and *Venus*, but even *Mercury*, do ſometimes come nearer to the Earth than the Sun ever doth, and conſequently muſt have all of them a greater Parallax than the Sun at ſuch times; from hence it is manifeſt, that if we can get the Parallax of *Mars*, when in oppoſition to the Sun, or that of *Venus* and *Mercury*, when in conjunction with him; the Sun's Parallax will be diſcovered. Indeed, as to *Mercury*, he is uſually ſo hid in the Sun, and his Motion is yet ſo indetermined, that nothing certain can be eſtabliſhed about his Parallax. And the Conjunctions of *Venus* and the Sun are ſo rare (and that time only is proper for it) that its Parallax is as yet not accurately enough determined.

There remains then *Mars* only, who being ſometimes diſtant from the Earth, but half as far as the Sun; and being at ſuch times, when he is in oppoſition to the Sun, very conſpicuous and fit for Obſervation, is much the moſt fit Planet for our preſent Purpoſe. *Caſſini* ſeems to have been the firſt that thought of, and practiſed this Way; but our Mr. *Townley*'s Invention of the *Micrometer* hath been very ſerviceable to him in it, as well as of the greateſt uſe in other Aſtronomical Obſervations. Before we deſcribe the Method of *Caſſini* for finding the Sun's Parallax, I muſt remind you, that the Parallax of *Mars*, for inſtance, is only the difference between the apparent Place of that Planet, with reſpect to the Earth's Centre, and to a Point on its Surface, when the Planet is exactly in the Obſerver's Horizon; that is, you muſt ſuppoſe two Obſervers, one with his Eye at the Earth's Centre, and the other Eye at the Earth's Horizon, at the other Extremity of a Semidiameter of the Earth, whoſe Poſition is normal to that Line which connects the Earth's Centre, and that of *Mars*, the latter being accurately in the Horizon of that Obſerver, who is ſuppoſed at the Surface. And thus, for inſtance, the Moon's Parallax may be obtained by the Obſervations of two Aſtronomers at the ſame Minute of Time, if ſhe be *Vertical* to one of them, and *Horizontal* to the other; becauſe the Moon's Place to the Vertical Obſerver will be the ſame as if he had ſeen her from the Centre of the Earth. And this Method, with good Inſtruments, will do for any other Planet or fixed Star. But the Method of *Caſſini* for finding the Parallax of *Mars* (v.gr.) hath this great Advantage in it, That it may be performed by the Obſervation of but one Aſtronomer furniſhed with a good Teleſcope and Micrometer; ſince the Part of the other may be ſupplied by means of the fixed Stars: Of which now take *Blanchinus*'s Account, in the *Leipſick Acts of* October, 1685, with ſome few Explications and Corollaries. Let the Circle A F B C repreſent the Earth's Equator, H K M the Diurnal Ark of *Mars*, when he moves in the Equator; L V R, as the Equinoctial in the Heavens, extended infinitely in the Region of the fixed Stars. Let *Mars* be in A, in the Plane of the Equator; then his Diurnal Revolution will be truly repreſented by the Motion of the Line D H, round D as a Centre, in the Plane of the Equinoctial, ſo as to form the Circle H M K, which the Planet is ſuppoſed to deſcribe in 24 Hours round the Earth, without any regard now to any other Motion. Then if you ſuppoſe this Circle to be divided into 24 equal Parts, thro' each of which a Plane ſhall paſs at right Angles to the Equator, and alſo thro' the Centre D; theſe Planes will be the Planes of the Hour Circles, and will alſo be *Meridians*, with reſpect to Places on the Earth. Let the right Line L H A V be one of theſe Planes, or the Meridian of the Place A in the Earth's Equator, where an Obſerver ſees the Planet *Mars*, and the fixed Star L in one and the ſame right Line. Now if the Star and the Planet had only the ſame Diurnal Motion, they would be both together again at the ſame Place, or in the ſame right Line, at the end of 24

Hours;

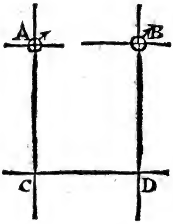


Hours; and if the Diurnal Motion be ſuppoſed equable, in ſix Hours the Planet and Star would be in the right Line F D M R, at right Angles with the Meridian L H D, or in the Aſtronomical Hour-Circle of 6. Wherefore an Eye placed at the Earth's Centre, would always ſee the Planet and the Star in one and the ſame right Line, or in conjunction together, whether in the Meridian, or any other Hour-Circle. But it can't be ſo to an Eye at the Earth's Surface, as ſuppoſe at A; for tho' under his proper Meridian, both the fixed Star and the Planet will appear to him in the ſame right Line A H L, yet in any other Meridian, as ſuppoſe that of D R, (which, in reſpect of the Place at A, may be conſidered as the Hour-Circle of 6) *Mars* will appear to him in the Plane A M, but the fixed Star in the Plane A R. To him therefore *Mars* will either appear *Retrograde*, or to move *in Antecedentia*, or the Star to move *in Conſequentia*, altho' in reality both are ſuppoſed to have the ſame Diurnal Motion. And tho' he knows that they are both at the 6 Aſtronomical Hour-Circle, yet *Mars* will appear to be paſt it, before the 6 Hours are expired: Becauſe the *ſenſible* 6th Hour, with regard to the Place A, is not the Plane FDR, but A P N. And the difference of Time intervening between *Mars* coming to the *ſenſible* Hour-Circle of 6, and the *rational* or *real* one, which may be called the Planet's *Horary Parallax*, is meaſured by the Ark of the Equator P M, which *Mars* by his Motion deſcribes. And the Quantity of this Ark is equal to that of the Angle P A M, or its Alternate AMD; that is, equal to the Angle of the Earth's Semi-Diameter, when ſeen in *Mars*, and this is that *Parallax* of *Mars* which we have been ſeeking. Wherefore if the Ark P M be juſt one Degree, *Mars* will appear to have paſſed the Plane A P, 4 Minutes of an Hour before the 6 Hours would be expired in his paſſing by the Meridian.

The further *Mars* moves from the Earth, the leſſer will be the Angle of its apparent Semidiameter in *Mars*, and conſequently the leſſer will be the above-mention'd difference of Time between the Tranſit of the Planet by the *ſenſible* and *rational* Hour-Circle of 6.

And if his Elongation from the Earth could come to be ſo great as that of the fixed Stars, the Angle A R D, or its Equal N A R would then come to be ſo very ſmall, as to be ſcarce ſenſible; ſo that when the Star is in the Plane D R, it would appear in that of A N.

And by this means a fixed Star, or rather a good Pendulum Clock, made to move with the Star's Hour, will ſupply the Want of another *Obſerver*, in the Place repreſented by C; for all that an Aſtronomer there could do, is only to aſſure us, that he had ſeen *Mars* in the ſame Plane of *his* Meridian, or of *our* 6th Hour Circle, when he appears to us in another Poſition. But this our Clock can inform us of, by ſhewing us that Time after *Mars* hath tranſited our Meridian. For ſince 'tis plain that the Star L, in 6 Hours after it hath paſſed our Meridian, will be in the Plane of the Hour Circle D R, we ſhall know the Star is actually in that Plane, by our Clock's ſhewing us, that the Time is elapſed. And becauſe, with regard to the fixed Stars (whoſe diſtance is ſo immenſe) the Plane of the *ſenſible* Hour Circle of 6 is coincident with that of the *real* one; if, when 6 Hours are paſt from the Star's tranſiting our Meridian, a Plane be imagined to paſs thro' our Eye, and the Star parallel to the Earth's Axis; that Plane muſt be that of the ſenſible Hour-Circle of 6, and in which the Star muſt neceſſarily be. But *Mars* will appear to differ from this, by ſo many Minutes of his Parallel, as are the Number of his Parallax. Counting therefore by the Pendulum, the Seconds of Time, which intervene between the Tranſit of *Mars*, and of the fixed Star, and allowing four ſuch Seconds for every Minute of a Degree, you will have the Quantity of the Angle M A N, or AMD, which is the Parallax of the Plane ſought.



But how this difference of Time is obſerved, I muſt next ſhew you. In the common Focus of the *Object* and *Eye-glaſſes* of the Teleſcope you obſerve with, there muſt be placed at leaſt 4 fine Threads, or Hairs, interſecting one another at right Angles; and the Teleſcope furniſhed with its *Micrometer*, muſt be ſo moved up and down, till that fixed Star which is then neareſt the Planet *Mars* ſhall appear to paſs along one of the Hairs, as the Image of the Planet moves in the Teleſcope, as it muſt do, parallel to the Equator; for then the Hairs will, in that Poſition, be alſo parallel to the Equator; and the other Hairs which croſs them at right Angles, will anſwer to the Circles of right Aſcenſion. As in the Figure annexed, where the two parallel Threads A B and C D, have 2 others, A C and B D, placed at right Angles to them, juſt as the Equator and all its Parallels do interſect the *Meridians*, or Circles of right Aſcenſion always at right Angles; the Obſerver then muſt wait a while with his Teleſcope and Micrometer adjuſted, till the Planet and fixed Star, being both carried together by the ſame apparent diurnal Motion, come to one and the ſame Meridian: and then the exact Time of the Appearance muſt be noted. After 6 Aſtronomical Hours, the fixed Star will be come into the Plane of the 6th Hour Circle, but *Mars* will be got thither a little before the Star. About the Hour of 6 therefore the Teleſcope muſt be uſed again, and the Hairs retaining their former Poſition, muſt be brought into the Plane of the Hour Circle of 6, and there fixed. Then the exact Moment of Time muſt be noted when *Mars* appears by his diurnal Motion to move along by the tranſverſe Hair A C; and the exact Difference in Time alſo between the Planets and the Star's coming thither afterwards, muſt be nicely counted, as being the Time of the Horary Parallax of *Mars*: which being turned into Parts of a Degree, as above ſhewed, is the

Horizontal Parallax of the Planet required.

By this Method, our *Flamſtead*, and *Caſſini* at *Paris*, found the Parallax of *Mars* to be about 25 Seconds, and certainly not more, but probably a little leſs.

Having thus gain'd the Parallax of *Mars*, let us next endeavour to obtain by it the thing at firſt propoſed, that is, the Sun's Horizontal Parallax; which will be eaſily had from that of the Planet *Mars*. For ſince at this time of Obſervation of the *Martial* Parallax, *i. e.* when *Mars* is in oppoſition to the Sun, the Sun muſt be more than twice as far diſtant from the Earth as the Planet *Mars* is, the Sun's Parallax can't be quite half ſo much as that of *Mars*, and therefore may be accounted not to be above 10 or 12 Seconds at the moſt. And this agrees with the Obſervations of *Vendeline*, and thoſe made by *Caſſini* about the Parallax of *Venus* alſo.

Suppoſing then the Sun's Horizontal Parallax to be about 10 Seconds, his *Diſtance from the Earth* will be thus found: As the right Sine of 10 Seconds is to Radius, ſo is the Earth's Semi-diameter in *Engliſh* Statute Miles, to the Sun's Diſtance in the ſame Miles; and this Way the Sun's Diſtance is found to be about 81,000,000 of our Miles.

The *Sun's true Diameter* may alſo by this means be had; for as Radius is to the Sine of the Sun's apparent Diameter, *viz.* 31 Minutes and a half, ſo is the Sun's Diſtance above found to his real or true Diameter; or about 800,000 Miles *Engliſh*.

Indeed the true Magnitude of the Sun's Body cannot be determined from hence, becauſe that depends alſo on his Denſity, which cannot be found this way.

From this uſual way of finding the Sun's Horizontal Parallax, the Aſtronomers draw theſe and ſuch like Conſequences:

1. *That it is eaſier to determine the annual Parallax of the fixed Stars, than the Sun's diurnal one.* For ſince the annual Parallax of the fixed Stars is at leaſt quadruple of the Sun's diurnal one, as the Parallax of *Mars*, by whoſe Knowledge the ſolar one was found, is almoſt double of it; it muſt be better ſubject to Aſtronomical Obſervation, and be capable of a Determination twice as accurate.

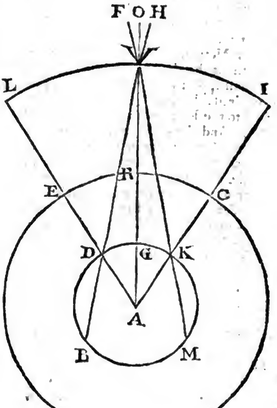
2. *In Aſtronomical Calculations by the Tables, this Parallax of the Sun may generally and ſafely be neglected.* For ſince it doth not ariſe to above a fixth part of a Minute of Time, it will be ſcarcely conſiderable; our preſent Aſtronomical Tables not being capable of bringing us to a greater Accuracy and Exactneſs.

3. *The Earth's Diſtance from the Sun being given, the Diſtances of the other Planets, both from the Sun and the Earth, are alſo given*; and in the following Table you have their Diſtances from the Sun, their Diameters, and the Times of their Periodical Revolution.

Mercury	is diſtant from the Sun, of *Engliſh* Miles	32,000,000
Venus		59,000,000
The Earth		81,000,000
Mars		123,000,000
Jupiter		424,000,000
Saturn		777,000,000

The Diameter in *Engliſh* Miles of	*Mercury*	4240
	Venus	7906
	Earth	7935
	Mars	4444
	Jupiter	81155
	Saturn	67870
	Sun	763460

			Days.	Hours.
The Time of the Periodick Revolution of	*Mercury*	is	87	23
	Venus		224	17
	Earth		365	6
	Mars		686	23
	Jupiter		4332	12
	Saturn		10759	17



SUPERIOR *Planets*, are *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: They are ſo called, becauſe they move in Orbits round the Sun, which are larger than that of our Earth, and ſo are above us with regard to the Sun, and never can come between the Earth and him. The Theory of the Motions of theſe ſuperior Planets, to an Eye placed on the Earth, are theſe:

1. That, beſides their apparent Motion from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, which the diurnal Rotation of the Earth occaſions, they appear uſually to move alſo ſlowly from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, and to make entire Revolutions this way; as in reality they do in their Orbits round the Sun: But *Mars* moves faſter than *Jupiter*, and *Jupiter* than *Saturn*, in proportion to their ſeveral Diſtances from the Sun.

2. But ſometimes they will alſo to an Eye at our Earth, appear to move the contrary way from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, which was a great difficulty in the old Aſtronomy, but may eaſily be ſolved by the conſideration of the following Diagram; in which let A be the Sun, M G B the Orbit of the Earth, in which it moves annually from M by G, towards B,

B from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*; let the Circle Q R S be the Orbit of any Superior Planet moving the ſame way as the Earth. Let the Circle T V X repreſent the Sphere of the fixed Stars ſuppoſed at an immenſe diſtance, and with reſpect to which, the Retrogradation and Stations, *&c.* of the Planet are accounted. For tho' to an Eye placed in the Sun at A, the Planets would appear to move always uniformly and equally forward in their Orbs, as in reality they do; yet to an Eye placed on the Surface of our Earth, the Phænomena will be very different, and the Planets will appear ſometimes to be *Retrograde* and *Stationary* in their Motions, as well as at other times *Direct*. For, ſuppoſe the Earth at M, and *Jupiter* in C, while *Jupiter* moves from C to R, and deſcribes the Ark *C R*, a part of its Orbit round the Sun in A: The Earth, becauſe its Angular Motion is much more ſwift, will deſcribe the Ark *MG*; ſo alſo while *Jupiter* deſcribes the Ark R E, the Earth will move from G to B. Now while the Earth is deſcribing the Ark M K, *Jupiter* will appear to be moving *a little* forward; but whilſt the Earth moves thro' the Ark K G, *Jupiter*, tho' in reality ſtill progreſſive or direct, will appear to be Retrograde, and to move backward from *F* to *O*. Nor can it be otherwiſe, while the Earth moves from G to D, and while *Jupiter* deſcribes the Ark R E. But when the Earth comes towards *B*, then the Planet will appear a little *direct* again, and his apparent Progreſſive Motion will for a while continually encreaſe. And when the Earth is near *K* or *D*, the Planet will appear to be Stationary in F or H. So that 'tis obvious to ſee that the apparent Motion of the Planets will be very irregular and unequal, ſometimes ſwifter, and ſometimes ſlower, according to their Poſition, with reſpect to the Earth.

3. The Progreſſive Motion of every Superior Planet will be ſwifteſt in his Conjunction with the Sun, as his Retrograde Motion will be ſwifteſt in his Oppoſition. For the apparent direct Motion of the Planet in his Conjunction, ariſes from the *Sum* of the Motions of the Earth and Planet then moving directly contrary one to another; and the Retrograde Motion in the Oppoſition ariſes from the greateſt *Exceſs* of all the Terreſtrial Motions above the Planetary, both from there being then the leaſt Diſtance between the Earth and the Planet, and from the Paralleliſm of their Motions at that time, as is clear from the Conſideration of the Figure.

SUPERFICIES; they are frequently placed upon a Sector, 2 Lines (one on each Leg) which Mr. *Gunter* calls very properly *Lines of Superficies*. They are made by finding mean Proportionals between the two Homologous Sides, and the hundredth part of ſuch a Side, or by a Table of Square Roots; which Roots may be taken out of the Diviſions of the Lines of Lines, and they will give the proper Diſtances from the Centre, where the 10 (or 100) unequal Diviſions muſt be placed.

The Uſes of the Line of Superficies.

1. *To find the Proportion between two or more Similar Superficies.*

Take one of the Sides of the greater Surface, and put it over from 10 to 100, at the end of the Line of Superficies. Then take the correſponding Sides of the Similar Surfaces ſeverally, and carrying the Points of the Compaſſes ſo that they fall on the ſame Number on each Leg, they will there ſhew the Proportion which they bear to 100.

2. *To augment a Surface, or to diminiſh it in a given Ratio,* as ſuppoſe in the Ratio of 2 to 5.

Take the Side of the Surface, and to it open the Sector in the Points 2 and 2, in the Line of Surfaces; and, letting the Sector lie, the Diſtance between 5 and 5, will give you the Side of a Similar Figure, whoſe Area ſhall exceed that of the given one in the Proportion required. And proceed *vice verſa*, for *diminiſhing*.

3. *To Add together, or to Subſtract one from another, Similar Surfaces.*

Find firſt the Ratio between the Surfaces by *Prop.* 1. and then Add or Subſtract the Numbers, expreſſing thoſe Proportions by *Prob.* 2. and then augment or diminiſh by the precedent Problem.

4. *To find the Ratio between Unlike or Non-Similar Surfaces.*

Firſt find *Squares* equal to thoſe Surfaces, and then thoſe being Similar Figures, you may eaſily find the Ratio they bear by *Prob.* 1.

SUPREMACY of the Queen within her Dominions, is declared by the 37th Article of the Church of *England*, by *Can.* 1. and 2. by Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19, 20, 21. and by Stat. 1 *Eliz.* 1. to be Power of Sovereignty and Rule over all Perſons born within her Majeſty's Dominions and Realms, of what Eſtate ſoever they be, whether Eccleſiaſtical or Civil (or Temporal) ſo as no Foreign, nor other Power, ſhall, or ought to bear any Superiority over them. This Supremacy chiefly conſiſts in the following Inſtances.

1. That the Archbiſhops of either Province cannot ſummon their Biſhops and Clergy to Convocation, nor enact any Canons, without the Queen's expreſs Conſent, by 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. Whereas before that Act the Convocation was often called, and Laws were made by it for Governing the Church, without any Authority from the Crown.

2. In that there lies now an Appeal from the Archbiſhop to the Queen in *Chancery*; and on ſuch an Appeal, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal is to be directed to certain Perſons, whereof commonly half are Lay-men, and half Clergymen; which is called the Court of *Delegates*; and which finally determines all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, by 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. tho' ſometimes a Review is granted. Before this Statute, the Appeal from the Archbiſhop's Court lay to the People only.

3. The Queen can grant Commiſſions for viſiting ſuch Places as are exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops, and Appeal lies from thence to the Queen in *Chancery*: Whereas before 25 *H.* 8. the Pope could only viſit them, and receive Appeals from thoſe Courts.

4. Perſons in Holy Orders are not, as formerly, exempt from the Queen's Temporal Laws, any more than Laymen. And,

5. Now the Biſhops and Clergy neither Swear, nor pay any Obedience to the Pope, but muſt take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to the Queen, *&c.*

SURFACE *Line*, or Line of *Superficies*, is a Line placed by Mr. *Gunter* on each Leg of his Sector; 'tis divided into 100 unequal Parts, and numbred with 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* to 10. See *Superficies.*

SWALLET, in the Lead-Mines in *Mendip*, is their Term for a Quantity of Water which breaks in upon them in their Work; when they meet with it, they drive an Adit on a level till it is dry. See *Lead.*

SYMPATHY, is an Agreement of Affections between two or more Perſons; ſome have thought that there is alſo a Sympathy between ſome Natural Bodies, or their Particles. But this ought rather to be called a *Congruity.* See that Word.

SYNDICK, in the Civil Law, is ſometimes the Title of a ſingle Perſon, deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYNODALS, or *Synodies*, were a pecuniary Rent (commonly two Shillings) paid to the Biſhop at the Time of the annual Synod, by every Parochial Prieſt. For the Biſhops uſed to hold their Dioceſan Synods, and to viſit all at once; from whence theſe Synodals are accounted amongſt the Biſhop's Procurations at this Time.

SYNODALES *Teſtes*, the Urban and Rural Deans were at firſt ſo called, from informing againſt, and atteſting the Diſorders of the Clergy and People in the Epiſcopal Synod. But when they ſunk in their Authority, the *Synodical Witneſſes* were a ſort of impanelled Jury, conſiſting of a Prieſt and two or three Laymen for every Pariſh. And, at laſt, two for every Dioceſs were annually choſen, till, at laſt, this Office came to be devolved upon the Church-wardens. Some think our Queſtmen, who are aſſiſtant to the Church-wardens, were called *Sideſ-men*, from hence *quaſi Synod-men.*

SYNODALE *Inſtrumentum*, was the Solemn Oath that theſe *Synodical Witneſſes* took, as now our Church-wardens are Sworn to make their juſt Preſentments.

SYZIGIES; how to calculate the exact Time of the *True* and *Mean* Syzigies of the Sun and Moon, in order to the determination of Eclipſes, *vid. Whiſton*, p. 145.

TABERDERS, or *Tabiters*, for ſo, by Corruption, 'tis now pronounced, are the Batchelor Scholars of the Foundation of *Queen's* in *Oxon:* They were ſo called from a ſhort Gown, called *Taberd*, or *Tabert*, in thoſe Days, reaching no lower than their Middle-leg; which theſe Batchelor Scholars were then obliged to wear.

TACTICKS, is the Art of diſpoſing any Number of Men into a proper form of Battle: The *Greeks* were very ſkilful in this part of the Art Military; having Publick Profeſſors of it, who were called *Tactici*, who were to teach and inſtruct their Youth in this Matter. *Ælian* hath a particular Book on this Subject; and there is a great deal of it in *Arrian*, in his Hiſtory of *Alex. M.* and in *Mauritius* and *Leo Imperator.*

TAILLE *Douce*, a Term in Painting, ſignifying, as Mr. *Evelyn* in Chalcography tells us, the Art of Sculpture or Chalcography it ſelf. In *French* it ſignifies *ſweetly or tenderly cut*; and this, whether done with the *Burin* (or Graver) or with *Aquafortis*, which we call *Etching.* He ſaith, the *Italians* call it *Intaglia* or *Stamp*, without any Epithet or Adjunct; and alſo *Bolino*, which he takes to be the more antient and unwarrantable, as implying the uſe of the *Point* and *Needle*, and of *Etching* with *Aquafortis*; which is ſometimes ſo happily performed, as ſcarce to be diſcerned from the fineſt Stroaks of the *Bolio*, or *Graver* it ſelf.

TALLAGE, was formerly a certain Rate or Proportion, according to which Barons and Knights were tax'd by the King, and inferior Tenants by their Lords. And this latter *Tallage* of the Cuſtomary Tenants was ſometimes fixed and certain, and ſometimes at the arbitrary Pleaſure of the Lord; and it was alſo ſometimes compounded for.

TALUS *Superior*, in Fortification, is the Slope on the top of the Parapet; for the top of the Parapet is made ſloping, that the Soldiers may defend the Covert-way with ſmall Shot, which they could not do if it were level.

TANGENT; a Plane is ſaid to be a Tangent to a Cone, when 'tis coincident with two Lines, one of which is drawn on the Surface of the Cone, and thro' its Vertex, and the other a Tangent to the Circle of the Baſe, meeting the former Line in the Point of Contact.

TANGENT *Line*, how the Line of Tangents and half Tangents are made, you'll find under *Scales*; and their Uſes in *Projecting* and *Meaſuring* the Parts of *Right Circles* in Spherical Projection, you have under Spherick Projection. And the Uſe of the Line of artificial Tangents, in concert with the Line of Sines and Numbers, you have in Plain Trigonometry, *&c.* But there are ſome other Uſes of the Lines of Tangents and half Tangents in *Dialling*, &c. Sometimes on the edge of *Gunter*'s Sector you have a *Tangent Line*, in whoſe end a Pin or Gnomon, equal to Radius, is normally placed; and by that means the Sun's Altitude may be had, by holding the Sector erect, and the Pin parallel to the Horizon; for then the Shadow of the Gnomon, when turned to the Sun, will, in the Diviſions of the Tangent ſhew the Degree of the Sun's height.

This Tangent-Line is uſed alſo to draw the Hour-Lines on the Planes of Dials; and is commonly known and ſhewn in almoſt all Books of Dialling.

On the Croſs-ſtaff there are alſo Lines of Tangents drawn; one uſually of 36 deg. 3 min. and another of 49 deg. 6 min. which, becauſe their middle Points are at 20 and 30, are, by Mr. *Gunter*, called the Tangents of 20 and 30. Theſe Tangents are uſed in taking of Angles, the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, *&c.* as you will find under *Croſs-ſtaff.*

Dr. *Wallis* gives an Abſtract of his two Methods of drawing Tangents to Curves, in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 81. which are taken from his *Conick Sections*, and other Parts of his Mathematical Works. And Dr. *Barrow*, in his fourth Geometrical Lection, *p.* 40. gives a general Method of determining the Tangents to all *Cycloids*, and all other Curves deſcribed, or generated after the manner of a *Cycloid*. In Lect. 9, 10. he ſhews how to determine Tangents to all manner of *Spiral Curves*, and to many Curves of other kinds. In *Philoſophical Tranſactions.* N° 284. you have a Method of Tangents by Mr. *H. Ditton*, taken from the Theory of *Maxima* and *Minima*, which is very ſimple and univerſal.

TARTANE; is a ſmall Veſſel, much uſed in the *Mediterranean*, with but one Maſt, and the three-cornered Sail, like a Galley; they fiſh with them on the Coaſts of *Spain.*

TASSELS, in a Building, are thoſe Pieces of Boards that lie under the Ends of the Mantle-trees.

TAXERS; are two Officers choſen in *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Meaſures.

TEETH: Mr. *de la Hire* obſerves, that the *Bone* of the Tooth doth not grow in Adult Perſons, but only the *Perioſtium*; which is a Subſtance very different from the Bone every way. 'Tis compoſed, *he ſaith*, of an infinite Number of ſmall Threads, which are faſtened to the Bone by their Roots, much like the *Horns* and *Nails* of Animals; theſe little Threads grow as the Nails. When a part of the *Perioſtium* is broke, and the Bone is laid bare, the Tooth uſually periſhes.

TELESCOPES: (1.) Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in his admirable Treatiſe of Opticks, *p.* 59. demonſtrates, *That the Perfection of Teleſcopes is impeded by the different Refrangibility of the Rays of Light*; and not, as hath been vulgarly ſuppoſed, by the *Spherical Figures* of Glaſſes: and conſequently, they will not be perfected by Glaſſes of the Figures of the *Conick Section*, i. e. by *Parabolick*, *Hyperbolick* Glaſſes, *&c.* For having ſhewed the Ratio between the leſs and greater Refractions of the different Rays to be very nearly as 27 to 28, *he ſaith*, thoſe that are skilled in Opticks, will eaſily underſtand, that the leaſt circular Space, into which the Object Glaſſes of Teleſcopes can collect all ſorts of parallel Rays, is about the 27½ part of half the Aperture of the Glaſs; or the 55th part of the whole Aperture; and that the *Focus* of the moſt refrangible Rays, is nearer to the Object Glaſs than the *Focus* of the leſs refrangible ones, by about 27½ part of the Diſtance between the Object Glaſs, and the *Focus* of the mean refrangible ones.

And if Rays of all ſorts, flowing from any one lucid Point in the Axis of any Convex *Lens*, be made by the Refraction of the *Lens* to converge to Points not too remote from the *Lens*, the *Focus* of the moſt infrangible Rays ſhall be nearer to the *Lens* than the *Focus* of the leaſt refrangible Rays, by a Diſtance which is to the 27½ part of the Diſtance of the *Focus* of the mean refrangible Rays from the *Lens*, as the Diſtance between that *Focus* and the lucid Point from whence the Rays flow, is to the Diſtance between the lucid Point and the *Lens* very nearly.

After this, he ſhews, by Experiments, made with very great accuracy, that the Rays of Light, which differ in Refrangibility, do not all converge to the ſame *Focus*; but if they flow from a lucid Point as far from the *Lens* on the one ſide, as their *Foci* are on the other, the *Focus* of the moſt refrangible Rays ſhall be nearer to the *Lens*, than that of the leaſt refrangible, by above the 14th part of the whole Diſtance: And if they flow from a lucid Point ſo very remote from the Glaſs, that, before their Incidence, they may be accounted parallel; the *Focus* of the moſt refrangible Rays, ſhall be nearer to the *Lens*, than the *Focus* of the leaſt refrangible, by a 27th or 28th part of their whole Diſtance from it. And the Diameter of the Circle in the middle Space between theſe two *Foci*, which they illuminate when they fall there on any Plane, perpendicular to the Axis (which Circle is the leaſt into which they can all be gathered) is about the 55th part of the Diameter of the Aperture of the Glaſs. So that 'tis a wonder that Teleſcopes do repreſent Objects ſo diſtinctly. But were all the Rays of Light equally refrangible, the Error ariſing only from the Sphericity of the Figures of Glaſſes, would be many hundred times leſs. And expreſly by Calculation, *p.* 70. he proves, that the Error ariſing from the ſpherical Figure of Glaſſes, to that ariſing from the different Refrangibility of the Rays, is as 1 to 8151; and conſequently is ſo little, as deſerves not to be conſidered.

There is another Argument, (ſaith our excellent Author, *p.* 72.) which proves, that the different Refrangibility of the Rays, is the true Cauſe of the Imperfection of Teleſcopes. For the Errors of the Rays ariſing from the ſpherical Figures of the Object-Glaſſes, are as the Cubes of the Apertures of ſuch Object-Glaſſes: And thence to make Teleſcopes, of various Lengths, magnify with equal Diſtinctneſs, the Apertures of the Object-Glaſſes, and the *Charges*, or magnifying Powers, ought to be as the Cubes of the ſquare Roots of their Lengths; which doth not anſwer to Experience. But the Errors of the Rays ariſing from the different Refrangibility, are as the Apertures of the Object-Glaſſes: And thence to make Teleſcopes of various Lengths magnify with equal Diſtinctneſs, their *Apertures and Charges ought to be as the Square Roots of their Lengths*: And this anſwers to Experience, as is well known. For inſtance; a Teleſcope of 64 Feet in Length, with an Aperture of 2⅔ Inches, magnifies about 120 times with as much Diſtinctneſs, as one of a Foot in Length, with ⅓ of an Inch Aperture, magnifies 15 times.

By reaſon of this different Refrangibility, he concludes that there can ſcarce be any other means of improving Teleſcopes by Refractions alone, beſides that of *increaſing their Lengths*; for which end the late Contrivance of *Hugenius* ſeems well accommodated. (See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. 161.) For in his *Aerial* Teleſcope, the Glaſſes are readily manageable, and the Object-Glaſs being upon a ſtrong upright Pole, becomes more ſteady.

Sir *Iſ. Newton*, in his *Opticks*, p. 76, acquaints us how he poliſhed his reflecting Metal, which he uſed in his reflecting Teleſcope; and which, becauſe it appears to be a much better way than in any common Uſe, I here give the Reader.

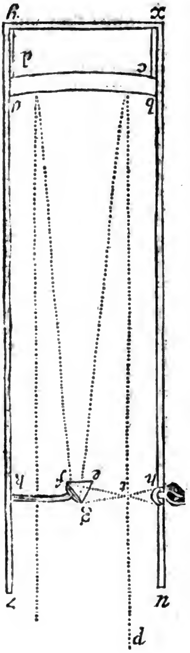
I had two round Copper-plates, each of ſix Inches in Diameter, the one Convex, and the other Concave, and ground very true one to another; on the Concave I ground the Object Metal or Concave, which was to be poliſhed, till it had taken the Figure of the Convex, and was ready for a Poliſh; then I pitch'd it over thinly, by dropping melted Pitch upon it, and warming it, to keep the Pitch ſoft, whilſt I ground it with the Concave Copper, wetted to make it ſpread evenly all over the Convex. Thus, by working it well, I made it as thin as a Groat, and after the Convex was cold, I ground it again, to give it as true a Figure as I could. Then I took Putty, which I had made very fine, by waſhing it from all its groſs Particles, and laying a little of this on the Pitch, with the Concave Copper, I ground it upon the Pitch, till it had done making a noiſe; and then on the Pitch I ground the Object Metal with a briſk Motion, for about two or three Minutes, leaning hard upon it. Then I put freſh Putty upon the Pitch, and ground it again, till it had done making a noiſe, and afterwards ground the Object-Metal upon it, as before; and this Work I repeated, till the Metal was poliſhed, grinding the laſt time with all my Strength for a good while together, and frequently breathing upon the Pitch, to keep it moiſt, without laying on any more freſh Putty.

But becauſe Metal is more difficult to poliſh than Glaſs, and is afterwards very apt to be ſpoiled by tarniſhing, and beſides reflects not ſo much Light as Glaſs, Quickſilver'd over, does; I propound, inſtead of Metal, to uſe a Glaſs, ground Concave on the fore-ſide, and as much Convex on the back-ſide, and on the back-ſide well Quickſilver'd over; the Glaſs alſo muſt be exactly all over of the ſame thickneſs, otherwiſe the Object will look coloured and indiſtinct.

With ſuch a Glaſs I tried, about five or ſix Years ago, to make a Reflecting-Teleſcope of four Feet in length, to magnify about 150 times: And I ſatisfy'd myſelf, that there wants nothing but a good Artiſt to bring this Deſign to Perfection: For the Glaſs being only after the common manner of grinding Glaſſes for Teleſcopes, tho' it ſeem'd as good as Object-Glaſſes uſed to be, yet when it was Quickſilver'd, the Reflection diſcover'd innumerable Inequalities all over the Glaſs: And by reaſon of theſe Inequalities, Objects appear'd indiſtinct in this Inſtrument. For the Errors of *Reflected Rays*, cauſed by any Inequality of the Glaſs, are about ſix times greater than the Errors of *Refracted Rays*, cauſed by the like Inequalities. But I however found by this Tryal, that the Reflexion on the concave ſide of the Glaſs, which I fear'd would diſturb the Viſion, did really no ſenſible prejudice to it; and conſequently, that nothing is wanting to perfect theſe Teleſcopes but good Workmen, who can grind and poliſh Glaſſes truly ſpherical. I once mended a common fourteen Foot Object-Glaſs conſiderably, by grinding it with Pitch or Putty, and leaning very eaſily on it in the grinding it, leſt the Putty ſhould ſcratch it: beſides, leaning too hard on the Glaſs in grinding it, is apt to bend it; and then the Figure cannot be truly ſpherical.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Method of ſhortning Teleſcopes, *vid.* his *Opticks*, p. 29.

Let *abde* repreſent a Glaſs ſpherically concave on the Fore-ſide *ab*, and as much convex on the Back-ſide *cd*, ſo that it be every where of an equal thickneſs; for it muſt not be thicker on one ſide than the other, leſt it make Objects appear coloured and indiſtinct: it muſt alſo be very well wrought and quickſilver'd over on the Backſide: Place this Glaſs in the Tube *vxyz*, which muſt be made very black within. Let *efg* repreſent a Priſm of Glaſs or Chryſtal, placed near the other end of the Tube, in the middle of it, by means of an Handle of Braſs or Iron *fgk*, to whoſe end, made flat, it is cemented. Let this Priſm be Right-Angled at *e*, and the other two Angles exactly equal, and conſequently each 45 Degrees. Let the Sides *ef* and *ge* be exactly plane and Squares, and by conſequence the third Side *fg*, a rectangled Parallelogram, whoſe Length is to its Breadth in a ſubduplicate Proportion of 2 to 1.



Let this Priſm be ſo placed in the Tube, that the Axis of the Concave Speculum may paſs thro' the middle of the ſquare ſide *e f* perpendicularly, and conſequently thro' the middle of the ſide *f g*, at an Angle of 45 deg. And let the ſide *e f* be turned towards the Speculum, and the Diſtance of this Priſm from the Speculum be ſuch, that the Rays of the Light *p q*, *r s*, &c. which are incident upon the Speculum in Lines parallel to the Axis thereof, may enter the Priſm at the ſide *e f*, and be reflected by the ſide *f g*, and thence go out of it thro' the ſide *g e* to the Point *t*, which muſt be the common *Focus* of the Speculum *a b d c*, and of a Plane Convex Eye-glaſs *h*, thro' which thoſe Rays muſt paſs to the Eye. And let the Rays at their coming out of the Glaſs paſs thro' a ſmall round Hole, or Aperture, made in a little Plate, Lead, Braſs, or Silver, wherewith the Glaſs is to be covered; which Hole muſt be no bigger than is neceſſary for Light enough to paſs thro': for ſo it will render the Object diſtinct; the Plate in which it is made, intercepting all the erroneous Part of the Light which comes from the Verges of the Speculum *a b*.

Such an Inſtrument well made, if it be 6 Foot long (reckoning the Length from the *Speculum* to the Priſm, and thence to the Focus *t*,) will bear an Aperture of 6 Inches at the *Speculum*, and magnify between 2 and 300 times. But the Hole *h*, here limits the Aperture with more advantage, than if the Aperture were placed at the *Speculum*.

If this Inſtrument be made longer or ſhorter, the Aperture muſt be in proportion, as the Cube of the ſquare Root of the length, and the magnifying as the Aperture. But it's convenient, that the Speculum be, at leaſt, an Inch or two broader than the Aperture; and that the Glaſs of the Speculum be thick, that it bend not in the working. The Priſm *e f g*, muſt be no bigger than is neceſſary, and its backſide *f g* muſt not be Quickſilver'd over; for without Quickſilver it will reflect all the Light incident on it from the *Speculum*.

In this Inſtrument the Object will be Inverted, but may be erected by making the ſides *e f*, and *e g* of the Priſm *e f g*, not plain but ſpherically Convex, that the Rays may croſs as well before they come at it, as afterwards between it and the Eye-Glaſs.

If it be deſired that the Inſtrument bear a larger Aperture, that may be alſo done, by compoſing the Speculum of two Glaſſes, with Water between them.

The reaſon why four Glaſſes in a Teleſcope repreſent the Object erect, Mr. *Molyneux* ſhews plainly in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 183.

Mr. *Auzout* ſaith, in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 4. That the Apertures of Teleſcopes ought to be in a Sub-duplicate Ratio of their Lengths; but this muſt be taken, ſo as to allow for the Quantity of Light which comes into the Tube; for the more Light comes in, the greater the Aperture muſt be, ſaith Dr. *Hook. ibid.* And Dr. *Hook* alſo doth there ſhew a way to make a Plane Convex-Glaſs of a ſmall Sphere collect the Rays at a great Diſtance; but I don't find that he ever made any conſiderable Uſe of it afterwards.

Mr. *De la Hire* ſaith, in the *Memoirs de l'Academie Royal des Sciences*, for *May* 1699. That to prevent the Dew falling on the Object-Glaſs of a Teleſcope in a nocturnal Obſervation, 'tis a very good way to make a Tube of coarſe brown Paper.

TELLER; is an Officer in the *Exchequer* (of which there are four) who receive all Moneys due to the Queen, and gives the *Clerk of the Pell* a Bill to diſcharge him therewith. They pay alſo all Money payable to the Queen, by Warrant from the *Auditor of the Receipt*, and make weekly and yearly Books of all Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the Lord Treaſurer.

TEMPORALTIES of Biſhops; are ſuch Revenues, Lands, Tenements, or Lay-Fees, which have been laid or annexed to Biſhops Sees by our Kings, or other Perſons of high Rank in the Kingdom.

TENAILE *of the Foſs* or Ditch; is a low Work raiſed before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foſs: It is of three ſorts; the firſt is compoſed of a Curtain, two Flanks and two Faces: The *Rampart*

part of the *Curtain*, including the *Parapet* and *Talus*, is but five Fathom thick, but the Rampart of the *Flanks* and *Faces* is ſeven. The Second, which *Vauban* ſaith he found to be of very good Defence, is compoſed only of two Faces made on the Lines of Defence, whoſe *Rampart* and *Faces* are parallel. The Third ſort differs from the Second, only that its Rampart is parallel to the Curtain of the Place. All three ſorts are good Defences for the Ditch, and lie ſo low, that they cannot be hurt by the Beſiegers Cannon, till they are Maſters of the Covert-way, and have planted their Cannon there.

TENON, in Architecture, is the ſquare end of a piece of Timber fitted into a Mortiſe.

TERRER, or *Terrier*, is a Book or Roll wherein the ſeveral Lands, either of a private Perſon, or of a Town, College, Church, *&c.* are deſcribed; and this ſhould contain the Number of Acres, the Site, Boundaries, Tenants Names, *&c.*

TERRÆ *Teſtamentales*; Lands that were held free from *Feodal Services*, in *Allodio*, in Soccage, deſcendable to all the Sons, and therefore called *Gavel-kind*, were deviſeable by Will, and therefore called by this Name, *Terræ Teſtamentales.*

TESSELATA *Pavimenta*; were the Pavements in the Tents of the Roman Generals, a rich *Moſaick Work*, made of curious ſmall ſquare Marbles, Bricks, or *Tiles*, called *Teſſellæ*, from the Form of *Dice.*

TESTONS, or; as we commonly call them, *Teſtors*, from their having an Head (*Teſta*) upon them, were in 34 *H.* 8. coined either *here*, or in *France*; and *Spelman* ſaith, their value in *France* was 18 *d.* and he doth not know but that they might go for as much here. He ſaith it was Braſs, and cover'd over with Silver, (which perhaps gave riſe to the Iniquity of *Plating* Money.) They went with us in *H.* 8th's time for 12 *d.* but in *Edw.* 6th's they ſunk down to 9 *d.* and then to 6 *d.* (which ſtill retains the Name of a *Teſtor.*) In *Anno Dom.* 1559, they fell to 4 *d. ob.* and *Stow* ſaith, there was a ſecond ſort of *Teſtons*, which in that Year were *Cried down* to 2 *d. q.* and that there was a third ſort, which were made *unpaſſable* at any rate. *vid. Chron. Precioſ.* p. 41.

TETRACTYS *Pythagorick*, was a Point, Line, Surface and Body.

TETRAGONISTICK *Calculus*, is the ſame with the ſummatory or differential Calculus of *Leibnitz*; which ſee.

THANE, anciently in the *Saxons* time, was a military Servant; the King's Thane was a *Saxon* Lord or Nobleman: but after the Conqueſt the Word came to be uſed ſometimes to denote all Perſons of Superior Degree.

THORUS. See *Tore.*

THRAVE of Corn, in moſt parts of *England*, conſiſts of four Shocks; and each Shock contains ſix Sheaves; but in ſome Places they reckon but twelve Sheaves to a *Thrave.*

THRIMSA, was an old piece of Money of the value of a Groat, or the third part of a Shilling; being ſeemingly a Corruption from *Tremiſſis*, which was a *German* Coin, of the value of Four-pence. Some will have it to be a Three Shilling Piece, but it ſeems a Miſtake.

THUNDER *and Lightning*. The *Phænomena* of this very common, but oftentimes dreadful Meteor, are thus accounted for, and ſolved by Dr. *Hooke*, *Opera Poſth.* p. 169.

The Atmoſphere about the Earth abounds with nitrous Particles of a ſpirituous Nature, which are every where carried along with it; beſides which ſort of Particles, there are alſo others raiſed up into the Air, which may be ſomewhat of the Nature of Sulphureous, Unctuous, or other combuſtible Bodies; as we ſee Spirit of Wine, Spirit of Turpentine, Camphire, and almoſt all other combuſtible Bodies, will by Heat be rarefied into the form of Air or Smoak, and be raiſed up into the Air. All which, if they have a ſufficient Degree of Heat, will catch Fire, or be turned into Flame by the nitrous Parts of the Air; as thouſands of Experiments might be brought to prove. There are alſo other ſorts of theſe ſulphureous Steams, which ariſe from ſubterraneous and mineral Bodies; which, only by their coming to mix with the Nitre of the Air, tho' they have no ſenſible Heat in them, will ſo ferment and act one upon another, as to produce an actual Flame: which is a thing that hath been often found in Mines, and more eſpecially if any part of them be kindled, then the whole Train which is mingled with the contiguous Air, will immediately take fire, like a Train of Gun-powder, and run from one end of thoſe Vapours to the other, be they ever ſo long; as I could prove by a multitude of relations from Coal-Mines, and ſeveral other Mines. The Accenſion of which Vapours is ſo ſudden, and with ſuch violence and ſwiftneſs runs from one end to the other, as often to kill the Miners, blow up their Props, Turns, Stays, Houſes, *&c.* and produceth as prodigious Effects, as if a vaſt Quantity of Gun-powder had been fired in the Mine. Now Lightning in the Air ſeems to be much of the ſame Nature; for the Air is continually furniſhed with ſpirituous nitrous Parts; and the Summer Heat, whenever extraordinary, raiſes up out of the Earth (and to this the ſubterraneal Heat alſo is continually concurring) a great Quantity of ſulphureous Vapours, which are of ſuch a nature, as that meeting with the Nitre of the Air, they work upon each other, and thereby begins a further Degree of Heat, which gradually encreaſes, till at laſt it arrive at a certain pitch; and then they fall upon and work on one another, producing an actual Fire and Flame, which with wonderful ſwiftneſs fires the whole Train, and ſo produces the Flaſh and Noiſe.

Dr. *Wallis* in *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N° 231. *p.* 655. ſaith, That Thunder and Lightning are ſo very like the Effects of fired Gun-powder, that we may reaſonably judge they proceed from the like Cauſes. Now the principal Ingredients in Gun-powder, are Nitre and Sulphur, (the admiſſion of Charcoal being chiefly to keep the Parts ſeparate, for the better kindling of it.) So that if we ſuppoſe in the Air a convenient mixture of *Nitrous* and *Sulphurous* Vapours, and thoſe by accident to take fire, ſuch *Exploſion* may well follow with ſuch Noiſe and Light, as in the firing of Gun-powder; and being once kindled, it will run from Place to Place, as the Vapour leads it, like as in a Train of Gun-powder, with the like Effects.

This *Exploſion*, if high in the Air, and far from us, will do no miſchief, or not conſiderable; like a parcel of Gun-powder fired in the open Air, where nothing is near enough to be hurt by it. But if the Exploſion be near to us, or amongſt us, it may kill Men or Cattle, tear Trees, fire Gun-powder, break Houſes, or the like; as Gun-powder would do in all like Circumſtances. This *Nearneſs*, or *Farneſs*, may be eſtimated by the *Diſtance* of Time between ſeeing the Flaſh of Lightning, and hearing the Clap of the Thunder; for tho' in their Generation they be *Simultaneous*, yet Light moving faſter than Sound, they come to us ſucceſſively. I have obſerved, that commonly the Noiſe is about ſeven or eight Seconds after the Flaſh; but ſometimes 'tis much ſooner, in a Second or two, or leſs than that, juſt after the Flaſh; and then the Exploſion muſt needs be very near us, and even amongſt us. And in ſuch Caſes I have more than once preſaged the Expectation of Miſchief, and it hath proved accordingly.

Now that there is in Lightning a ſulphureous Vapour, is manifeſt from the ſulphureous Smell that attends it, and the ſultry Heat in the Air, which is commonly a Fore-runner of Lightning ſoon after. And that there is a *nitrous* Vapour in it, we may reaſonably judge, becauſe we do not know of any Body ſo liable to a ſudden and violent Exploſion.

As to the kindling of theſe Materials, in order to ſuch an Exploſion, I am told that a Mixture of Sulphur, and Filings of Steel, with the Admiſſion of a little Water, will not only produce a great Efferveſcence, but will of itſelf break forth into an actual Fire. I ſay *a little Water*, becauſe too much will hinder the Operation, or quench the Fire: And this I take to be the Cauſe of the *Bath-Waters*, and other hot Springs, where Steel and Sulphur cauſe a great Efferveſcence, but no Flame. So that there wants only ſome *Chalybeate*, or *Vitriolick* Vapour (or ſomewhat equivalent) to produce the whole Effect, (there being no want of Aqueous Matter in the Clouds.) And there is no doubt, but that amongſt the various Effluvia from the Earth, there may be copious Supplies of Matter for ſuch Mixtures.

The ſame Account may alſo be given of *Ætna*, and other burning Mountains, where the Mixture of Iron and Sulphur may give a Flame; which is often attended with prodigious Exploſions and Earthquakes, from great Quantities of Nitre, as in Springing a Mine.

THYREO-STAPHILINUS, is a Muſcle of the *Uvula*, ariſing fleſhy from the edge of the upper part of the *Cartilago Thyreoides*, between the *Thyreo-pharingæus*, and the *Membrana Faucium*; from thence it aſcends ſtraight upwards, being much dilated as it approaches the *Uvula*, on the upper ſide of which it is ſpread very broad. In Swallowing, when this Pair of Muſcles act, the *Foramina Narium* are in a great meaſure ſhut, to hinder the paſſing of any thing thro' into the Noſe, that is taken in at the Mouth. *Douglas Miogr. Comp. Specim.*

TICHONIAN *Hypoth.* See *Tychonian.*

TIDES: The Tides of the great Ocean being cauſed (as you may ſee in Vol. I.) by the Action or Attraction of the Moon upon it (chiefly) and becauſe that part of the Ocean, which is directly under the Moon, will be more attracted by it than the reſt; there the Ocean muſt ſwell or riſe, and the Water will run from other Parts thither.

But from hence only it will not follow, that there ſhould be Tides produced in Rivers and in Land, Seas, Lakes, &c. of little or no breadth; becauſe they are ſo narrow, that the Moon can't act ſtronger on one Part than on another: and ſo there being no difference of Attraction, there is no reaſon why one part ſhould ſwell or riſe more than another; for, the Attraction being equal, the Water cannot *ſhift* or move from one Place to another.

TIGE, in Architecture, is the Shaft of a Column from the Aſtragal to the Capital.

TIN-KILN, is uſed for the burning of the *Mundick* from the Tin-Ore. See its Deſcription under Tin.

TIN: In *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 69. and N° 138. you have the following Account of the manner of *Finding*, *Digging for*, *Preſſing* and *Blowing* of Tin.

The Miners imagine, that, before the Deluge, the uppermoſt Surface of the *Mineral Veins*, or *Loads*, lay parallel to the upper Surface of the Earth; but that, in the Flood, they were moved, looſed, and torn off; and that by the deſcending of the Waters into the Valleys, both the Earth or *Grewt*, and thoſe Mineral Stones or Fragments ſo torn off from the *Loads*, (and which they call *Shoad*) were, together with, and by the Force of the Waters, carried beneath their proper Place, and from ſome Hills, even to the bottoms of the neighbouring Valleys, and from thence by Land-Floods down into the Rivers.

On theſe Suppoſitions, they proceed thus in *Trayning* or purſuing of a *Load*: Where they ſuſpect any Mine to be, they diligently ſearch that Hill and *Country* (as they call the Place where the *Mine* lies) that they may the better know the *Grewt* and the Stones, when they meet them at a diſtance in the bottom of a neighbouring Valley. They take notice alſo of the *Frets*, or Openings which are made in the Banks of Rivers, newly made by great Land-Floods, which uſually are then very clean, to ſee whether there be any Metalline Stones in the Sides, or Bottoms; together with the *Caſt* of the *Country*, as they call it, *i. e.* any Earth of a different Colour from the reſt of the Bank. And this is a great help to them, to diſcover which Hill, or which ſide of it to ſearch. The Mineral Stones are diſcovered, either by their Weight, or their Poroſity; for moſt Tin-Stones are Porous, not unlike great Bones, almoſt throughly Calcined. Yet Tin ſometimes lies in very firm Stones; and Dr. *Chr. Merret* ſaith, that they are uſually found betwixt two Walls of Rocks, which are commonly of an Iron Colour, of little or no Affinity with the Tin. *Vid. Phil. Tranſ.* N° 138.

Another Way they have to diſcover whether the Stones contain any Ore, is, what they call *Vanning*, which is, to powder the Stone, Clay, &c. or whatever is ſuſpected to contain any Metal, and then placing it on a *Vanning Shovel*, then will the Gravel remain in the hinder part, and the Metal at the Point of the Shovel; whereby the Nature, Kind, and Quantity of the Ore is very nearly gueſs'd at.

If there be no *Shoad* found in theſe *Frets*, they truſt not to any found in the River, it being uncertain from whence the Water may have brought them. But then they go to the ſides of the Hills moſt ſuſpected, where there is a convenience of bringing a little Stream of Water (the bigger the better) and then they cut a *Leat* or *Gurt*, as they call it, that is, a Trench about two Foot over, and as deep as the *Shelf*; and by this means turn the Water, running two or three Days, that by waſhing away the Earth from the Stones, it may diſcover the *Shoad*. If they find any, they conclude there is a *Load* in the upper part of the Hill, or at leaſt a *Squat*. Then at the foot, or bottom of the Hill, they ſink what they call an *Eſſay-hatch*, *i.e.* a Hole about ſix Foot long, and four broad, and always as deep as the *Shelf*; and if they find no *Shoad* there, when they come to the Shelf, there is none to be expected: Tho' ſometimes the Shoad is waſhed clean away, when you come within two or three Foot of the *Load*, which then lies ſo much further up in the Hill. But if they find *Shoad*, they are almoſt at a Certainty; and this is held as an infallible Rule, that the nigher the *Shoad* lies to the *Shelf*, the nigher the *Load* is at hand, and *vice verſa*.

If they find no *Shoad* in the firſt Hatch, they aſcend uſually about twelve Fathom, and then ſink another, as before; and if no *Shoad* appear here, then they go as far on each hand ſide-ways, and ſink there, as before. And ſo they aſcend proportionably with three or more Hatches (if the Space of Ground require it) as it were in Breaſt, till they come to the top of the Hill. And if they find no *Shoad* in any of theſe *Hatches*, farewel to that Hill.

But if they find any *Shoad* in any *Hatch*, then they keep their aſcending *Hatches* from thence in a right Line; and as they draw nearer the *Load*, they leſſen the firſt Proportion of twelve Fathom to ſix, or yet leſs, as Conjecture directs them. If they find *Shoad* lying near the Shelf in one *Hatch*, and none in the next aſcending, they conclude they have over-ſhot the Load, and then they ſink nigher that *Hatch*, in which they laſt found the *Shoad*. Sometimes they find two different *Shoads* in the ſame *Hatch*, at different Depths, and then they have a Certainty of another *Load* above the former; and it may be in *Training* up to the ſecond, they meet with the *Shoad* of a third. Some Tinners affirm, that the ſeven *Loads* may lie parallel one to another in the ſame Hill, but yet only one *Maſter-Load*; the other ſix, three on each ſide, being the leſſer Concomitants; and ſo may five lie, three are common.

Every Load hath a peculiar coloured Earth or *Grewt* about it, which is found alſo with the *Shoad* in a greater quantity, the nearer the *Shoad* lies to the *Load*; and ſo leſſens by degrees to near a quarter of a Mile's diſtance; but further than that, the *peculiar Grewt* is never found with the *Shoad*.

A Valley may lie ſo, at the Feet of three ſeveral Hills, that they may find three ſeveral *Deads*, *i.e.* common looſe Earth, in which the *Shoad* lay, and which is not only contiguous to the *Load*: This they call the *Run* or *Caſt* of the *Country*, or of each Hill; and the Knowledge of this is very neceſſary, in order to ſurer *Training* of them one after another, as they lie in order, according to the foregoing Rules of *Eſſay-Hatches*; for the uppermoſt will direct you which Hill to begin firſt.

It may be, after they have *trained* up the Hill, they find nothing but a *Bonny* or *Squat*, which likewiſe have their *Shoad*. Their Form is about two or three Fathom long, and half as broad, few larger, and moſt leſs: Theſe communicate with no other *Load* or Vein, neither doth it ſend forth any of its own, but is entire of itſelf, and perhaps will go down into the *Shelf*, five or ſix Fathom deep, and there terminate.

The Manner of their Digging the Ore, is thus:

When they have found the *Load*, and laſt *Eſſay-hatch*, 'tis then called a *Tin-ſhaft*; or *Tin-hatch*, which is ſunk down about a Fathom, and then is left a little long ſquare Place, called a *Shamble*; and ſo they continue ſinking from *Caſt* to *Caſt*, (that is, as high as a Man can conveniently throw, or *caſt* up the Ore with a Shovel) till they either find the *Load* to grow ſmall, or degenerate into ſome ſort of *Weed*, which are divers; as ***Mundick***, or *Maxy*, corrupted from Marchaſite; and this is white, yellow, and green. ***Daze***, which is a kind of glittering Stone, enduring the Fire, of different Colours; as white, black, and yellow: *Iremould*, black and ruſty; *Caul*, which is *red*, differing both from Mundick and *Daze*, or *Spar*, (enduring the Fire) which *Marchaſite* will not; *Gliſter*, which is Blood-red and Black.

Then they begin to make a Drift three Foot wide, and ſeven Foot high; and if the *Load* be not broad enough of itſelf, as ſome are ſcarce half a Foot, then they uſually break down the *Deads*, or that part of the *Shelf* which contains no Metal, but encloſeth the *Load*, as a Wall between two Rocks, and then they begin to rip the *Load* itſelf.

The Inſtruments they uſe, are, 1. A *Beele*, or *Corniſh Tubber*, *i.e.* double Points of eight or ten Pounds, ſharp'ned at both ends, ſteeled and holed in the middle. This, in a hard Country, will laſt about half a Year, but muſt be new pointed every fourteen Days.

2. A *Sledge*, flat-headed, from ten to twenty Pound, will laſt about ſeven Years, new ordered once a Quarter. 3. Gadds, or Wedges, of two Pounds, well ſteeled at the Points, and four-ſquare; theſe will laſt three or four Days, or a Week; and then muſt be new ſharpened. 4. Ladders. 5. Wheelbarrows to carry the *Deads* and Ore out of the *Drifts* or *Adits*, to the *Shambles*. There are two Shovel-men, and three Beele-men, which are as many as one *Drift* can contain, without hindering one another. The ***Beele-men*** rip the *Deads* and Ore, the *Shovel-men* carry it off, and land it, by caſting it up with Shovels from one *Shamble* to another; unleſs where there is a *Winder* with two *Keebles* or Buckets, one of which comes up as the other goes down.

It is uſually obſerved, that the *Tin Loads* run *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, and then they conſtantly *dip* towards the *North*, and ſometimes as much as three Foot in eight perpendicular. But in the higher Mountains of *Dartmoor*, there are ſome conſiderable *Loads* that run *North* and *South*, and theſe dip to the *Eaſt*.

Four or five *Loads* may a while run parallel to one another in the ſame Hill, as hath been known in *Hingſton* in *Cornwall*, and then turn in and meet altogether in one *Hatch*, and after ſeparate again, and run parallel, as before.

The Breadth of *Maſter-Loads* is generally from three to ſeven Feet, ſeldom larger, unleſs where ſeveral *Loads* unite, and make a Knot, or ſend forth Springs and Veins: But they do'nt retain the ſame Breadth in all Places.

The *Load* is uſually in a hard rocky *Country*, made up of *Metal*, *Spars*, and other *Weeds*, as it were all along in a continued Rock; but it hath many Veins and Joints.

In moſt Places they meet with Water at ſome *Feet* deep from the *Load*, at others not at many *Fathoms*; it runs continually thro' the Heart of the *Load*.

When it begins to trouble us, we begin at the Foot of the Hill, a *Drift* ſcarce half ſo big as that of the *Load*, and work it on a Level, till we come up to the *Load*. But where they have not this Convenience, or if they paſs that Level, then they are forced to draw it up with Winders and Keebles, or force it up with Pumps. Some, but very few Pumps may be dry. They obſerve, that when they have Water, they never want Air ſufficient for Reſpiration, and for their Candles to burn in; yet ſometimes in a ſoft clayey Country, the Air is ſo condenſed, as to become in a manner a *Damp*, and to require an *Air-Shaft* for a *Vent*: which Damps are ſometimes enlarged by working of the *Mundick* with the Ore.

If the *Country* be not ſtrong enough, they underprop their *Drifts* with *Stemples* and *Wall-plates*, placed much like a Carpenter's Square, on the one ſide, and over-head.

To know which way the *Load* inclines, to bring an *Adit*, or to ſink an *Air-ſhaft* in the deſired Place, the Uſe of the *Dial* is needful; which they call *Plumming* and *Dialling*, and is thus performed. A ſkilful Perſon firſt faſtens the end of a long Line at a known Place, and then exactly obſerves the Point at which the Needle of his *Dial* or *Compaſs* reſts; and at the next Flexure, or Winding, he makes a Mark on the Line, and again notes the *Point* at which the Needle ſtands at this ſecond Station; and ſo he proceeds from turning to turning, ſtill marking the Points and his Line, till he comes to the intended Place. Then he repeats above ground what he had done below, and his Dial and Line leads him, till he come exactly over the Place where he ended the *Mine*.

The Manner of *Dreſſing the Tin*, is thus:

When the Ore is landed, and the greater Stone broken at the top of the *Mine* by the *Shovel-men*, 'tis brought on Horſes to the *Stamping-mill*, whence the Ore is landed at the head of the *Paſs*, (*i.e.* two or three Bottom-boards, with two Side-ones, ſet ſlopewiſe) in which the Ore ſlides down into the *Coffer*; but that it may not tumble down all at once, there is placed a *Hatch* nigh the lower end of the *Paſs*, (that it is a Thwart-board to keep up the Ore.) Beneath that, comes in the *Cock-water* in a Trough, cut in a long Pole, which, with the Ore, falls down into the *Coffer*, (*i.e* a long Square of the firmeſt Timber, three Foot-long, and one Foot and half over) wherein are the three uſual *Lifters*, placed between two ſtrong broad *Lones*, having two *Braces*, or Thwart-pieces on each ſide, to keep them ſteady as a Frame, with *Stamper-heads*, weighing about thirty or forty Pound each of Iron, which ſerve to break the Ore in the ſaid *Coffer*. Theſe *Lifters*, being about eight Foot long, and half a Foot ſquare, of Heart of Oak, and having as many *Timbers* or *Guiders* between them, are lifted up, in order, by double the number of *Tappels* (faſtened to as many *Arms*, paſſing diametrically to a great Beam, turned by an *Over-ſhot Water-wheel* on two *Boulſters*) which exactly, but eaſily meet with the *Tongues* ſo placed in the *Lifters*, as that they quickly ſlide from each other, ſuffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the *Ore*, thereby breaking it into ſmall Sand, which is waſhed out by the Cock-water, thro' a Braſs Grate, holed very thick, and placed within two Bars of Iron at one end of the Coffer, into the *Launder*, *i.e.* a Trench cut out in the Floor, eight Foot long, and ten over, and ſtopped at the other end with a Turf: ſo that the Water runs away, and the Ore ſinks to the bottom; which, when full, is taken up and emptied with a Shovel.

The *Stamping-Mill* is thus contrived to go two Hours, or more, after they give over attending it. There is a *Tiller*, or long Pole, faſtened without at one end to the *Slew* or *Ponder*, *i. e.* that looſe and laſt part of the Trough, that conveys the Stream to the Overſhot Wheel. Then, at the other end, there is tied a ſhort Rope, with a tranſverſe Stick at the end of it, curiouſly, but Trap-ways, hitched at both ends, under two little Pins, faſtened in the *Lones* for that Purpoſe: There is another Pin ſet in one of the *Lifters*, at ſuch an exact height, as that if there be no *Ore* in the Coffer, to keep that *Lifter* high enough, the purpoſed Pin, in deſcending, knocks out the Water, carrying it quite over the Mill-wheel; ſo that when the *Coffer* is emptied, the Mill reſts of courſe. The Launder is divided into three parts, the Fore-head, the Middle, and the Tail. That *Ore* which lies in the *Fore-head*, or within one Foot and a half of the Grate, is the beſt Tin, and is taken up in a Heap apart; the Middle and Tail is another Heap, which is accounted the worſt. This latter Heap is thrown up by the *Trambling Buddle*, that is, a long ſquare *Tye* of Boards, or *Slate*, about four Foot deep, ſix long, and three over; wherein ſtands a Man with a *Trambling-ſhovel* in his Hand, to caſt up the *Ore*, about an Inch thick, on a long ſquare Board, juſt before him, and as high as his Middle, which is called the *Buddle-head*; and with the Edge of his Shovel, he dexterouſly cuts and divides it long-ways, in reſpect of himſelf, about half an Inch aſunder; in which little Cuts, the Water coming gently from the edge of an upper plain Board, carries away the Filth, and lighter part of the prepared Ore firſt, and then the Tin immediately after, all falling down into the *Buddle*; where, with his bare Foot, he ſmooths it tranſverſely, to make the Surface the plainer, that the Water, and other Heterogeneous Matter, may, without lett, paſs away the quicker.

When this Buddle grows full, they take it up; here diſtinguiſhing again the Fore-head from the Middle and Tails, which are *trambled* over again: But the Fore-head of *this*, with the Fore-head of the *Launder*, are trambled in a ſecond Buddle, but not different from the firſt. In like manner, the Fore-head of this being likewiſe ſeparated from the two other Parts, is carried to a *third*, or the *drawing Buddle*,; whoſe difference from the reſt is only this, that it hath no *Tye*, but only a plain ſloping Board, whereon 'tis once waſhed with the *Trambling-ſhovel*, and ſo it new names the Ore *Black Tin*, *i.e.* ſuch as is compleatly ready for the *Blowing-houſe*.

There is alſo another more curious way, called *Sizing*; that is, inſtead of a *Drawing Buddle*, they uſe a Hair-ſieve, thro' which they ſift the Ore, caſting back the remainder into the Tails, and new *trambling it*.

After the ſecond trambling it, they take that Fore-head in the ſecond *Buddle*, and *dilve* it, (*i.e.* putting it into a Canvas-ſieve, in a large Tub of Water, and ſhaking it luſtily) ſo that the Filth gets over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the black Tin behind, which is put into Hogſheads, covered and locked, till the next Blowing.

The Tails of both *Buddles*, after two or three Tramblings, are caſt out into the firſt *Strake* or *Tye* (which is a Pit made purpoſely to receive them) and what over-ſmall Tin elſe may waſh away in *Trambling*.

There are commonly three or four of them ſucceſſively, which contain two ſorts of Tin, the one which is too ſmall, the other too great. The latter is new ground in a *Craze-mill* (which is juſt like a Griſt-mill, with two Stones, an upper and an under) and after that, trambled in order. The former, by reaſon of its exceeding Smallneſs, is dreſſed on a *Reck*, or Frame of Boards, about three Foot and a half broad, and ſix long, and which turns upon two Iron-Pins, faſtened in both ends, and the whole placed between two Poſts; ſo that it hangs in an Æquilibrium, and may, like a Cradle, be moved eaſily either way with the Shovel and Water.

Blowing of Tin.

When they perceive much *Mundick* in their Tin, which makes it brittle and hard, they are neceſſitated to burn away the *Weed* in a *Tin Kiln*. This Kiln is four-ſquare, and at the top hath a large Moor-ſtone about ſix Foot long, and four broad; in the middle of which is a ſquare Hole of about half a Foot in Diameter: About a Foot beneath this Stone, is placed another, which is not ſo long by half a Foot; becauſe it muſt not reach the innermoſt, or back part of the Wall, which is the open Place, thro' which the Flame aſcends from a leſſer Place below that, where a very ſtrong Fire of Furze is conſtantly made. The Fore-part is like a common Oven; but near the back, on one ſide, there is another little ſquare Hole. When the Kiln is throughly heated, the *black Tin* that is to be burnt, is laid on the Top-ſtone, and as much of it is caſt down by the ſquare Hole, on the ſecond, or Bottom-ſtone, as will cover it all over, about three or four Inches thick. Then the Hole at the top is immediately covered with green Turfs, that the Flame may reverberate the ſtronger; and a Rake-man, with an Iron Coal-Rake, conſtantly ſpreads and moves the Tin, that all Parts of the *Mundick* may get uppermoſt of the Tin, and ſo be *burned* away; which we certainly know by this, that then the Flame will become *yellow* (as uſual) and the *Stench* leſſen'd: for whilſt the *Mundick* behind burns, the Flame is exceeding blue. Then with the Rake he thruſts it down at the open Place into the open Fire, and receives a new Supply of Tin from above. Now when the Place beneath, where the Fire is made, grows full of Tin, Coals, and Aſhes, with the Rake he draws it forth with the Coals at the little ſquare Hole, on the one ſide, near the back; where the Ore, fiery hot and red, lies in the open Air to cool; which it will ſcarce be in three Days, becauſe of the Coals, that lie hid in it; but when they cannot ſtay ſo long, they quench it with Water, and it is like Mortar. And whether it cool of itſelf, or be quenched, they muſt new *tramble* it, or waſh it, before 'tis put into the Furnace; which is no other than an *Alman-Furnace*.

Moor-Tin, or ſuch as is digged up in the *Moors*, runs or melts beſt with Moor-coal charked; but other Tin which lies in the Country, runs beſt with an equal Proportion of Charcoal and Peat (or Moor-coals) for the firſt Running: but when they re-melt their Slugs, then they uſe Charcoal. When all is melted down, and re-melted, there ſometimes remains a different Slug in the bottom of the Float, which they call *Mount-egg*; and this is moſtly an Iron Body, tho' of a Tin Colour; as was tried, by applying one of the Poles of a Load-ſtone to it, which it quickly attracted, tho' not ſo ſtrongly as Iron.

Tho' Tin, for the moſt part, be made from the Stones, in which it is incorporated, yet 'tis ſometimes mixed with a gravelly Earth, ſometimes white, but uſually red; from whence 'tis eaſily ſeparated by bare *Waſhing*. This gravelly Tin is called *Pryan Tin*, and has ſcarce half the Goodneſs of the other.

The *Mundick Ore* is uſually diſcovered by its Glittering, yet ſad-coloured Brownneſs, wherewith it will ſoon diſcolour their Fingers. This is ſaid to nouriſh the Tin; and yet they ſay, where much *Mundick* is found, there is little or no Tin. Certain it is, that if there be any *Mundick* left in melting the Tin, it makes it thick and curdy; that is, not ſo ductile as otherwiſe. The *Mundick* ſeems to be a kind of *Sulphur*; for Fire only ſeparates it from the Tin, and evaporates it into Smoke.

The *Corniſh Diamonds* lie intermixed with the *Tin-Ore*, and ſometimes on heaps; they are hard enough to cut Glaſs; and ſome of them are of a tranſparent red, and have the Luſtre of a deep Ruby. They ſeem to be only a fine hard Spar.

The beſt *Tin Ore* is that which is in Sparks, and next to this, that which hath bright Spar in it. The Furnace where they melt, and from whence they caſt their Tin, they call a *Blowing-houſe*. See alſo Mr. Ray's Collection of *Engliſh* Words.

TIP-STAVES, are the Warden of the Fleet's Officers, attending the Queen's Courts with a painted Staff, for taking into Cuſtody ſuch Perſons as are committed by the Court; and to attend ſuch Priſoners as go at large by Licence. By this Name alſo are the Judges Officers called, who carry a Rod, or Staff, tipped with Silver, and take charge of ſuch Priſoners, as are either committed, or turned over at the Judges Chambers.

TOD *of Wool*, is a Weight mentioned in 12 *Car. cap.* 23. containing 28 Pound, or 2 Stone Weight.

TOFT, *Toftum* in the Law ſignifies a Meſſuage, or rather perhaps a Place where a Meſſuage ſtood: 'Tis a Word much uſed in Fines.

TOMICE, the Art of Carving in Wood, or Ivory. The Artiſt in this Work was called *Deſector*.

TOMPION, is the Stopple of a great Gun or Mortar, being made of Wood, and put into the Mouth, to keep out Rain; alſo in loading of a Mortar, there is a Tompion of Wood, which is fitted exactly to the Bore of the Piece at the Mouth of the Chamber, and this is drove in hard after the Powder, and the Bomb is placed upon it.

TONGUE *Grafting*, is a way of Grafting in Roots, thus: The Root is cut ſloping about an Inch in length, and the Graft as much, both very ſmooth; then each is cleft an Inch in length alſo, and then they are made to enter into one another, ſo that the Sap of the Graft may join to that of the Root as much as can be. Lap the jointed part about with a little Hemp, or Flax Hurds, and ſet the Root ſo grafted into the Ground, about ten or twelve Inches deep, ſo as the Joint may be about four Inches at leaſt covered under the Earth, that it may not be bared at any time, but kept moiſt by the Earth. The Root you graft on, may be a piece of the Root of an Apple or Pear-tree, about ſix Inches in length; it ſhould not be leſs than the Graft, but it may be bigger; but 'tis beſt when they are both of the ſame ſize. *vid. Phil. Tranſ.* Numb. 95.

About twenty-nine Years ago, ſaith Mr. *Lewis*, who communicated the Method above, I ſowed a Bed of Apple-kernels in *March*, the Spring following I plucked up forty of theſe Seedlings, grown to the thickneſs of a fair Graft; I grafted them in this manner of *Tongue Grafting*, and planted them again: they all grew, and four of them bare Fruit to perfection that Year; ſo that in a Year and a half, from an Apple-kernel I had ripe Fruit. Some of theſe Trees will now bear two Quarters of Apples upon a Tree, and are bigger than moſt of thoſe Trees among which they ſtand, which coſt twelve Pence a Tree, when theſe were Kernels. I conceive, ſaith he, that Plumbs, Cherries, Apricocks, Peaches, and all ſorts of Fruit-Trees, may be thus raiſed.

TORNADO, is the Name given by the Seamen for a violent Storm of Wind, and ſometimes followed by Rain; it uſually ſwifts or *turns* about to almoſt all Points of the Compaſs, whence I ſuppoſe its Name.

TORT, is a *French* Word, ſignifying *Wrong or Injury*, and is often uſed in our Law; as, *de ſon Tort*, is *in his own Wrong*.

TRAINING a *Load*, in the Miner's Language, is ſearching for, and purſuing a Vein of *Ore*.

TRAMBLING, is the Term uſed in dreſſing of *Tin-Ore*, for waſhing it very clean in Water, which is done with a Shovel, that they call a *Trambling-ſhovel*, and in a Frame of Boards, which they call a *Buddle*; ſee *Buddle* and *Tin*.

TRANSFORMATION of Curves.

The Abbot *Galloys* of *France*, having in the Year 1693, maintained, that Mr. *James Gregory*, and our excellent Dr. *Barrow*, had borrowed their general Propoſitions about the Transformation of Curves from Mr. *Roberval*; Dr. *David Gregory*, Aſtronomy Profeſſor in *Oxon*, doth in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 214. *p.* 232. fully refute that Aſſertion, by ſhewing that Mr. *James Gregory*'s Book was publiſhed at *Padua*, 1668; and Dr. *Barrow*'s *Lectiones Geometr.* 1674. And therefore 'tis more than probable, that Mr. *Roberval* had ſeen thoſe Books, ſince he did not die till *Oct.* 1675; and yet we find not that he makes any ſuch Complaint.

TRANSCENDENTAL *Quantities*, Mr. *Leibnitz*, in the *Act. Erud. Lipſiæ*, for *June* 1686, hath a Diſſertation, in which he propoſes to ſhew the Origin and Riſe of ſuch kind of Quantities, *viz.* Why ſome Problems are neither *Plain*, *Solid*, nor *Sur-ſolid*, nor of any certain Degree, but do tranſcend all Algebraical Equations: As alſo to ſhew how it may be demonſtrated without a *Calculus*, that an *Algebraical Quadratrix* for the *Circle* or *Hyperbola* is impoſſible. For if ſuch a *Quadratrix* could be found, it would follow, that by the help thereof, any *Angle*, *Ratio*, or *Logarithm*, might be divided in the *given* Proportion of one right Line to another; and this by one *univerſal Conſtruction*. And conſequently, the Problem of the *Section of an Angle*, or the *Invention* of any number of mean Proportionals, would be of a *certain Degree*. Whereas the different Numbers of Parts of an Angle, or of mean Proportionals, do neceſſarily require *different Degrees* of *Algebraical Equations*. And therefore the Problem, underſtood in general of any Number of Parts of an Angle, or mean Proportionals, is of an *indefinite Degree*, and *tranſcends* all *Algebraical Equations*.

However, ſince ſuch Problems as theſe may really be propoſed in Geometry (nay, and ought to be reckoned amongſt the moſt principal) and beſides are *determinate*; therefore 'tis neceſſary that ſuch Lines ſhould alſo be received into Geometry, as are alone ſufficient for the Conſtruction of theſe Problems.

And further, ſince they may be deſcribed exactly by a *continual Motion* (as is apparent in the *Cycloid*, &c.) they ought not to be accounted *Mechanical*, but *Geometrical Curves*; eſpecially too, ſince they are of much greater uſe than all the Lines of the common Geometry (except the right Line and Circle) and have alſo ſome very important Properties, which are altogether capable of Geometrical Demonſtration.

Des Cartes therefore was no leſs out in excluding *theſe* from Geometry, than the Ancients were, who neglected the *Loca Solida & Linearia*, as not Geometrical.

Now, becauſe the Method of diſcovering *indefinite Quadratures*, or their *Impoſſibilities*, is with me but a particular Caſe (and indeed an entire one) of a much ſublimer Problem, which I call the *Inverſe Method of Tangents*, in which the greateſt part of the whole Tranſcendental Geometry is contained; and which, if it could be always Algebraically ſolved, all that is wiſhed for would be done; ſince alſo I find nothing ſatisfactory, as yet, extant about it: I will now ſhew you how this may be done, as well as the *Indefinite Quadrature itſelf*.

Whereas then Algebriſts uſed before to aſſume ſome *general Letters*, or Numbers for the Quantities ſought, I (in theſe Tranſcendental Problems) aſſume *General or Indefinite Equations*, for the Lines ſought. *Ex. gr.* putting x and y for the *Abſciſſa* and *Ordinate*, the Equation I uſe for a Line ſought, is, $a+bx+cy+exy+fxx+gyy$, &c. $=0$. By the help of which indefinite Equation (which in reality is *finite*; for it may always be determined, how far ſoever 'tis neceſſary to raiſe it) I enquire the Tangent, and that which reſults comparing with the given Property of Tangents, I find the Value of the aſſumed Letters, $a, b, c,$ &c. And thus I define the Equation of the Line ſought.

In which Equation, ſometimes there are ſome things which remain *arbitrary*, and in that Caſe innumerable Lines may be found that will ſatisfy the Problem.

And this was the Reaſon that a great many, obſerving the Reſult, believed the Problem not to be *ſufficiently determined*, nor indeed *poſſible*. The ſame things are alſo done by *Series*; but with reſpect to the *Abridgment* of the *Calculus*, I have ſeveral helps; of which, more in ſome other place.

Now, laſtly, if the *Compariſon* above-mentioned doth not proceed, I pronounce the Line ſought, not to be an *Algebraical*, but a *Tranſcendental one*.

This ſuppoſed, the next Work is to find the *Species of the Tranſcendency*; for *ſome Tranſcendentals* depend on the general Diviſion or Section of a *Ratio*, or upon the Logarithms; *others* upon the Arks of a Circle; and *others* on more *indefinite* and *compounded Enquiries*.

Here therefore, beſides the Symbols x and y, I aſſume a third, as v, which denotes the Tranſcendental Quantity; and then of theſe three, I form a general Equation for the Line ſought, from which I find the Tangent, (according to my Method, which proceeds even in Tranſcendental Quantities;) then what I find, I compare with the given Properties of the Tangents, and ſo diſcover not only the Values of $a, b, c,$ *&c.* but alſo the particular Nature of the Tranſcendental Quantity.

And tho' it may ſometimes happen, that the ſeveral *Tranſcendents* are ſo to be made uſe of, and thoſe of different Natures too from one another; alſo, tho' there be *Tranſcendents* of *Tranſcendents*, and a Progreſſion of theſe *in infinitum*, yet we may be ſatiſfied with the moſt eaſy and uſeful one, and, for the moſt part, may have recourſe to ſome peculiar Artifices for ſhortning the *Calculus*, and reducing the Problem to as ſimple Terms as may be.

Now this Method, applied to the Buſineſs of *Quadratures*, or to the Invention of *Quadratrices*, (in which the Property of the Tangent is always given) 'tis manifeſt, not only how it may be diſcovered, whether the indefinite Quadrature be *algebraically* impoſſible, but alſo how (when this Impoſſibility is diſcovered) a *Tranſcendental Quadratrix* may be found, which is a thing which has not yet been ſhewn. So that it ſeems, I may without vanity aſſert, that Geometry is by this Method carried infinitely beyond the Bounds, to which *Vieta* and *Des Cartes* brought it: Since, by this means, a certain and general Analyſis is eſtabliſhed, which extends to all theſe Problems, which are of no certain Degree, and conſequently are not comprehended within *Algebraical Equations*.

Again, in order to manage Tranſcendental Problems (wherever the Buſineſs of Tangents or Quadratures occurs) by a *Calculus*, there is hardly any that can be imagined ſhorter, more advantageous or univerſal, than my *Differential Calculus*, or *Analyſis of Indiviſibles and Infinites* (a very ſmall Specimen of which, is contained in my *Method of Tangents*, formerly publiſhed.) From this Calculus may be derived all thoſe Theorems and Problems that have been ſo much admired; and this with ſo much eaſe too, that there is now no more need of their being learned and kept in memory, than for a Man that underſtands Algebra to learn a great many of the Propoſitions of the common Geometry.

Thus, for example, in that Theorem of Dr. *Barrow's*, *That the Sum of the Intervals between the Ordinates and Perpendiculars to the Curve, taken in*, and *applied to* the *Axis*, is *equal to the Semi-Quadrate of the laſt Ordinate*:

Let the Ordinate be x, the Abſciſſa y, the Interval between the Ordinate and Perpendicular p; it appears preſently, by my Method, that $pdy = xdx$, which *Differential Equation*, turned into a *Summatory* one, makes $Spdy = Sxdx$. But, from what I have ſhewn in the Method of Tangents, $d\frac{1}{2}xx = xdx$, therefore contrarily, $\frac{1}{2}xx = Sdxx$, (for as in the vulgar Calculus, Powers and Roots are reciprocal; ſo in this, Sums and Differences, *viz.* S and d are reciprocal.) It follows therefore, that $Spdy = \frac{1}{2}xx$. Q. E. D.

In the Notation I had rather make uſe of dx, and ſuch like Symbols, to denote the differential Quantities, than other Letters, becauſe that Expreſſion dx, is a certain Modification of x: And ſo by this means it comes to paſs, that the Letter x alone (when 'tis neceſſary) together with its Powers and Differentials, enters the *Calculus*, and the Tranſcendental Relations between x and any other are expreſſed.

By the ſame Method we may alſo explain the Nature of Tranſcendental Lines by an Equation; ex. gr. Let a be the Ark of a Circle, and x the Verſed Sine; then will $a = \frac{Sdx}{\sqrt{2x - xx}}$, and if the Ordinate of the Cycloid be y, then will

$$y = \sqrt{2x - xx} + \frac{Sdx}{\sqrt{2x - xx}},$$

which Equation perfectly expreſſes the Relation between the Ordinate y, and the Abſciſſa x; and from it all the Properties of the Cycloid may be demonſtrated.

And thus is the Analytical *Calculus* extended to thoſe Lines which have hitherto been excluded, for no other Cauſe, but that they were thought incapable of it.

Alſo Dr. *Wallis's* Interpolations, and innumerable other things are derived from hence.

As to what remains, that I may not ſeem to aſcribe too much to myſelf, or to detract too much from others, I will briefly ſhew what ſeems to me to be due to the chief Mathematicians of our Age, with reſpect to this kind of Geometry.

Firſt of all, *Galileus* and *Cavallerius* began to explain the moſt involved Methods of *Conon* and *Archimedes*; but *Cavallerius's Geometry* of Indiviſibles was no more than the Infancy of the Science: Greater Improvements were made yet by thoſe three famous Perſons; Mr. *Fermat*, in his Method *de Maximis & Minimis*; *Des Cartes*, by ſhewing how to expreſs the Lines of vulgar Geometry (for he excluded the Tranſcendental ones) by Equations; and *Gregory* St. *Vincent*, by ſeveral noble Diſcoveries: to which I add *Guldinus's* admirable Rule about the Centre of Gravity. But all theſe ſtopped within certain (comparatively) narrow Bounds, which the famous Geometers, Mr. *Hugens* and Dr. *Wallis*, went beyond, opening new Ways. For 'tis probable enough, that *Hugens's* Inventions gave riſe to that of *Heuraet*; as thoſe of *Wallis* might to thoſe of *Neil* and *Wren*, who were

were the firſt that rectified Curve Lines, and this without any Detraction from the juſt Praiſe of theſe noble Diſcoverers. Theſe were follow'd by Mr. *James Gregory*, and Dr. *Iſ. Barrow*, who wonderfully increaſed the Science with admirable Theorems of this kind. In the mean time, Mr. *Nicholas Mercator*, a *Holſatian*, and moſt excellent Mathematician, was the firſt that I know of, who exhibited any Quadrature by an infinite Series. Which Invention that profound Geometer, Sir *Iſ. Newton*, did not only reach by himſelf, but alſo compleat, by an univerſal way; and would he make publick the Thoughts he has yet further on this Subject, he would certainly open new ways to us, to the great increaſe, and yet abridgment, of the Science. As for myſelf, it happened when I was yet but a *Tyro* in theſe Studies, that the ſight of a certain Demonſtration concerning the Magnitude of a ſpherical Subſtance, ſuddenly gave me ſome Light; for I ſaw in general, that the Figure made, by applying the Perpendicular to the Curve, as *Ordinates* to the *Axis* (which Perpendiculars in the Circle are the Radii) was proportional to the Surface of the Solid, generated by the Rotation of the Figure about the Axis. With which firſt Theorem being wonderfully delighted, and not knowing that the ſame was known to any one elſe, I preſently invented a Triangle, which in every Curve I called the *Characteriſtick Triangle*, the Sides of which ſhould be *indiviſible* (or ſpeaking more properly) *infinitely ſmall* or *differential Quantities*; from whence I preſently, and with eaſe, derived a vaſt *Copia* of Theorems, part of which I found afterwards in *Barrow*, and the *Gregories*. And as yet I made no uſe of an *Algebraical Calculus*, which when I did apply, I ſoon after found my Arithmetical Quadrature and ſeveral other things. But, I know not how, an Algebraical Calculus did not ſatisfy me in this Buſineſs, and I was forced to do a great many things (that I had a mind to in the Analytick way) by long *Ambages* of Figures, till at laſt I found out the true *Supplement of Algebra* for *Tranſcendental Quantities*, viz. my *Calculus Infinitus parvorum*, which I alſo call the *Differential*, *Summatory*, or *Tetragoniſtick Calculus*: And, if I am not miſtaken, aptly enough, the *Analyſis of Indiviſibles* and Infinites. Which Method, once diſcovered, all thoſe things which I formerly had ſo much admired in this kind, ſeem'd meer Play and Sport to me. For from hence I was able, not only to find out admirable *Compendiums*, but alſo to attain that moſt univerſal Method above explained; by the help of which, either *Quadratrices*, or any other Lines ſought, whether *Algebraical* or *Tranſcendental*, are determined as far as is poſſible.

Before I conclude, I would yet add this one Caution, that in managing *Differential Equations*, ſuch as this before mentioned, $a = \frac{S\,dx}{\sqrt{2x - xx}}$, a Man ſhould not raſhly neglect the dx on this account, that it may be neglected when the x are taken as increaſing uniformly: For by this means a great many have gone wrong, and precluded the Way to themſelves, in not allowing the Differentials, as dx, their own Univerſality: So that the Progreſſion of the x might be aſſumed at liberty. Whereas from this one thing alone ariſe innumerable Transfigurations and Equipollencies of Figures.

TRANSCRIPT, *An.* 34 and 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. is the Copy of any Original, written again, or exemplified; as the Tranſcript of a Fine.

TRANSIRE, 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. is the Term given in the Cuſtom-houſe to a Warrant or Paſs, to let Goods be removed from place to place.

TRANSMUTATION. Sir *Iſ. Newton*, at the end of his Book of *Opticks*, *Edit. Lat.* ſeems to be of opinion, That *Craſſe*, or thick *Bodies*, and *Light* may be mutually *converted* and *tranſmuted* into one another; and that all Bodies receive their *active Force* from the Particles of Light which enter into their Compoſition. For all fixed Bodies, when well heated, emit Light as long as they continue ſo: And on the other hand, Light intermingles itſelf, and inheres in Bodies as often as its Rays fall upon the ſolid Particles of thoſe Bodies, as he ſhews before. There is no one Body (ſaith he) which is leſs apt to ſhine than *Water*: But yet *Water*, as Mr. *Boyle* found by repeated Diſtillations, is capable of being tranſmuted into a fixed Earth; and that Earth will be capable of bearing Heat enough to be made by that means to emit Light, and ſhine as well as other Bodies. And he thinks this mutual Tranſmutation of Bodies and Light into one another, to be very agreeable to the Order of Nature, which ſeems to delight in ſuch Tranſmutations.

Water, which is a Salt very fluid, volatile, and taſteleſs, is by Heat changed into *Vapour*, which is a kind of Air; and by Cold, into *Ice*, which is a hard, tranſparent, fragile Stone, eaſily meltable; and this Stone is convertable into Water again by Heat, as Vapour is by Cold. *Earth*, by Heat, becomes *Fire*, and by Cold is turned into Earth again. *Denſe Bodies*, by Fermentation, are rarefied into various kinds of *Air*; and that Air, by Fermentation alſo, and ſometimes without it, reverts into denſe Bodies again. *Quick-ſilver* ſometimes puts on the form of a fluid Metal, ſometimes of a hard and fragile one: Sometimes it appears in the ſhape of a pellucid and fragile Salt, which they call *Sublimate*, and ſometimes in that of a pellucid, volatile, taſteleſs white Earth, which is called *Mercurius Dulcis*: Sometimes it looks like a red, opake, and volatile Earth, and then 'tis called *Cinnabar*: Sometimes 'tis in the form of a *red*, and ſometimes of a *white Precipitate*, and ſometimes of a *fluid Salt*: By Diſtillation it becomes a *Vapour*, and by *Agitation in Vacuo*, it ſhines like Fire. And yet after all theſe, and many other Changes, is capable of being brought back again into running Mercury. The Eggs of Inſects, &c. as far as Senſe can judge, are by little and little evolved, explicated, and encreaſed in Magnitude, and ſo turned into Animals: Tadpoles are turned into Frogs; little Worms, or Maggots, into Flies.

All Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Inſects, Trees, and Plants, with all their ſo very different Parts, grow and encreaſe out of Water, and aqueous and ſaline Tinctures; and on Putrefaction, all of them revert into Water, or an aqueous Liquor again. Moreover, Water expoſed a while to the open Air, puts on a Tincture, which (like the Tincture of Barley, macerated without boiling) in proceſs of Time hath a Sediment and a Spirit, and before Putrefaction, yields Nouriſhment both for Animals and Plants. Now among all theſe many various and wonderful Tranſmutations, why ſhould not Nature turn *Light* into *Bodies*, and *vice verſa*?

The great Objection againſt the practical Tranſmuting of a baſer Metal into a nobler, ſeems to be, that the ſpecifick Gravities of Metals cannot be altered: But in Dr. *Hook*'s Life, before his *Opera Poſth.* I find, that Dr. *Hook*, in 1679, is ſaid to have made ſome Experiments about the mixing of Metals; and particularly, that in a Mixture of Copper and Tin, the ſpecifick Gravity of the Compoſitum was *really increaſed*; for that of the Copper was $8\frac{1}{4}$ to one, and that of the Tin but $7\frac{13}{16}$ to 1; and yet that of the Mixture was $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.

TRANSOM, in Architecture, is the piece of Timber which is framed a-croſs in a Double-Light Window.

TRANSPARENT, the opakeſt Bodies that are, if their Parts be ſubtilly divided (as Metals when diſſolved in Acids, *&c.*) become perfectly *Tranſparent*; from whence, and from ſome other Reaſons, Sir *Iſ. Newton*, in his Opticks, concludes, That Water, Salt, Glaſs, ſome Stones, *&c.* and ſuch like Subſtances, are Tranſparent, becauſe tho' they may be as full of Pores or Interſtices between their Parts, as other Bodies; yet their Parts and Interſtices are too *ſmall to cauſe Reflexions in their common Surfaces.* He ſhews alſo, that the leaſt Parts of all natural Bodies are in ſome meaſure tranſparent; and that their Opacity ariſes from the multitude of Reflexions cauſed in their internal Parts. 'Tis plain alſo, as he ſhews, that opake Subſtances are rendered tranſparent, by filling their Pores with any Subſtance of equal, or almoſt equal Denſity with their Parts.

Thus Paper dipped in Water or Oil, the *Oculus Mundi* Stone ſteep'd in the former of thoſe Liquors, Linnen-cloth oiled or varniſhed, and many other Subſtances ſoaked in ſuch Liquors as will intimately pervade their little Pores, become more tranſparent by that means than they were before.

And the true Reaſon why all opake Bodies, when reduced into very ſmall Parts, become tranſparent, is becauſe the thickneſs of the Particles being *much leſs* than the Intervals of the Fits of eaſy Reflexion and Tranſmiſſion of the Rays of Light, the Body loſeth its reflecting Power; for if the Rays, which at their entring into the Body, are put into Fits of eaſy Tranſmiſſion, arrive at the furtheſt Surface of the Body before they be out of thoſe Fits, they muſt be tranſmitted.

TRANSVERSALIS *Pedis.* Dr. *Douglas*, in his comparative Deſcription of the Muſcles, ſaith that *this* is only part of the *Muſculus accelerator Urinæ*, ariſing from the Knob of the *Iſchium*; for it is not inſerted into the *Cavum Ovale*, or Bulb of the *Urethra*, but joins in with the *Accelerator*, of which it makes a ſecond beginning.

TRAVERSE, in Fortification, is a Trench with a ſmall Parapet, and ſometimes with two, one on each ſide; it ſerves as a Cover from the Enemy, when they come on their Flank. Sometimes 'tis covered over with Planks on the top, and is alſo loaded with Earth; they are of good uſe to ſtop an Enemy's way, and to prevent being enfiladed. It is alſo a good Defence in a dry Ditch, when the Parapet is made on that ſide next the oppoſite Flank. There is alſo a *Traverſe* in a wet Ditch, which is made by throwing into the Foſs or Ditch over againſt the Place where the Miner is to be put to the Foot of the Wall, Sauciſſons, Joiſts, and other pieces of Wood, with Faſcines, Stones, Earth, *&c.* in order to fill up the Ditch, and to carry a Gallery over it. Alſo a Wall of Stone or Earth, built a-croſs a Work which is commanded, in order to cover the Men, is called a *Traverſe*.

TREASURER, is an Officer of great Truſt. The Treaſurer of *England* is a Lord by his Office, and under his Charge and Government is all the Queen's Money in the *Exchequer*, and alſo the Clerks of all Officers any way employed in collecting the Impoſts, Taxes, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath alſo, by virtue of his Office, the Nomination of all Eſcheators yearly throughout *England*; and giveth the Place of all Cuſtomers and Searchers in all the Ports of the Kingdom, with divers other Matters,

TREASURER *of the Queen's Houſhold*, is an Officer in the Court, who is of the Privy-Council, and in the Abſence of the *Steward of the Queen's Houſhold*, hath Power, with the *Controller and Steward of the Marſhalſea*, without Commiſſion, to hear and determine Treaſons, Miſpriſions of Treaſon, Murder, Homicide, and Bloodſhed, committed within the Queen's Palace.

TRENTALS, ſee *Tricennalia*, were thirty Maſſes, ſaid in ſo many Days for the Souls of Perſons deceaſed; and the Offerings which were made, and the Prieſts for this Service, were alſo called *Trentals*.

TRICENNALIA
TRIGINTALIA
} were *Trentals*, or, as they were called in *Engliſh*, a *Month's Mind*, becauſe the Service laſted a Month, or thirty Days; in which they ſaid ſo many Maſſes.

TRIDENT is a Name given by Sir *Iſ. Newton* to that kind of *Parabola*, by which *Des Cartes* conſtructed Equations of ſix Dimenſions. This Figure hath four infinite Legs, of which, two are Hyperbolical, tending contrary ways, but placed about an Aſymptote; and the other two are Parabolical and Converging, and which, with the other two, form the Figure of the *Trident*. See *Curves*.

TRIMMERS, in Architecture, are thoſe Pieces of Timber framed at right Angles to the Joyſts againſt the ways for Chimneys, and Well-holes for Stairs. *Build. Diction.*

TRINODA *Neceſſitas*, was a three-fold neceſſary Tax, or Impoſition, to which all Lands were Subject in the *Saxons* Time, *i.e.* towards the Repairing of Bridges, the maintaining of Caſtles and Gariſons, and Expeditions to repel invading Enemies.

TRINODA *Terræ*, was a Quantity of Land, containing three *Rods* or *Perches*.

TRISTIS, *Triſta*, and *Triſtris*, was formerly an Immunity, whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on the Lord of a Foreſt, and ſhould not be compelled to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, nor to ſtand at a Place appointed; which, otherwiſe, he might be under pain of Amerciaments.

TRONAGE, is a Toll or Cuſtom taken for weighing of Wool, eſpecially in open Market or Staple, by a common Beam (*Trona*) or legal Standard.

TROY-WEIGHT: the Original of all Weights here in *England*, was a Corn of Wheat gathered from the middle of the Ear, and well dried. Of theſe, 32 were to make one Penny-weight, 20 Penny-weight an Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound; but afterwards, they came to divide the Penny-weight into 24 equal Parts, which have ever ſince been called Grains. *See Tables of Weight* under *Weights*, in Vol. I. Formerly the *Moneyers* did, and perhaps do ſtill, ſubdivide the Grain thus: 24 Blanks make a Periot, 20 Periots a Droite, 24 Droites a Mite, and 20 Mites one Grain. *See Ward's Introduct. to Mathemat. p.* 32.

TUBA-*Euſtachiana*, is the Canal of Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear; 'tis ſo called by *Antonius Valſalva* from its *Figure*, and its firſt Diſcoverer, *Barthol. Euſtachius.*

TUMBREL, *Tumbrellum*, *Turbicketum*, is an Engine of Puniſhment, which ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frank-Pledge, for the Correction of Scolds and unquiet Women; and was what we now call a *Cucking-ſtool.*

TUNICA *Vaginalis*, is the firſt of the proper Integuments of the *Teſtes*; 'tis formed by the Dilation of the Productions of the external Membrane of the *Peritonæum*. Its internal Superficies is ſmooth, its external rough: It contains the *Vaſa Deferentia* and *Præparantia*; it embraces looſely the whole Body of the Teſticle, adhering to one end of the *Epydidimis*; and on the out-ſide of it runs the Muſcle called *Cremaſter*, which ſee.

TYCHONIAN *Syſtem* or *Hypotheſis*, is ſo called from having been advanced to ſolve the *Phænomena* of Aſtronomy, by the Noble *Tycho Brahe*. He ſuppoſes the Earth *fixed* and *immoveable* in the Centre of the Univerſe, or of the Sphere of the fixed Stars; ſo that all the Stars and Planets, are ſuppoſed to revolve round the Earth in the ſpace of 24 Hours. The Moon alſo he ſuppoſes to move round the Earth, as the Centre of her menſtrual Motion: But the five other Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, he ſuppoſes to revolve round the Sun in their ſeveral Periods; as the Sun doth round the Earth in a Year's time. But this Hypotheſis is ſo embaraſs'd and perplex'd, that it hath had few Eſpouſers: And, inſtead of it, *Longomontanus*, and ſome few others, have advanced another Hypotheſis, that may be called *Semi-Tychonian*; in which, holding all things according to *Tycho*, they allow a *Diurnal Motion* to the Earth, tho' they deny an *Annual* one. But tho' this be a good deal more probable than the *Tychonian Syſtem*, yet it is ſtill ſo intricate and confuſed, and ſo inconſiſtent with Obſervation, and the ſimple Uniform Laws of Nature, which eſtabliſh the *Pythagorean* or *Copernican* Hypotheſis; that I ſhall ſay no more of it, but that 'tis not worth while for any one to enquire into it, nor to invent Laws to ſolve it; ſince all the *Phænomena* of the Heavenly Bodies, are much better accounted for in the other Syſtem laſt mentioned. See *Greg. Aſtron. Book* I. *Sect.* II.

TYTHES, are of three Sorts. (1.) *Prædial Tythes*, which ariſe wholly or chiefly from the Earth; as of Corn, Hay, Underwood, Fruits, &c. (2.) *Mixt Tythes*, are ſuch as ariſe from Beaſts, and other Animals paſtured or fed with the Fruits of the Earth; as Colts, Calves, Lambs, Wool, Milk, Fowls, &c. (3.) *Perſonal Tythes*, which are the Profits ariſing from the Labour, Art, Trade, Negotiation, and Induſtry of Men. *Great Tythes*, are of the Tenths of Corn, Hay, and Wood only. All others being called *Small Tythes*.

VACUUM: To what hath been ſaid on this Subject, under this Head in Vol. I. may be added by way of Illuſtration; That ſince all Bodies do (by what Sir *Iſa. Newton* aptly calls the *Vis Inertiæ*) reſiſt as far as they can, any Change or Alteration of their preſent State, whether of Motion or Reſt; and ſince this Reſiſtance is always the ſame in the ſame Body, and in different Bodies is ſtill Proportionable to the Quantity of Matter they contain: And ſince alſo of conſequence, if two Bodies contain equal Quantities of Matter, and move towards one another with contrary Directions, and equal Velocities; they will neceſſarily both ſtop at the Point of Concourſe: And *Converſely*, ſince 'tis certain alſo that two Bodies moving thus, with contrary Directions and equal Celerities, if at the Point of Concourſe they do both reſt, muſt be equally heavy: It plainly follows, that two Bodies, containing each an equal Quantity of Matter, muſt be equally heavy; wherefore, were there no ſuch thing as Poroſity or Vacuity, two Spheres of equal Diameters, muſt contain equal Quantities of Matter, and be equally heavy; that is, two Spheres of different Matter, ſuppoſe one of Wood, and the other of Gold, if they had equal Diameters, muſt have equal or the ſame Specifick Gravities. But this being directly contrary to all experience, there is an unavoidable neceſſity of ſuppoſing Vacuities in the Sphere of Wood, to render it lighter bulk for bulk, than that of Gold.

The Planetary Regions in which the Heavenly Bodies move, muſt needs be almoſt devoid of all Body or Matter; for otherwiſe a *Reſiſtance* muſt accrue to the Planets Motions, which tho' never ſo ſmall, would in time be ſenſible, and have an effect in retarding the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies; but no ſuch thing hath ever yet been obſerved or diſcovered, but the contrary is certain. And beſides, ſuch a thin Vapour as the Tail of a Comet, can move thro' the *Æther*, as ſome will call it, with incredible ſwiftneſs, without being diſſipated or drawn from its natural Courſe; which is in it ſelf a demonſtration, that there muſt be a kind of *Vacuum* in thoſe Celeſtial Regions. And Dr. *Hook*, who was a *Pleniſt*, ſaith, That the vaſt *Expanſum* of the World, muſt be a Body ſo exceedingly fluid, (that is, *no Body at all*) as hardly to hinder the Motion of any Body thro' it. And Sir *Iſa. Newton* ſhows, *p.* 313. *of his Latin Opticks*, That if the Planetary Regions were, as the *Pleniſts* aſſert, entirely full of Matter, and without any interſperſed Vacuities at all; let their Matter be never ſo ſubtile and fluid, they would have a greater Reſiſtance to any Bodies moving in them, than Mercury or Quick-ſilver hath. *And in ſuch a* Medium *as That, even a perfectly ſolid Globe muſt loſe half its Motion, before it can move thrice the length of its own Diameter.* And Globes or Spheres, ſuch as the Planets are, would be ſtopt much ſooner; wherefore 'tis abſolutely neceſſary for continuing the Motions of the Planets and Comets, that the Places they move in, be almoſt entirely devoid of all Matter.

The feigned Romantick Subtile Matter, with which the *Carteſians* have filled the Celeſtial Regions, and all other Parts of the Univerſe, is by no means uſeful to explain the Phænomena of Nature: ſince the Motions of the Planets and Comets, is much better explained by *Gravitation* without it, and the Cauſe and Nature of Gravity hath not yet been explained by that *Materia Subtilis*, nor I believe ever can be. And if there were any ſuch thing as that *Matter*, it would only ſerve to do miſchief, to diſturb and retard the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Order and Courſe of Nature. And if there were any ſuch thing within the hidden Pores and *Meatus* of Bodies, it would ſerve for no good purpoſe; it would only hinder and ſtop the *vibrating Motion of their Parts*, in which their *Heat* and all their *active Force* conſiſts.

That Whim therefore of the *Materia Subtilis*, muſt be entirely baniſhed out of our Philoſophical Faith; and then, along with it, will ſink all thoſe imaginary Schemes and Hypotheſes, for the explaining the Nature of the Phænomena of Light, by the means of *Preſſure* or the *Motion* of the *Medium*. See *Preſſure*.

VADIARE *Duellum*, was formerly to *wage a Combat*; that is, when any Perſon challenged another to decide a Controverſy by Camp-fight, or Duel, and threw down a Gauntlet, or made ſome ſuch like ſign of Defiance, then if the other took it up, or accepted of the Challenge, he was ſaid *Vadiare Duellum*; to give and take a mutual Pledge of Fighting.

VAGINALIS *Tunica*. See *Tunica Vaginalis*.

VALE *of a Pump*, at Sea, is the Term for the Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship ſides, to the Scupper-holes.

VAPOURS: In order to explain the Circulation of Vapour experimentally, Mr. *Edm. Halley* (See *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N° 212.) cauſed an Experiment of the Quantity of Water, ariſing ſimply from the warmth of the Weather, without being expoſed to either Sun or Wind, to be made in *Greſham-College:* Which was performed with great Care and Accuracy, by the Operator to the Royal Society. And having added up into one Sum, the Evaporations of the whole Year, he found, that from a Surface, as near as could be meaſured, of eight Inches ſquare, there did evaporate during the Year, 16292 Grains of Water, which is 64 Cubick Inches; and that divided by eight Inches, the Area of the Water's Surface, ſhews that the Depth of Water evaporated in one Year amounts to eight Inches. But this is much too little to anſwer the Experiments of the *French*, who found that it rained 19 Inches of Water in a Year at *Paris:* Or thoſe of Mr. *Townly*, which, by a long continued Series of Obſervations, hath ſufficiently proved, that in *Lancaſhire*, at the Foot of the Hills, there falls above 40 Inches of Water in a Year; from whence it is very obvious, that the Sun and Wind are much more the Cauſes of Evaporation, than any internal Heat or Agitation of the Water.

The ſame Obſervations do likewiſe ſhew an *odd Quality* in the Vapours of Water, which is that of adhering to the Surface that exhales them, which they clothe, as it were, with a Fleece of vaporous Air; which once inveſting it, the Vapour riſes afterwards in much leſs quantity. And this was ſhewn by the ſmall Quantity of Water that was loſt in 24 Hours time, when the Air was very ſtill from Wind, in proportion to what went away, when there blew a ſtrong Gale; altho' the Experiment was made in a Place as cloſe from the Wind as could be well contrived. For which reaſon I do not at all doubt (ſaith he) that had the Experiment been made where the Wind had come freely, it would have carried away at leaſt three times as much more, without the Aſſiſtance of the Sun, which might perhaps have doubled it. By the ſame Experiment it likewiſe appears, that the Evaporations in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, (which in each Month are nearly equal) are about three times as much as what evaporated in the four Months of *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, which are likewiſe nearly equal; *March* and *April* anſwering nearly alſo to *September* and *October*.

This *Fleece* of Vapour, in ſtill Weather, hanging on the Surface of the Water, is the occaſion of very ſtrange Appearances, by the Refraction of the ſaid Vapours differing from that of the common Air, whereby every thing appears raiſed; Houſes like Steeples, Ships as on Land above the Water, and the Land raiſed and lifted up, as it were, from the Sea, and many times ſeeming to over-hang. And this may give a tolerable account of what I have heard of ſeeing the Cattel at High-water-time, in the Iſle of *Dogs*, from *Greenwich*, when none are to be ſeen at Low-water, (which ſome have endeavoured to explain, by ſuppoſing the Iſle of *Dogs* to have been lifted up, by the Tide coming under it.) But the vaporous *Effluvia* of Water having a greater degree of Refraction than the common Air, may ſuffice to bring thoſe Beams down to the Eye; with which, when the Water is refined, and the Vapours ſubſided with it, paſs over, and conſequently the Objects ſeen at the one time, may be conceived to diſappear at the other.

Sir *Iſa. Newton* in his Opticks, Book 2. p. 60. thinks that the Azure Colour of the Sky, which he takes to be a *Blue*, of what he calls the *firſt Order*, is cauſed by the Vapours, when they firſt begin to condenſe and coaleſce into ſmall Parcels; for then they become firſt of ſuch a *bigneſs*, whereby ſuch an Azure may be reflected, before they can conſtitute Clouds of other Colours: So that this Azure being the firſt Colour which Vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the Colour of the fineſt and moſt tranſparent Skies, in which Vapours are not arrived to that *Groſſneſs* requiſite to reflect other Colours, as we find it by experience.

VARIABLE QUANTITIES, in Fluxions, are ſuch as are ſuppoſed to be continually increaſing or decreaſing; and ſo do, by the motion of their ſaid increaſe or decreaſe, generate Lines, Area's or Solidities.

VARIATION, or Permutation of Quantities; is the changing any Number of given Quantities, with reſpect to their Places. See *Combination*.

VASSAL, ſignifies him that holds Land in Fee of his Lord, (now he is called uſually a *Tenant in Fee*) whereof ſome owe Fidelity and Service, and ſuch are *Vaſſalli Jurati*.

VAVASOR, *alias* VALVASOR, is one that in Dignities is next to a Baron: *vid. Bracton, l.* 1. *c.* 8. and *Camden, p.* 188. and *Spelman's Gloſſary*.

VECTIS; when the Weight lies beyond the *Fulcrum* or *Hypomochlion* with regard to the Power, then the *Vectis* is called *Heterodromus*; but when the Weight lies between the *Fulcrum* and the Power, ſo that 'tis not moved a contrary way with the Power, as in the former Caſe, but aſcends or deſcends as the Power doth; then 'tis called *Vectis Homodromus*.

VENA PNEUMONICA; is a ſmall Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aſpera Arteria*, or *Trachea* in the Lungs; 'tis deſcribed and ſo called by *Sommichellius*.

VENTRICULUS: the Stomach or *Ventriculus* is placed immediately under the Midriff; the Liver covers part of its Right-ſide, and the Spleen touches it on its Left, and the *Colon* at its bottom; to which alſo the Cawl is tied. Its figure is like that of a *Scotch* Bag-pipe, being long, large, wide, and pretty round at the bottom, but ſhorter and leſs convex on its upper Part, where its two Orifices are. The left Orifice is called *Cardia*; to it the *Oeſophagus* is joined, and by it the Aliments enter the Stomach, where being digeſted, they aſcend obliquely to the *Pylorus* or right Orifice, which is united to the firſt of the Inteſtines. At this Orifice the Tunicks of the Stomach are much thicker than they are any where elſe, and the inmoſt hath a thick and ſtrong Duplicature in form of a Ring, which ſerves as a Valve to the *Pylorus*, when it contracts and ſhuts.

The Stomach is made of four Membranes or Coats. The firſt and inmoſt is made of ſhort Fibres, which ſtand perpendicularly upon the Fibres of the next Coat; they are to be ſeen plainly towards the *Pylorus*. When the Stomach is diſtended with Meat, theſe Fibres become thick and ſhort: whilſt they endeavour to reſtore themſelves by their natural Elaſticity, they contract the Cavity of the Stomach, for the attrition and expulſion of the Aliments. This Coat is much larger than the reſt, being full of Plaits and Wrinkles, and chiefly about the *Pylorus*. Theſe Plaits retards the Chyle, that it runs not out of the Stomach before it be ſufficiently digeſted. In this Coat there are alſo a great Number of ſmall Glands, which ſeparate a Liquor which beſmears all the Cavity of the Stomach; therefore this Coat is called *Tunica Glanduloſa*.

The Second is much finer and thinner; it is altogether Nervous; it is of an exquiſite Senſe, and is called *Nervoſa*.

The third is Muſcular, being made of ſtraight and circular Fibres; the ſtraight run upon the upper part of the Stomach, between its ſuperiour and inferiour Orifices; and the circular run obliquely from the upper part of the Stomach to the bottom. Theſe Fibres, by their Contraction and continual Motion, help the Attrition and Digeſtion of the Aliments.

The Fourth Tunicle is common; it comes from the *Peritonæum*.

The Stomach receives Veins from the *Porta*, *viz.* the *Gaſtrica*, *Pylorica*, and *Vas Breve*, and Branches from the *Gaſtroepiplois dextra & ſiniſtra*, which are accompanied with Branches of the *Arteria Cœliaca*, all which lie immediately under the fourth Coat of the Stomach.

The Eighth Pair of Nerves, or *Par Vagum*, gives two conſiderable Branches to the Stomach, which deſcending by the ſides of the Gullet, divide each into two Branches, the external and internal. The two external Branches unite in one, and the internal do ſo likewiſe; both which piercing the Midriff, form, by a great Number of ſmall Twigs, upon the upper Orifice of the Stomach, a *Plexus*: and then the internal Branch ſpreads it ſelf down to the bottom of the Stomach; and the external Branch ſpreads it ſelf upon the inſide, about the upper Orifice of the Stomach. This great Number of Nerves which is about the upper Orifice, renders it very ſenſible, and from them alſo proceeds the great Sympathy betwixt the Stomach, Head and Heart; upon which account *Van Helmont* thought, that the Soul had its ſeat in the upper Orifice of the Stomach.

The *Plexus Nervoſus* of the *Hypochondria* and *Meſenterium*, give ſeveral Branches to the bottom of the Stomach; therefore in Hyſterick and Hypochondriack Paſſions, the Stomach is alſo affected.

The Uſe of the Stomach is Digeſtion, which is the diſſolution or ſeparation of the Aliments into ſuch minute Parts, as are fit to enter our Lacteal Veſſels, and circulate with the Maſs of Blood: Or it is the ſimple breaking of the Cohæſion of all the little *Moleculæ*, which compoſe the Subſtances we feed upon. Now the principal Agents employed in this Action, are, firſt, the *Saliva*, the *Succus* of the Glands in the Stomach, and the Liquors we drink, whoſe chief Property is to ſoften the Aliments, as they are Fluids, which eaſily enter the Pores of moſt Bodies, and ſwelling them, break their moſt intimate Cohæſions. When the Aliments are thus prepared, their Parts are ſoon ſeparated from one another, and diſſolved into a Fluid, with the Liquors in the Stomach, by the continual Motion of its Side, whoſe Power in this Action, is, by that great Improver of the true Theory of *Phyſick*, the learned *Pitcairne*, demonſtrated to be equal to the Preſſure of 12951 Pound weight: To which if we add the force of the *Diaphragma*, and Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, which likewiſe conduce to Digeſtion, the Sum will amount to 261086 Pound weight. Theſe two Actions we ſee more clearly in Birds, becauſe they are performed in two Stomachs. In the firſt the Corn is only ſwelled and ſoftened by the Liquor of its Glands, but broken and diſſolved in the ſecond, which is compoſed of very ſtrong Muſcles, becauſe thoſe of the *Abdomen* and *Diaphragma* are weak, neither do they act upon the Stomach, as in Men. *Keil's Anatomy*.

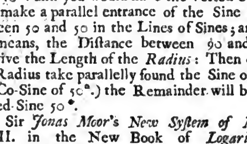
VERDITER, is made thus: Into an hundred Pound weight of Whiting put into a Tub, the Refiners pour their *Copper Water*, (ſee *Refining*) and ſtir them together every Day for ſome Hours together, till the Water grows pale: Then they pour that away, and ſet it by for further uſe, and pour on more of the green Water, and ſo continue till the *Verditer* be made; which being taken out, is laid on large Pieces of *Chalk* in the Sun, till it be *dry* for the Market. The Water mentioned to be drawn or poured off from the *Verditer*, (which remains at the Bottom of the Tub) is put into a Copper and boiled, till it come to the thickneſs of Water-Gruel, now conſiſting principally of Salt-Peter reduced, moſt of the Spirit of Vitriol being gone with the *Copper* into the *Verditer*; and a Diſh full of this being put into the other Materials for *Aqua-Fortis*, is re-diſtilled, and makes what they call a *Double Water*, which is near twice as good as that made without it. *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 142.

VERSED-SINE; what it is, ſee in Vol. I. under *Trigonometry* and *Scale*, as well as under *Verſed-Sine*.

From the Radius or Sine of any Ark, to find the Verſed-Sine.

If the Ark be leſs than 90°. the Co-Sine taken out of the Radius leaves the Verſed-Sine: But if the Ark be greater than a Quadrant, the Radius added to the Co-Sine, makes the Verſed-Sine. By the Sector, the Diſtance from 90 to 80 on the Line of Sines taken laterally, is the Verſed-Sine of 10°: The Diſtance between 90 and 70, the Verſed-Sine of 20°. &c. But if the right Sine were 50°: and you would have the Verſed-Sine of 50°. make a parallel entrance of the Sine given between 50 and 50 in the Lines of Sines; and by that means, the Diſtance between 90 and 90, will give the Length of the *Radius*: Then out of that Radius take parallelly found the Sine of 40°. (the Co-Sine of 50°.) the Remainder will be the Verſed-Sine 50°.

In Sir *Jonas Moor*'s *New Syſtem of Math.* Vol. II. in the New Book of *Logarithms*, (and in ſome other Books) you have *Tables of Verſed-Sines*, both natural and artificial, whoſe Uſes are very many; and eſpecially in ſolving *ſome* of the *moſt uſeful* Caſes of Spherick Triangles: As in *calculating the Diſtances of Places on the Earth's Surface, according to the Arch of a great Circle*, by having their Longitudes and Latitudes; *The Diſtances of two Stars*, by having their right Aſcenſions and Declinations, or their Longitudes and Latitudes; by which means, the Altitudes of two Stars not on the Meridian, or of the Sun, with the Difference of *Time* or *Azimuth* being obſerved, the Latitudes of Places may be found.



As in the Spherick Triangle B P L, let the Legs B P, and P L be given, and the contained Angle B P L. To find the ſide B L:

I ſay, as the Cube of Radius, to the Rectangle of the Sines of the Legs; ſo is the Square of half the Sine of the contained Angle, to ½ Difference of the Verſed-Sines of the third Side, and of the Ark of Difference between the two containing ſides.

Therefore, in Practice, double the Logarithmick Sine of half the Angle given, and to it add the Log. Sines of the Legs; and from the Left-hand of the Sum, ſtrike out 3 for the Cube of the Radius, there will remain the Logarithm of half the Difference of thoſe two Verſed-Sines.

Which half Difference doubled, and added to the Verſed-Sine of the Difference of the Legs, gives the Verſed-Sine of the Side ſought.

EXAMPLE.

The Log. Sine of 40°. - 9.8080675
The Log. Sine of 77°. - 9.9887239
The Log. Sine of 26°. 15 when doubled } - 19.2914116
The natural Sine againſt 39.0882030 is 1227355

Whoſe double is — — 2454710
The natural Verſed Sine of 37°. the Difference of the Legs, is — } 2013645
Their Sum is — — 4468355

Which is the Verſed-Sine of 57 deg. 53 min. the Side required or ſought.

VERTICAL-PLANE, *in Conicks*, is a Plane paſſing thro' the Vertex of the Cone, and parallel to any Conick Section.

VERTICAL-LINE, *in Conicks*, is a right Line drawn on the Vertical-Plane, and paſſing thro' the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL-LINE, *in Dialling*, is a Line on any Plane perpendicular to the Horizon; this is beſt found and drawn on an erect or reclining Plane, by holding up a String and heavy Plummet ſteadily, and then marking two Points of the Shadow of the Thread on the Plane, a good diſtance from one another, and then drawing a Line thro' thoſe Marks.

VIBRATING-MOTION, is a very quick and ſhort Motion of the ſolid Parts of Bodies, cauſed by the Pulſe or Stroke of ſome Body upon them. Thus the Rays of Light or Fire ſtriking upon the ſmall Particles of Bodies, do excite in them ſuch Vibrations, and cauſe them to grow hot and ſhine. For all fixed ſolid Bodies when heated to a due degree, will emit Light, and ſhine; and Bodies which abound with *earthy Particles*, (as the Chymiſts ſpeak) and eſpecially ſulphureous ones, do emit Light; which way ſoever their Parts come to be agitated into theſe *vibrating* Motions, whether by *Heat*, by *Rubbing*, by *Striking*, or by Putrefaction, or ſome animal or vital Motion. Thus the *Sea-Water ſhines* or *burns*, as they call it, in a Storm; *Quick-ſilver* emits a Light when ſhook *in Vacuo*: an Horſe's Neck, or Cat's Back, when rubb'd with one's Hand in the dark; Wood, Fleſh and Fiſh, when 'tis rotten and putrefied: ſo ſhine Vapours ariſing from putrid Waters, as the *Ignes Fatui*, &c. thus kindles wet Hay, &c. thus *Diamonds* rubb'd in the dark, emit a Light, like the *Phoſphorus*; and thus Iron will grow hot, and burn with quick and forcible hammering on an Anvil.

Of the vibrating Motion of the Parts of ſolid Bodies, a good Inſtance alſo you have in Bells, or the Brims of Drinking-Glaſſes half full of Liquor, and then rubbed ſtrongly with one's Finger a little wetted.

Dr. *Hooke* ſaith, he hath obſerved the Direction of this vibrating Motion, to be from the Center outwards, *& vice verſa.*

VICAR; the Prieſt of every Pariſh is called *Rector*, unleſs the *Predial* Tythes be impropriated; and then he is called *Vicar, quaſi vicem ſungens Rectoris.* The *Vicar* is called perpetual, becauſe every Vicarage hath a conſtant Succeſſion (like a Corporation) and never dies.

VICE-CHAMBERLAIN; is a great Officer in the Queen's Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain; and in his abſence hath the Controul and Command of all Officers whatſoever, appertaining to that part of her Majeſty's Houſhold, which is called the *Chamber*, or above Stairs.

VIÆ *primæ*, ſo the Phyſicians call the Stomach and Guts, accounting the whole length of the Canal which reaches from the Mouth to the *Sphincter Ani.*

VIGIL; tho' the Civil Day begins from Midnight, yet the Eccleſiaſtical or Scriptural Day begins at ſix in the Evening, and holds till ſix in the Evening of the enſuing Day. Hence the *Collect* for every Sunday and Holiday (by Order of our Church) is to be read at the preceding Evening Service, or at the Veſpers or Even-ſong at ſix a-clock the Day before; from which Time the Religious Day was ſuppoſed to begin: and this firſt part of the Holiday, from ſix a clock of the Day before, was by the Primitive Chriſtians ſpent in Hymns, and other Devotions; and theſe being often continued till late in the Night, were thence called *Vigils.* Tho', by degrees, theſe *Vigils* became ſo enlarged, that at laſt all the Day preceding the Holiday, came to be called by this Name, as it is now.

VILLANIS *Regis ſubactis reducendis*, was a Writ that lay for bringing back the King's Bondmen, that had been carried away out of his Mannors to which they belonged.

VINCULUM, is a Term in Fluxions, implying that ſome compound ſurd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion, *&c.* Thus, in this Expreſſion, $a x \sqrt{\overline{a x - o a}}$ the *Vinculum* is the compound Surd $\sqrt{\overline{o x - a a}}$. which is $\times_a$ into $a x$.

VIRGATE, or *Yard-Land*, was originally no more than a certain extent or compaſs of Ground, ſurrounded with ſuch Bounds and Limits; and therefore the quantity was uncertain, according to the difference of Places and Cuſtoms.

VIRTUE; is a free elective and acquired Habit of the Mind, whereby we are conſtantly inclined to do, and do in Fact act or not act, purſue or avoid, according to the Rules of true Prudence.

VISCOUNT, *Vicecomes*, *Vicount*, ſignifies as much as Sheriff; betwixt which two Words there is no other Difference, but that the one comes from the *Normans*, and the other from the *Saxons.* See *Sheriff.* With us now, a *Viſcount* or *Vicount*, is a Perſon having the next degree of Nobility below an Earl; and tho' it be an old Name of Office, 'tis a new one in Dignity, being not in uſe with us till the time of *Hen.* 6. But 'tis of greater Antiquity in other Countries. See *Selden's Titles of Hon. fol.* 761.

VISION: the Phyſical Cauſe of Viſion ſeems to be, That the Rays of Light ſtriking on the Bottom of the Eye, do there excite certain Vibrations in the *Tunica Retina*; which Vibrations being propagated as far as the Brain, by the *ſolid Fibres of the Optick Nerves*, do there cauſe the Senſe of *Seeing.* For as *Denſe* Bodies do retain their Heat longeſt, and that in proportion to their denſity, they retain it longer, as they are more denſe; ſo the Vibrations of their Particles are of a more durable nature, than thoſe of rarer Bodies, and therefore can be propagated to greater Diſtances: Wherefore the ſolid and denſe Fibres of the Nerves, whoſe Matter is of an homogeneal and uniform Nature, are very proper to tranſmit to the Brain ſuch Motions as are impreſſed on the external Organs of all our Senſes. For that Motion which can preſerve it ſelf a good while, in one and the ſame Part of any Body, can alſo be propagated a great way from one Part of it to another; provided the Body be of an homogeneal Nature, and that the Motion be not reflected, refracted, interrupted, or diſturbed by any Inequality in that Body.

Rays of Light therefore of divers kinds, will excite Vibrations in the *Retina* of *different Magnitudes*; and theſe Vibrations, according to ſuch their different Magnitudes, will produce the Senſations of different kinds of Colours; juſt almoſt as in the Air, Vibrations of different Magnitudes produce the Senſation of different Sounds. *v. gr.* (as you will find under *Colour*) Such Rays of Light as are moſt Refrangible, excite the moſt ſhort Vibrations, and cauſe the Senſation of a deep Violet Colour: While ſuch Rays as are leaſt Refrangible, do excite the *longeſt* Vibrations; and cauſe the Senſation of a deep Red Colour. And Rays of Light of all intermediate kinds, do excite accordingly intermediate Vibrations, and ſo cauſe the Senſations of the other intermediate Colours, between the two Extremes of Violet and Red.

VIS INERTIÆ *Materiæ:* This *Vis Inertiæ* is no where more conſpicuous, than in the ſudden Motion of a Veſſel full of Liquor upon a horizontal Plane; at firſt the Liquor ſeems to move with a Direction contrary to that of the Veſſel, not that there is any ſuch Motion really impreſs'd upon the Liquor, but that the *Vis Inertiæ* endeavouring to continue it in its ſtate of Reſt; the Veſſel cannot immediately communicate its Motion to the Liquor: But the Liquor perſeveres in its ſtate of Reſt, whilſt the Veſſel moves forward, and ſo ſeems to move a contrary way. But when once the Liquor has the Motion of the Veſſel communicated to it, and begins to move with a Velocity equal to that of the Veſſel; if the Veſſel be ſuddenly ſtop'd, the Liquor continues its Motion, and daſhes over the ſides of the Veſſel.

The Reſiſtance of all fluid Mediums againſt Bodies moving thro' them, is chiefly owing to this *Vis Inertiæ*; as you will find under *Reſiſtance* in this Vol.

VIS STIMULANS; a Term uſed by Dr. *Cheyne* in his Book of Fevers, and by ſome other Phyſicians, and they underſtand by it ſuch a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are diſpoſed to make a real Diviſion, or a violent Inflexion of the nervous and membranous Fibres of the Body; which occaſions frequent and forcible Reciprocations, Succuſſions, and Derivations of the *Liquidum Nervorum* into the Muſcles and Contractile Fibres of the Canals of the Body, whereby all the involuntary Muſcles are brought into violent Contractions, and the *Emiſſaries* of the Glands are ſqueezed. See *Bellini de Urinis & Pulſibus, & de Motu Cordis*.

VISUAL-ANGLE, is the ſame with the Optick-Angle; which you will find under Optick Pyramid and Optick Triangle.

VITRIOL or *Copperas*, is made at *Brickleſey* in *Eſſex*, according to Mr. *Ray*'s Account thus: They lay the Copperas Stones (which *Wormius* in his *Muſ. c.* 13. *Sect.* 2. ſaith, are chiefly found in the Iſle of *Shepey*; but are indeed gather'd upon the Coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex* in many Places) on a large Bed or Floor prepared in the open Air, underneath which there are Gutters or Troughs, diſpoſed to receive and carry away the Liquor impregnated with the Mineral to a Ciſtern, where it is reſerved. For the Air and Weather diſſolving the Stones, the falling Rain carries away along with it, the Vitriolick Juice or Salt which is diſſolved thereby. This Liquor they boil in large Leaden-Pans, putting in a good quantity of old Iron: When 'tis ſufficiently evaporated, they pour it out into large Troughs wherein it cools; and the Vitriol chryſtallizes to the Sides, and to Croſs-Bars of Wood, which are placed in the Troughs. The Liquor remaining after this Chryſtallization, they call the *Mother*, which is reſerved to be boiled and evaporated again.

Wormius ſaith, the Liquor is ſix or ſeven Days boiling to a due conſiſtence; and that it can be boiled in nothing but a Leaden Veſſel.

Matthiolus deſcribes the way of making Vitriol in *Italy*, to be ſomething different from ours; for, *he ſaith*, they burn the Copperas Stones in ſmall heaps, till the greateſt Part is reduced to a Calx or Aſhes, which being poudered, is mingled and agitated with Water, in large Veſſels, to get out the Vitriolick Matter; then they draw off the clear Water after the groſſer Matter hath ſubſided, and boil it to a due conſiſtence, throwing in pieces of old Iron or Braſs (according to the deſign of the Operator) and then put it to chryſtallize in wooden Veſſels.

VIVO, is the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars in Architecture.

UNCUTH, in *Saxon* is *unknown*, and, in the old *Saxon* Laws, is uſed for a Perſon that comes to an Inn, and lies but one Night: In which Caſe his Hoſt was not anſwerable for any Offence he ſhould commit, whereof he was guiltleſs himſelf. But if he lay there a ſecond Night, then he was called a *Gueſt*, *Hoſpes*; and then the Hoſt was to anſwer for him, as for one of his Family. If he tarried any longer, he was then called *Agenhine*, (or, as ſome write it, *Hogenhine*) and the third Night, *Awnhine*, that is, *Familiaris*: and then if he offended againſt the King's Peace, his Hoſt was to ſee him forth-coming; and if he could not produce him in a Month and a Day, he was obliged to ſatisfy for his Offences.

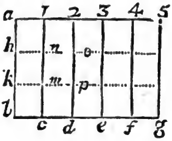
UNDER-*Chamberlain* of the *Exchequer*, is an Officer there that cleaves the Tallies, and reads the ſame; ſo that the Clerk of the Pell, and the Controllers thereof, may ſee that the Entries be true; he alſo makes ſearches for all Records in the Treaſury, and hath the Cuſtody of the Doomſday-Book. There are two Officers there of this Name.

UNGULA; in Geometry, is the Section of a Cylinder cut off by a Plane, which paſſes obliquely thro' the Plane of the Baſe, and part of the Cylindrick Surface.

Uniform Motion.

UNIFORM *or equable Motion*, and all its Properties, may be very well explained by the equiangular Parallelograms in this Figure. Where the Dirigent $a\,5$ repreſents the Time, and the Lines ab, $1c$, $2d$, &c. the uniform or equable Velocities with which any Body is moved, in any Parts or Moments of Time. And the *Parallelograms* ac, $c2$, $2e$, $e4$, $4g$, do truly repreſent the Spaces deſcribed or run thro' with the Velocity ab, in the Times $a1$; $1,2$; $2,3$; $3,4$; $4,5$.

From the bare Conſideration of which only, it will follow;



1. That the *Spaces* deſcribed by any Moveable, with an equable or uniform Velocity, are always as the *Times*.

For the Parallelograms ac, ad, &c. having all the ſame Altitude, muſt be as their Baſes, bc, cd, &c.

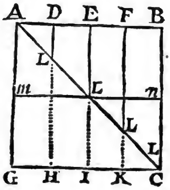
2. Or if the *Times* be equal, the *Spaces* muſt be as the *Velocities*; that is, the Parallelograms an to am, will be as ah to ak, &c.

3. And from hence it will follow, that if the *Spaces* are as the *Velocities*, the *Times* will be equal; if as the *Times*, the *Velocities* will be equal.

4. Where the *Spaces* are equal, the *Times* muſt be *reciprocally* as *Velocities*: for the ſimilar and parallel Rectangles have their Sides reciprocally proportionable; and *vice verſa*, where the *Times* and *Velocities* are reciprocally proportionable, the *Spaces* muſt be equal.

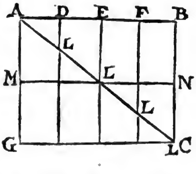
5. Wherefore the *Ratio's* of the *Spaces* are always *compounded* of the *Ratio's* of the *Times* and *Velocities*: And conſequently, deducting the *Ratio* of the *Time* out of *that* of the *Velocity*; or, which is all one, dividing the *Space* by the *Time*, there will reſult the *Velocity*; dividing by the *Velocity*, the Quotient will be the *Time*.

After much the ſame manner alſo may the uniform or equable Acceleration or Retardation of any Motion, be expreſſed very eaſily and clearly by *Lines*.



As ſuppoſe the right-lined Triangle A B C, the Side A B denotes the *Time* in which a Body may move from a Point of *Reſt*, as in A; and having its Velocity continually encreaſing in the uniform *Ratio* of the Lines D L, E L, F L, and B C; or decreaſing equally back again in the ſame *Ratio*, from any determinate degree of it in B C, to none at all in A.

In this Figure then, the Triangles ALD, ALE, A L F, and A B C, will very appoſitely repreſent the *Spaces* deſcribed in the ſeveral Times A D, A E, A F, and A B; and conſequently the *Trapezia* D L, D C, &c. will repreſent the *ſtill aggregated Velocity*, and the *Spaces* correſponding thereunto. And from hence all the Laws and Affections of *equable accelerated Motions* will be eaſily accounted for; which are ſuch as theſe, *viz.*

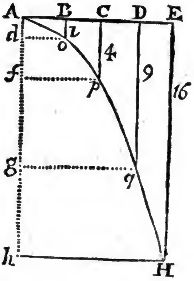


1. That the *Space* deſcribed at the end of the accelerated Motion, will be equal to *that* which would have been deſcribed by an uniform equal Motion in the ſame time, and with half the degree of Velocity which the accelerated Body did at laſt acquire: For the Triangle A C B is equal to the Square M B; each being the half of the Square G B.

2. That the Spaces deſcribed by the Motion of a Body, beginning from Reſt, and *uniformly accelerated*, are as the *Squares* of the *Times*. For the Area's of the ſimilar Triangles A D L, A E L, &c. are as the Squares of A D, A E, &c.

3. And comparing divers Motions, thus *uniformly accelerated* one with another, it will be plain that the *Spaces* run thro', will be to one another in a *Compound Ratio* of the *Times*, and of the greateſt Velocities at any time acquired, (becauſe ſimilar Squares are in a *Ratio* compounded of that of their Sides.)

4. And from hence 'tis plain, that the Caſe of Bodies accelerating their Motion uniformly, ſo as that the Spaces deſcribed, ſhall be as the Squares of the Times, (which is the known Caſe of the Deſcent of heavy Bodies towards the Centre of the Earth) may be very well expreſſed by the Complement of the *Semi-parabola* A E H;



where the vertical Tangent A E, repreſents the determinate *Time* divided into equal Parts; and the Lines B O, C P, D *q*, and E H, the ſeveral Velocities required in the ſeveral Deſcents. Now the *Spaces* deſcribed, A B O, A C P, &c. are as the Squares of the *Times* A B, A C, &c. that is, as the Squares of the *Ordinates do, ſp, gq, &c.* which Squares are (by the *Paralola*) as the *Abſciſſa* A *d*, A *f*, A *g*, &c.

Wherefore the *Velocities* acquired at the end of any Deſcents, will be as the Squares of the Times in which theſe Deſcents are made.

That is, the *Velocity* at the end of the ſecond Moment, or Part of Time, to the *Velocity* at the end of the firſt Moment, will be as the Square of the ſecond to the Square of the firſt, or as the fourth to the firſt, &c.

UNION of two Churches, is a conſolidating or combining them into one, which may be done by the Conſent of the Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent. See *Linwood's Provincials*, and 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 21 as alſo 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

UNISONS. It hath been long ſince obſerved, that if a Viol-String, &c. be ſtruck with the Bow or Hand, another String on the ſame, or another Inſtrument not far from it, will (if an Uniſon to it) tremble at the ſame time of its own accord. But Dr. *Wallis*, in *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N°. 134 tells us, that 'tis not the whole of the unſtruck String that trembles, but the ſeveral Parts ſeverally, according as they are Uniſons to the whole, or the Parts of that String which is ſo ſtruck: *v. gr.* If one String be an upper Octave to another, and therefore an Uniſon to each half of it when 'tis ſtopt in the middle; then I ſay, if the former be ſtruck while the latter is open, the two halves only of the latter will tremble, and not the middle Point: as you may eaſily try, by laying a bit of Paper lightly wrapt about the middle of the ſecond String. See a Solution of this in *Plot's Hiſt. of Oxfordſhire*, by Dr. *Narciſſus Marſh*, and of other ſuch Phænomena.

UNMOOR, a Term uſed at Sea for a Ship that before *rid*, or was held by two Anchors, to begin to get them up, and prepare to *weigh*. See *Moor*.

VOLVA, the great *Kepler*, conſidering how our Earth will appear to the Inhabitants of the Moon, if there be any ſuch, *viz.* that it will ſeem a large Moon to them 15 times greater than their Planet doth to us at the full, in 24 Hours time *revolving* round its Axis (as will be eaſily diſcovered by the Spots that muſt appear in it) but yet alſo fix'd like a fix'd Star in one determinate Place in the Heavens, and moving only as they appear to do; this being the Phænomenon of the Earth to a Lunar Spectator, (*i. e.* to ſuch as live on that ſide of the Moon, which is always turn'd towards the Earth; for thoſe in the other Hemiſphere can never ſee the Earth at all) he fancies that they would give it a Name ſomething like that of *Volva*; and while they would conſider their own Earth as a *Veſta*, an immoveable Seat or Habitation. In purſuance of this imaginary State of Things, *Kepler* calls the Inhabitants that live in that half of the Moon's Sphere, which is turned towards the *Volva*, *Subvolvæ*; and the others that never ſee the Earth, *Privolvæ*.

VOMITIVE *Medicines*, ſee *Emeticks*; where there is an Account of their Operation, in Vol. I. and II.

URBICARIÆ *Regiones*. See *Suburbicariæ*.

USE in the *Civil Law*, is one of the *Perſonal Services*, and ſignifies a Right that a Man hath of uſing a corporeal thing belonging to another, without prejudice to the Proprietor of it: This Right is not ſo great as an *Uſufruct*; for he that hath this Right, cannot take the Profits generally, but only for his daily Uſe and neceſſary Subſiſtence.

USHER, *Oſtiarius*, from the *French Huiſſier*, a Door-keeper of a Court, is an Officer in the Exchequer, of which ſort three or four attend the chief Officers and Barons at the Court at *Weſtminſter*; and Juries, Sheriffs, and all other Accountants, at the pleaſure of the Court. There are alſo *Uſhers* in the Queen's Houſe, as of the Privy-Chamber, &c.

USUFRUCT, is a Perſonal Service, whereby a Man hath a Right of uſing and taking all manner of Profits, of a corporeal thing belonging to another Perſon, ſo it be without diminution or prejudice to the Propriety of it; and he that hath this Right, is called an *Uſufructuary*.

UTAS *Octava* in the Law is uſed for the eighth Day following any Term or Feaſt; as the *Utas* of St. *Michael*, of St. *Hillary*, of St. *John Baptiſt*, &c. and any Day between the Feaſt and the Octave, is ſaid to be within the *Utas*. The Uſe of this is in Return of Writs, as appears by 51 *H.* 3. and *Preamble* to 43 *E.* 3.

UTFANGTHEF, *Fur extra captus*, is an antient Privilege or Royalty granted to a Lord of a Manor by the Sovereign, giving him a Power to puniſh a Thief dwelling out of his Liberty, and committing the Theft alſo without the ſame, if ſo be that he be taken within the Fee of that Lord.

UVEA, this is reckoned the fifth Coat of the Eye, and ſeems to be only the Circumference of the *Pupilla*; it is compoſed of circular and ſtrait Fibres, to contract and dilate according to the Strength or Weakneſs of the Light: for when the Light is too ſtrong, the circular Fibres contract the *Pupilla*, that the Force of the Rays may not hurt the Eye; and when the Light is too weak, the ſtrait Fibres dilate the *Pupilla*, to let in more Rays, in order to form the Viſion of Objects more diſtinctly.

WAGA, or VAGA, the ſame with *Weigh*, which ſee in this Vol.

WAGE, *Vadiare*, from the *French Gager*, *dare Pignus*, ſignifies in our Law the giving Security for the Performance of any thing: As, to *wage Law*, is to put in Security, that you will *make* Law at a Day aſſigned; and *to make Law*, is to take an Oath that a Man owes not a Debt which is claimed of him, and alſo to bring with him ſo many Men as the Court ſhould aſſign, to avow on their Oaths, that they believe he ſwears truly.

WAGER *of Law*. See *Law*.

WARDAGE, the ſame with *Ward-peny*.

WARDECORN, is the Duty of keeping Watch and Ward, with a Horn to blow, on any occaſion of Surprize, &c.

WARD-PENY, *Warpen*, *Warthpenny*, *Warſcot*, *Warth*, was formerly a cuſtomary Due paid to the Sheriff, and other Officers, for maintaining Watch and Ward; it was payable at the Feaſt of St. *Martin*. This cuſtomary Acknowledgment is ſtill paid within the Mannor of *Sutton Colfield*, in *Warwickſhire*; and with ſome Ceremonies that are as ſingular as ſurprizing. *Cowel's Interp.*

WARDMOTE, in *London*, is a Court ſo called, and which is kept in every Ward.

WARDEN of the Mint. See *Maſter*.

WARDS and *Liveries*, was a Court firſt erected by King *H.* 8. and afterwards augmented by him with the Office of Liveries: But 'tis now abſolutely taken away and aboliſhed, by a Statute made 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

WARD-STAFF, was formerly the Term for a Conſtable's Watchman's Staff: And the Mannor of *Lamborn* in *Eſſex*, is held by *Service of the Ward-Staff*, *viz.* to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart, with ſix Horſes, two Ropes, and two Men in Harneſs, to watch the *Ward-Staff*, when it is brought to the Town of *Aibridge*.

WARRANTIA *Cuſtodiæ*, is a Writ judicial; and formerly, before the Court of Wards was aboliſhed, lay for him who was challenged, when a Ward to another, in reſpect of Land ſaid to be holden in Knight-Service; which when it was bought by the Anceſtors of the *Ward*, was warranted, to be free from ſuch Thraldom; and it lay againſt the *Warranter* and his Heirs.

WARRECTUM and *Warrecta Terra*, is Land long neglected and uncultivated; for in old Records you will find, that *Tempus Warrecti* ſignifies the Time that Land lies fallow. *Warrectare* alſo ſignifies to *fallow* Land.

WARREN, is a Franchiſe, or Place privileged, either by Preſcription or Grant from the Crown, to keep *Beaſts and Fowl of Warren*; which are Hares and Conies, Partridges and Pheaſants: And if any Perſon be found an Offender in any ſuch *Fee-Warren*, he is puniſhable for the ſame at Common-Law; and by the Statute 21 *Ed.* 3. a *Fee-Warren* may lie open, and there is no neceſſity of cloſing that in, as there is of a Park; for that ought to be ſeized into the Queen's hands, if it be not encloſed.

WASSEL-BOWL, was a large Cup or Bowl of Silver or Wood, wherein the *Saxons* at their publick Entertainments drank a Health to one another, in the Phraſe *Was-heal (i. e.) Health be to you*. This *Waſſel-Bowl* ſeems plainly to be meant by the word *Vaſtellum*, in the Lives of the Abbots of *St. Albans*, by M. *Paris*, *p.* 144. where he ſaith, *Abbas ſolus prandebit ſupremus in Refectorio habens Vaſtellum*; that is, the Abbot had ſet by him at the upper-end of the Table, the *Waſtell*, or *Waſſel-Bowl*, to drink a Health to the Fraternity, or the *Poculum Charitatis*. So Cakes and White-Bread (which were commonly ſopped in this Bowl) are called *Waſtell-Bread*. And hence the Cuſtom of going a *Waſſailing*, as 'tis ſtill called and uſed in *Suſſex*, and ſome other Places, ſeems to have taken its Name.

WATER. Sir *Iſ. Newton* defines Water (when pure) to be a very fluid Salt, volatile, and void of all Sapor or Taſte, and it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall ſmooth hard porous ſpherical Particles, of equal Diameters, and of equal ſpecifick Gravities, as Dr. *Cheyne* obſerves; and alſo that there are between them Spaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. Their *Smoothneſs* accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's Surfaces; their *Sphericity* keeps them alſo from touching one another in more Points than one; and by both theſe, their *Frictions* in ſliding over one another, are rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their *Hardneſs* accounts for the *Incompreſſibility* of Water, when 'tis free from the Intermixture of Air.

The *Poroſity* of Water is ſo very great, that there is at leaſt 40 times as much Space as Matter in it; for Water is 19 times ſpecifically lighter than Gold, and conſequently *rarer* in the ſame Proportion: but Gold will, by Preſſure, let Water paſs through its Pores, and therefore may be ſuppoſed to have (at leaſt) more Pores than ſolid Parts. Now 'tis this great Poroſity of Water that accounts for its different ſpecifick Gravity, in compariſon of *Mercury* or other Fluids; and alſo why 'tis more eaſily concreted into a ſolid Form, by adventitious Matter in freezing, than other Fluids are.

Dr. *Cheyne* obſerves rightly, that the Quantity of Water on this ſide our Globe, doth daily decreaſe, ſome part thereof being every day turn'd into *Animal*, *Vegetable*, *Metalline*, or *Mineral* Subſtances; which are not eaſily diſſolved again into their component Parts; for ſeparate a few Particles of any Fluid, and faſten them to a ſolid Body, or keep them aſunder one from another, and they are no more fluid: for to produce *Fluidity*, a conſiderable number of ſuch Particles is required. (See *Fluidity* in this Vol.) Moſt of the Liquors we know are formed by the Coheſion of Particles of different Figures, Magnitudes, Gravities, and *attractive* Powers, (See *Attraction* and *Particles*) ſwimming in pure Water, or an aqueous Fluid; which ſeems to be the common Baſis of all. And the only Reaſon why there are ſo many ſorts of Water differing from one another by different Properties, certainly is, here the Corpuſcles of *Salts* and *Minerals*, with which that Element is impregnated, are equally various. *Wine* is only Water impregnated with Particles of Grapes, and Beer with Particles of Barley. All *Spirits* ſeem to be nothing but *Water*, ſaturated with *ſaline* or ſulphureous Particles. And all Liquors are more or leſs fluid, according to the *greater* or *ſmaller* Coheſion of the Particles which ſwim in the aqueous Fluid; and there is hardly any Fluid without this Coheſion of Particles, not even *pure Water* itſelf; as is apparent from the Bubbles which ſometimes will ſtand on its Surface, as well as on that of Spirits, and other Liquors.

WATER-*Bayliff*, was an Officer in Port-Towns, appointed for the ſearching of Ships, as ſeems from 28 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. Now there is ſuch an Officer in the City of *London*, who ſuperviſes and ſearches all Fiſh brought thither; and he gathers the Toll ariſing from the River *Thames*. He alſo attends on the Lord-Mayor, and hath the principal Care of marſhalling the Gueſts at the Table. And he arreſts Men for Debt, or other perſonal or criminal Matters, on the River of *Thames*, by Warrant of his Superiors, *&c.*

WATER-*Meaſure*, is a Meaſure mention'd in the 22 *Stat.* of *Car.* 2. and exceeds the *Wincheſter* Meaſure by about 3 Gallons in a Buſhel. 'Tis now uſed for ſelling of Coals in the Pool, *&c.*

WATER-*Ordeal*, was one of the old *Saxon* Ways of *Purgation*, or Tryal of a Perſon's Innocence, when ſuſpected of a Crime; 'twas called *Judicium Dei*, as the *Fire-Ordeal* was. This by Water, was, for the Perſon accuſed either to put his Hands into ſcalding Water, or to be thrown into ſome River, Pond, *&c.* if he eſcaped being burnt or ſcalded, or of being drowned, he was concluded innocent. This Water-Ordeal was for Churls, Bondmen, and other Ruſticks: But the Fire-Ordeal was for Freemen, and Perſons of better Condition.

WATER-*Table*, in Architecture, is a ſort of Ledge left in Stone or Brick-Walls, about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and there the Thickneſs of the Wall begins to abate.

WATLING-*Street*, is the Name of one of the four *Roman* Ways, by that Nation made here in *England*, and by them were called *Conſulares*, *Pretorias*, *Militares*, *&* *Publicas*. In the Laws of *Edw.* the Confeſſor, it appears that theſe Publick Ways, had the Privilege of the King's Peace. This of *Watling-ſtreet*, or otherwiſe *Werlamſtreet*, (ſee *Hoveden*, *Part. prior. Annal. Fol.* 248.) was made from *Dover* to *London*, thence to *St. Albans*, *Dunſtable*, *Towceſter*, *Atherſton*, and the *Severn*; near the *Wrekin* in *Shropſhire*, extending itſelf to *Angleſey* in *Wales*. *Anno* 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 2.

The ſecond of theſe Ways is called *Ikemild-ſtreet*, (*ab Icenis*) and reached from *Southampton* over the River *Iſis*, at *Newbridge*; thence by *Cambden* and *Litchfield*, and ſo over the *Derwent* by *Derby*, thence to *Bolſeover-Caſtle*, and ends at *Tinmouth*.

The third was called the *Foſſe*, becauſe in ſome Places it was never finiſhed, but lies as a large Ditch, leading from *Cornwall* thro' *Devonſhire*, by *Tetbury*, near *Stow* in the *Wold*, and beſides *Coventry* to *Leiceſter*, *Newark*, and ſo to *Lincoln*.

The fourth was called *Ermine*, or *Erminage-ſtreet*, beginning at *St. David's* in *Wales*, and going to *Southampton*. See *Hollingſhed's Chron.* Vol. 1. *c.* 19. and *Henry of Huntington*, Book 1. at the beginning.

WAVESON, is the Term for ſuch Goods as, after Shipwreck, do appear ſwimming on the Waves.

WEALD, or *Weld*, is a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying the woody part of a Country: As the *Weald* of *Suſſex* and of *Kent*, in the Collect. of Statutes, 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. 'Tis miſ-printed, as 'tis vulgarly pronounced, *The Wild of* Suſſex, *&c.*

WEAR, a Term uſed by the Seamen for bringing a Ship to, on a different Tack.

WEED, in the Miners Language, is the Degeneracy of a *Load* or Vein of fine Metal, into an uſeleſs Marchaſite.

WEDGE. See *Cuneus* in this Vol.

WEIGH, a Term uſed by the Seamen, for taking up a Ship's Anchor, and getting ready to ſail; which they call Weighing Anchor.

WEIGH of Cheeſe, Wool, *&c.* *Waga*, alias *Vaga*, is 256 Pound Weight Averdupois; for by 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 8. a Weigh of Cheeſe ought to contain 32 Cloves, and each Clove 8 Pound; tho' ſome ſay but 7.

WEDBEDRIP, was formerly a cuſtomary Service that inferior Tenants paid to their Lords, in cutting down their Corn, or doing other Harveſt Duties, *&c.*

WEIGHTS, in uſe in *England*, are chiefly of two ſorts: One called *Troy-Weight*, having 12 Ounces in the Pound; and by this, Jewels, Silver, Gold, Corn, Bread, and all Liquors are uſually weighed; and the other is called *Averdupois*, containing 16 Ounces in the Pound; by this all coarſe droſſy waſtable Wares, ſuch as Grocery, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Wax, Tallow, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron, *&c.* are weighed.

Georg. Agricola, in his Book *de Ponderibus & Menſuris*, calls the Pound of twelve Ounces, or the Pound Troy, *Libram Medicam*, which we retain in our Apothecaries Weight, (ſee the Table of it under *Weights*, in Vol. I.) and the other Pound of 16 Ounces, he calls *Libram Civilem*: and he ſaith alſo, that *Medica & Civilis Libra Numero non Gravitate Unciarum differunt*.

The Original of all our *Engliſh* Weights was a Corn of Wheat, gathered out of the middle of the Ear; and being well dried, 32 of theſe made one Penny-Weight, or were the Weight of the *Penny-Sterling*; twenty of theſe Pence or Penny-Weights, were to make an Ounce, and twelve ſuch Ounces made the Pound Troy. See 51 *H.* 3. 31 *Edw.* 1. and 12 *H.* 7.

But in latter Times, it was thought ſufficient to divide the aforeſaid Penny-Weight into 24 equal Parts, which came to be called *Grains*, being the ſmalleſt Weight now in common Uſe; tho' the Moneyers ſubdivide the Grain thus:

24 Blanks	make	1 Periot.
20 Periots		1 Droite.
24 Droits		1 Mite.
20 Mites		1 Grain.

WELDING-HEAT, is a Degree of Heat which Smiths give their Iron in the Forge, when there is occaſion to *double up* the Iron, and to *weld* or work in the Doublings, ſo that the Iron ſhall grow a Lump thick enough for your purpoſe: 'Tis uſed alſo when two Bars of Iron are to be joined together at the ends, to make a Length.

WEREGILD, *Wergeld*, *Wergildus*, alſo *Were* (*Werræ*) alone without *Gild*, was formerly the Price that was paid partly to the King, and partly to the Relations of the Deceaſed, for killing a Man; when ſuch Crimes were not puniſhed with Death, but with pecuniary Mulcts.

WHEEL, in the Art Militay, is the Word of Command, when a Battalion is to alter its Front, either one way or other. If the Battalion is to *wheel to the Right*, the Man in the right Angle turns very ſlowly, and every one elſe moves and wheels from the Left to the Right, regarding him as the Centre; and *vice verſa*, when they are to *wheel to the Left*. When a Diviſion of Men are on a March, if the Word be, *Wheel to the Right*, or to the *Left*, then the *Right* or *Left-hand* Man keeps his ground, turning only on his Heel, and the reſt of the Rank move about quick, till they make an even Line with the ſaid *Right* or *Left-hand* Man. Squadrons of Horſe wheel much after the ſame manner.

WHERLICOTS, were the open Chariots uſed here in *England* by Perſons of Quality, before the Uſe of Coaches. See *Stow's* Survey of *London*, *p.* 70. Perhaps hence comes our Word *Whirligig*.

WHITE or *Flame* Heat, is a Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge, when it hath not yet its Form and Size, but muſt be forged into both; this is a leſs Heat than a *Welding Heat*: Iron in this Heat is batter'd or drawn out uſually with the *Pen* or Edge of the Hammer; and afterwards hath the Dents of the Pen ſmoothed out with the *Face* of the *Hand-Hammer*.

WHITENESS. The excellent Sir *Iſ. Newton*, in his late Book of Opticks, demonſtrates, that Whiteneſs is a diſſimilar Mixture of all Colours, and that the common Light of the Sun is a Mixture of Rays, endued with all thoſe Colours; for by the multitude of thoſe Rings of Colours, which appear in the Compreſſion of the two Priſms, or Object-Glaſſes of Teleſcopes together, (ſee *Obſerv.* 2, 12, 24. Book 2. Part 1.) it is manifeſt, that theſe do ſo interfere and mingle with one another at laſt, as after 8 or 9 Revolutions, to dilate one another wholly, and conſtitute an even and ſenſibly uniform Whiteneſs. Wherefore it appears from hence, as well as from other Experiments, mention'd elſewhere, that Whiteneſs is certainly a Mixture of all Colours, and that the Light which conveys it to the Eye, is a Mixture of Rays indued with all thoſe Colours. And he ſhews that Whiteneſs, if it be moſt ſtrong and luminous, is to be reckoned of the *firſt Order* of Colours, but if leſs, to be a Mixture of the Colours of ſeveral Orders: Of the former ſort, he reckons White Metals; and of the latter, the Whiteneſs of Froth, Paper, Linen, and moſt other white Subſtances. And as the White of the firſt order is the ſtrongeſt that can be made by Plates of tranſparent Subſtances, ſo it ought to be ſtronger in the denſer Subſtances of Metals, than in the rarer ones of Air, Water, and Glaſs. Gold or Copper, mixed either by Fuſion or Amalgamation, with a very little *Mercury*, with Silver, Tin, or Regulus of Antimony, becomes *White*; which ſhews both that the Particles of *White Metals* have much more Surface, and therefore are ſmaller, than thoſe of Gold or Copper; and alſo that they are ſo Opake, as not to ſuffer the Particles of Gold or Copper to ſhine through them: And as he doubts not but that the Colours of Gold and Copper are of the ſecond or third Order, therefore the Particles of White Metals can't be much bigger than is requiſite to make them reflect the White of the firſt Order: And this he concludes alſo from other Obſervations and Experiments.

WHITE-*Hart Silver*, is a Mulct paid into the *Exchequer* out of certain Lands, in or near the Foreſt of *White-Hart*; and it hath continued ever ſince *Henry* the Third's time, who impoſed it upon *Thomas de Lynde*, for killing a moſt beautiful *White Hart*, which the King had before purpoſely ſpared in Hunting. *Camd. Brit.*

WHITSON *Farthings*. See *Pentecoſtals*.

WIDOW *of the King*, was ſhe who after her Huſband's Death, being the King's Tenant *in Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the Writ *de Dote aſſignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Conſent.

WILL. See *Teſtament*.

WINDAGE *of a Gun*, is the Difference between the Diameter of the Bore, and the Diameter of the Balls.

WIND. The Reverend Mr. *Derham*, of *Upminſter* in *Eſſex*, and F. R. S. in a curious and accurate Diſcourſe about the Motion of Sound, in *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 313. takes occaſion to ſay ſomething of the Velocity of the Motion of Wind: And by many Trials he found, that the Wind in the greateſt Storm doth not move above 50 or 60 *Engliſh* Miles in an hour: That a common briſk Wind moves about 15 Miles in an hour: But that the Courſe of many is ſo gentle, as not to exceed, if they come up to, one Mile in an hour.

WINDING-STAIRS, are ſuch as wind round a Newel, either Circular or Square, Cloſe, *i. e. Solid*, or Open.

WOLD, *Walda*, is a Down, or Champagne-Ground, Hilly, and void of Wood; as *Stow* in the *Wold*, and *Cotſwold* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

WORD, in an Army or a Gariſon, is ſome peculiar Word or Sentence, by which the Soldiers know and diſtinguiſh one another in the Night, *&c.* and by which Spies and treacherous Perſons are diſcovered: 'Tis uſed alſo to prevent Surprizes. It is given out in an Army every Night by the General to the Lieutenant or Major-General of the Day, who gives it to the Majors of the Brigades, and they to the Adjutants, who give it firſt to the Field-Officers, and afterwards to a Serjeant of each Company, who carry it to the *Subalterns*. In Gariſons 'tis given after the Gate is ſhut, to the Town-Major, who gives it to the Adjutants, and they to the Serjeants.

WRIT *Breve*, is the Queen's Precept, whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching a Suit or Action: As the Defendant or Tenant to be ſummoned, a Diſtreſs to be taken, a Diſſeiſin to be redreſſed, *&c.* And theſe *Writs* are diverſly divided in divers reſpects; ſome in reſpect of their Order or Manner of granting, are called

WRITS *Original*, which are ſent out for the ſummoning of the Defendant in a perſonal, or the Tenant in a real Action, before the Suit begins; or indeed rather to begin the Suit.

WRITS *Judicial*, are ſuch as are ſent out by Order of that Court where the Cauſe depends, on Occaſion after the Suit is begun. And theſe are diſtinguiſhed from the *Original Writs* thus: The *Teſte* of the *Judicial Writ* bears the Name of the Chief Juſtice of that Court whence it iſſues; whereas in the *Teſte* of the *Original Writ*, the Queen's Name is inſerted. Again alſo, there are

WRITS *Perſonal and Real*, *Writs of Entry*, *Writs of Right*, *Writs of Privilege*, &c. of which, ſee the *New Book of Entries*.

WRIT *of Rebellion*. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion*.

WRIT *of Aſſiſtance*, iſſues out of the *Exchequer* to authorize any Perſon, to take a Conſtable or other Publick Officer, to ſeize Goods or Merchandiſe uncuſtomed or prohibited. There is alſo a *Writ* of Aſſiſtance which iſſues out of the Chancery, to give a Poſſeſſion.

YARD-LAND, *Virgata Terræ*, is a Quantity of Land, various according to the Place: At *Wimbleton* in *Surrey* 'tis accounted fifteen Acres; in other Counties 'tis twenty; in ſome twenty-four, in ſome thirty, and in others even four Acres. In a MS. of the Abbacy of *Malmesbury*, a *Virgate of Land* is ſaid to contain twenty-four Acres. This uncertain Quantity in 28 *E.* 1. is called a *Verge of Land*.

YATCHES, are Veſſels with one Deck, carrying from 4 to 12 Guns, with from 20 to 40 Men; and are of Burden from 30 to 160 Tun. They draw little Water, and are uſed for running, and making ſhort Trips, &c. They are of ſeveral Makes and Forms.

YEARS-DAY,
YEARS-MIND, } See *Annualia*, this Vol.

YEOMAN, a Derivative from the *Saxon Geman*, i. e. *Communis*, a Commoner; is our *Engliſh* Word for a Rank next in order below a Gentleman. *Camden* calls them *Ingenuous*; and his Notion of them the Statute confirms 6 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 4. and 20 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 2. Sir *Tho. Smith*, (in his *Republ. Anglor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 23.) ſaith, that Yeoman is the ſame with what our Law calls *Legalis Homo*, an *Engliſh* Free-born Man; and who can diſpend of his own Free-Land, in yearly Revenue, the Sum of Forty Shillings *Sterling*.

ZACCO, is the Term ſometimes uſed for the lower part of the Pedeſtal of a Column; and is in the form of a ſquare Brick or Tile.

ZOPERUS, a Term in Architecture, ſignifying the ſame with *Frieze*.

FINIS.

A

TABLE

OF

Natural and Artificial *Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*,
to every Degree and Minute of the

QUADRANT,

The *Radius* of the Artificial being 10,0000000 and
of the Natural 10,000,000.

0 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N. Co-Sine*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant.*	*N. Co-Secant*	
0	0	10000000	0	Infinit.	10000000	Infinit.	60
1	2909	9999999	2909	343774667	10000000	343774682	59
2	5818	9999998	5818	171887319	10000002	171887348	58
3	8727	9999996	8727	114591530	10000004	114591574	57
4	11636	9999993	11636	85943630	10000007	85943689	56
5	14544	9999989	14544	68754887	10000011	68754960	55
6	17453	9999989	17453	57295721	10000016	57295809	54
7	20362	9999979	20362	49110600	10000021	49110702	53
8	23271	9999973	23271	42971757	10000027	42971873	52
9	26180	9999966	26180	38197099	10000034	38197230	51
10	29089	9999958	29089	34377371	10000042	34377516	50
11	31998	9999949	31998	31252137	10000051	31252297	49
12	34906	9999939	34907	28647773	10000061	28647948	48
13	37815	9999928	37816	26444080	10000072	26444269	47
14	40724	9999917	40725	24555198	10000083	24555402	46
15	43633	9999905	43033	22918166	10000095	22918385	45
16	46542	9999892	46542	21485762	10000108	21485995	44
17	49451	9999878	49451	20221872	10000122	20222122	43
18	52360	9999863	52360	19098419	10000137	19098680	42
19	55268	9999847	55269	18093200	10000153	18093496	41
20	58177	9999831	58178	17188540	10000170	17188831	40
21	61086	9999813	61087	16370019	10000187	16370325	39
22	63995	9999795	63996	15625908	10000205	15626228	38
23	66904	9999776	66905	14946502	10000224	14946837	37
24	69813	9999756	69814	14323712	10000244	14324061	36
25	72721	9999736	72723	13750745	10000265	13751108	35
26	75630	9999714	75632	13221851	10000286	13222229	34
27	78539	9999692	78541	12732134	10000308	12732526	33
28	81448	9999668	81450	12277396	10000331	12277803	32
29	84357	9999644	84360	11854018	10000355	11854440	31
30	87265	9999619	87269	11458865	10000380	11459301	30
31	90174	9999593	90178	11089205	10000406	11089656	29
32	93083	9999566	93087	10742648	10000433	10743114	28
33	95992	9999539	95996	10417094	10000461	10417574	27
34	98900	9999511	98905	10110690	10000489	10111185	26
35	101809	9999482	101814	98217943	10000518	98223033	25
36	104718	9999452	104724	95489475	10000543	95494711	24
37	107627	9999421	107633	92908487	10000579	92913869	23
38	110532	9999389	110542	90463336	10000611	90468863	22
39	113444	9999356	113451	88143572	10000644	88149244	21
40	116353	9999323	116361	85939791	10000677	85945609	20
41	119261	9999289	119270	83843507	10000711	83849470	19
42	122170	9999254	122179	81847041	10000746	81853150	18
43	125079	9999218	125088	79943430	10000782	79949684	17
44	127987	9999181	127998	78126342	10000819	78132742	16
45	130896	9999143	130907	76390009	10000857	76396554	15
46	133805	9999104	133817	74729165	10000896	74735856	14
47	136713	9999065	136726	73138991	10000935	73145827	13
48	139622	9999025	139635	71615070	10000975	71622052	12
49	142530	9998984	142545	70153346	10001016	70160474	11
50	145439	9998942	145454	68750087	10001058	68757360	10
51	148348	9998899	148364	67401854	10001101	67409272	9
52	151256	9998855	151273	66105473	10001145	66113036	8
53	154165	9998811	154183	64858008	10001189	64865716	7
54	157073	9998766	157093	63656741	10001234	63664595	6
55	159982	9998720	160002	62499154	10001280	62507153	5
56	162890	9998673	162912	61382905	10001327	61391050	4
57	165799	9998625	165821	60305820	10001375	60314110	3
58	168707	9998576	168731	59265872	10001424	59274308	2
59	171616	9998527	171641	58261174	10001473	58269755	1
60	174524	9998477	174551	57289962	10001523	57298689	0
	N. Co-Sine.	*N. Sine*	*N. Co Tang.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N.Co-Secant*	*N. Secant.*	M

89 DEGREES.

0 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant.*	
0	0	10.0000000	0	Infinit.	10.0000000	Infinit.	60
1	6.4637261	9.9999999	6.4637261	13.5362739	10.0000000	13.5362739	59
2	6.7647561	9.9999999	6.7647562	13.2352438	10.0000001	13.2352439	58
3	6.9408473	9.9999998	6.9408475	13.0591525	10.0000002	13.0591527	57
4	7.0657360	9.9999997	7.0657863	12.9342137	10.0000003	12.9342140	56
5	7.1626960	9.9999995	7.1626964	12.8373036	10.0000005	12.8373040	55
6	7.2418771	9.9999993	7.2418778	12.7581222	10.0000007	12.7581229	54
7	7.3088239	9.9999991	7.3088248	12.6911752	10.0000009	12.6911761	53
8	7.3668157	9.9999988	7.3668169	12.6331831	10.0000012	12.6331843	52
9	7.4179681	9.9999985	7.4179696	12.5820304	10.0000015	12.5820319	51
10	7.4637255	9.9999982	7.4637273	12.5362727	10.0000018	12.5362745	50
11	7.5051181	9.9999978	7.5051203	12.4948797	10.0000022	12.4948819	49
12	7.5429065	9.9999974	7.5429091	12.4570909	10.0000026	12.4570935	48
13	7.5776684	9.9999969	7.5776715	12.4223285	10.0000031	12.4223316	47
14	7.6098530	9.9999964	7.6098566	12.3901434	10.0000036	12,3901470	46
15	7.6398160	9.9999959	7.6398201	12.3601799	10.0000041	12.3601840	45
16	7.6678445	9.9999953	7.6678492	12.3321508	10.0000047	12.3321555	44
17	7.6941733	9.9999947	7.6941786	12.3058214	10.0000053	12.3058267	43
18	7.7189966	9.9999940	7.7190026	12.2809974	10.0000060	12.2810034	42
19	7.7424775	9.9999934	7.7424841	12.2575159	10.0000066	12.2575225	41
20	7.7647537	9.9999927	7.7647610	12.2352390	10.0000073	12.2352463	40
21	7.7859427	9.9999919	7.7850508	12.2140492	10.0000081	12.2140173	39
22	7.8061458	9.9999911	7.8061547	12.1938453	10.0000089	12.1938542	38
23	7.8254507	9.9999903	7.8254604	12.1745396	10.0000097	12.1745493	37
24	7.8439338	9.9999894	7.8439444	12.1560556	10.0000106	12.1560662	36
25	7.8616623	9.9999885	7.8616738	12.1383262	10.0000115	12.1383377	35
26	7.8786953	9.9999876	7.8787077	12.1212923	10.0000124	12.1213047	34
27	7.8950854	9.9999866	7.8950988	12.1049012	10.0000134	12.1049146	33
28	7.9108793	9.9999856	7.9108938	12.0891062	10.0000144	12.0891207	32
29	7.9261190	9.9999845	7.9261344	12.0738656	10.0000155	12.0738810	31
30	7.9408419	9.9999835	7.9408584	12.0591416	10.0000165	12.0591581	30
31	7.9550819	9.9999823	7.9550996	12.0449004	10.0000177	12.0449181	29
32	7.9688698	9.9999812	7.9688886	12.0311114	10.0000188	12.0311302	28
33	7.9822334	9.9999800	7.9822534	12.0177466	10.0000200	12.0177066	27
34	7.9951980	9.9999788	7.9952192	12.0047808	10.0000212	12.0048020	26
35	8.0077867	9.9999775	8.0078092	11.9921908	10.0000225	11.9922133	25
36	8.0200207	9.9999762	8.0200445	11.9799555	10.0000238	11.9799793	24
37	8.0319195	9.9999748	8.0319446	11.9680554	10.0000252	11.9680805	23
38	8.0435009	9.9999735	8.0435274	11.9564726	10.0000265	11.9564991	22
39	8.0547814	9.9999721	8.0548094	11.9451906	10.0000279	11.9452186	21
40	8.0657763	9.9999706	8.0658057	11.9341943	10.0000294	11.9342237	20
41	8.0764997	9.9999691	8.0765306	11.9234694	10.0000309	11.9235003	19
42	8.0869646	9.9999676	8.0869970	11.9130030	10.0000324	11.9130354	18
43	8.0971832	9.9999660	8.0972172	11.9027828	10.0000340	11.9028168	17
44	8.1071669	9.9999644	8.1072025	11.8927975	10.0000356	11.8928331	16
45	8.1169262	9.9999628	8.1169634	11.8830366	10.0000372	11.8830738	15
46	8.1264710	9.9999611	8.1265099	11.8734901	10.0000389	11.8735290	14
47	8.1358104	9.9999594	8.1358510	11.8641490	10.0000406	11.8641896	13
48	8.1449532	9.9999577	8.1449956	11.8550044	10.0000423	11.8550468	12
49	8.1539075	9.9999559	8.1539516	11.8460484	10.0000441	11.8460925	11
50	8.1626808	9.9999541	8.1627267	11.8372733	10.0000459	11.8373192	10
51	8.1712804	9.9999522	8.1713282	11.8286718	10.0000478	11.8287196	9
52	8.1797129	9.9999503	8.1797626	11.8202374	10.0000497	11.8202871	8
53	8.1879848	9.9999484	8.1880364	11.8119636	10.0000516	11.8120152	7
54	8.1961020	9.9999464	8.1961556	11.8038444	10.0000536	11.8038980	6
55	8.2040703	9.9999444	8.2041259	11.7958741	10.0000556	11.7959297	5
56	8.2118949	9.9999424	8.2119526	11.7880474	10.0000576	11.7881051	4
57	8.2195811	9.9999403	8.2196408	11.7803592	10.0000597	11.7804189	3
58	8.2271335	9.9999382	8.2271953	11.7728047	10.0000618	11.7728665	2
59	8.2345568	9.9999360	8.2346208	11.7653792	10.0000640	11.7654432	1
60	8.2418553	9.9999338	8.2419215	11.7580785	10.0000662	11.7581447	0
	L. Co Sine.	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M.

89 DEGREES.

A TABLE of Natural and

1 DEGREE

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N. Co-Secant.	
0	174524	9998477	174551	57289962	10001523	57298688	60
1	177432	9998426	177460	56350590	10001574	56359462	59
2	180341	9998374	180370	55441517	10001626	55450534	58
3	183249	9998321	183280	54561300	10001679	54570453	57
4	186158	9998267	186190	53708587	10001733	53717896	56
5	189066	9998212	189100	52882109	10001788	52891564	55
6	191974	9998157	192010	52080673	10001843	52090272	54
7	194883	9998101	194920	51303157	10001899	51312902	53
8	197791	9998044	197830	50548506	10001956	50558396	52
9	200699	9997986	200740	49815726	10002014	49825762	51
10	203608	9997927	203650	49103881	10002073	49114062	50
11	206516	9997867	206560	48412084	10002133	48422411	49
12	209424	9997806	209470	47739501	10002194	47749974	48
13	212332	9997745	212380	47085343	10002255	47095961	47
14	215241	9997682	215291	46448862	10002317	46455625	46
15	218149	9997620	218201	45829351	10002380	45840260	45
16	221057	9997556	211111	45226141	10002444	45237195	44
17	223965	9997491	224021	44638596	10002509	44649795	43
18	226873	9997425	226932	44066113	10002575	44077458	42
19	229781	9997359	229842	43508122	10002641	43519612	41
20	232690	9997292	232752	42964077	10002708	42975713	40
21	235598	9997224	235663	42433464	10002776	42445245	39
22	238506	9997155	238574	41915790	10002845	41927717	38
23	241414	9997085	241484	41410588	10002915	41422660	37
24	244322	9997014	244395	40917412	10002986	40929629	36
25	247230	9996943	247305	40435837	10003058	40448201	35
26	250138	9996871	250216	39965460	10003130	39977969	34
27	253046	9996798	253127	39505895	10003203	39518549	33
28	255954	9996724	256038	39056771	10003277	39069571	32
29	258862	9996649	258948	38617738	10003352	38630683	31
30	261769	9996573	261859	38188459	10003428	38201550	30
31	264677	9996496	264770	37768613	10003505	37781849	29
32	267585	9996419	267681	37357892	10003582	37371273	28
33	270493	9996341	270592	36956001	10003660	36969528	27
34	273401	9996262	273503	36562659	10003739	36576332	26
35	276309	9996182	276414	36177596	10003819	36191414	25
36	279210	9996101	279325	35800553	10003900	35814517	24
37	282124	9996019	282236	35431282	10003982	35445391	23
38	285032	9995936	285148	35069546	10004065	35083800	22
39	287940	9995853	288059	34715115	10004148	34729515	21
40	290847	9995769	290970	34367771	10004232	34382316	20
41	293755	9995684	293882	34027303	10004317	34041994	19
42	296662	9995598	296793	33693509	10004403	33708345	18
43	299570	9995511	299705	33366194	10004490	33381167	17
44	302478	9995424	302616	33045173	10004578	33060300	16
45	305385	9995336	305528	32730264	10004667	32745536	15
46	308293	9995247	308439	32421295	10004756	32436713	14
47	311200	9995157	311351	32118099	10004846	32133663	13
48	314108	9995066	314263	31820516	10004937	31836125	12
49	317015	9994974	317174	31528392	10005029	31544246	11
50	319922	9994881	320086	31241577	10005122	31257577	10
51	322830	9994788	322998	30959928	10005215	30976074	9
52	325737	9994694	325910	30683307	10005309	30699598	8
53	328644	9994599	328822	30411580	10005405	30428017	7
54	331552	9994503	331734	30144619	10005501	30161201	6
55	334459	9994406	334646	29882299	10005598	29899026	5
56	337366	9994308	337558	29624499	10005696	29641373	4
57	340273	9994209	340471	29371106	10005795	29388124	3
58	343181	9994109	343383	29122005	10005894	29139169	2
59	346088	9994009	346295	28877089	10005995	28894398	1
60	348995	9993908	349208	28636253	10006095	28653708	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine	N. Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Secant	N Secant.	M

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1 DEGREE.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	8.2418553	9.9999338	8.2419215	11.7580785	10.0000661	11.7581447	60
1	8.2490332	9.9999316	8.2491015	11.7508985	10.0000684	11.7509658	59
2	8.2560943	9.9999294	8.2561649	11.7438351	10.0000706	11.7439057	58
3	8.2630424	9.9999271	8.2631153	11.7368847	10.0000729	11.7369576	57
4	8.2698810	9.9999247	8.2699563	11.7300437	10.0000753	11.7301890	56
5	8.2766136	9.9999224	8.2766912	11.7233088	10.0000776	11.7233864	55
6	8.2832434	9.9999200	8.2833234	11.7166766	10.0000800	11.7167566	54
7	8.2897734	9.9999175	8.2898559	11.7101441	10.0000825	11.7102266	53
8	8.2962067	9.9999150	8.2962917	11.7037083	10.0000850	11.7037933	52
9	8.3025460	9.9999125	8.3026335	11.6973665	10.0000875	11.6974540	51
10	8.3087941	9.9999100	8.3088842	11.6911158	10.0000900	11.6912059	50
11	8.3149536	9.9999074	8.3150462	11.6849538	10.0000926	11.6850464	49
12	8.3210269	9.9999047	8.3211221	11.6788779	10.0000953	11.6789731	48
13	8.3270163	9.9999021	8.3271143	11.6728857	10.0000979	11.6729837	47
14	8.3329243	9.9998994	8.3330249	11.6669751	10.0001006	11.6670757	46
15	8.3387529	9.9998966	8.3388563	11.6611437	10.0001034	11.6612471	45
16	8.3445043	9.9998939	8.3446105	11.6553895	10.0001061	11.6554957	44
17	8.3501805	9.9998911	8.3502895	11.6497105	10.0001089	11.6498195	43
18	8.3557835	9.9998882	8.3558953	11.6441047	10.0001118	11.6442165	42
19	8.3613150	9.9998853	8.3614297	11.6385703	10.0001147	11.6386850	41
20	8.3667769	9.9998824	8.3668945	11.6331055	10.0001176	11.6332231	40
21	8.3721710	9.9998794	8.3722915	11.6277085	10.0001206	11.6278290	39
22	8.3774988	9.9998764	8.3776223	11.6223777	10.0001236	11.6225012	38
23	8.3827620	9.9998734	8.3828886	11.6171114	10.0001266	11.6172380	37
24	8.3879622	9.9998703	8.3880918	11.6119082	10.0001297	11.6120378	36
25	8.3931008	9.9998672	8.3932336	11.6067664	10.0001328	11.6068992	35
26	8.3981793	9.9998641	8.3983152	11.6016848	10.0001359	11.6018207	34
27	8.4031990	9.9998609	8.4033381	11.5966619	10.0001391	11.5968010	33
28	8.4081614	9.9998577	8.4083037	11.5916963	10.0001423	11.5918386	32
29	8.4130676	9.9998544	8.4132132	11.5867868	10.0001456	11.5869324	31
30	8.4179190	9.9998512	8.4180679	11.5819321	10.0001488	11.5820810	30
31	8.4227168	9.9998478	8.4228690	11.5771310	10.0001522	11.5772832	29
32	8.4274621	9.9998445	8.4276176	11.5723824	10.0001555	11.5725379	28
33	8.4321561	9.9998411	8.4323150	11.5676850	10.0001589	11.5678439	27
34	8.4367999	9.9998376	8.4369622	11.5630378	10.0001624	11.5632001	26
35	8.4413949	9.9998342	8.4415603	11.5584397	10.0001658	11.5586056	25
36	8.4459409	9.9998306	8.4461103	11.5538897	10.0001694	11.5540591	24
37	8.4504402	9.9998271	8.4506131	11.5493869	10.0001729	11.5495598	23
38	8.4548934	9.9998235	8.4550699	11.5449301	10.0001765	11.5451066	22
39	8.4593013	9.9998199	8.4594814	11.5405186	10.0001801	11.5406987	21
40	8.4636649	9.9998162	8.4638486	11.5361514	10.0001838	11.5363351	20
41	8.4679850	9.9998125	8.4681725	11.5318275	10.0001875	11.5320150	19
42	8.4722626	9.9998088	8.4724537	11.5275463	10.0001912	11.5277374	18
43	8.4764984	9.9998050	8.4766933	11.5233067	10.0001950	11.5235016	17
44	8.4806932	9.9998012	8.4808920	11.5191080	10.0001988	11.5193068	16
45	8.4848479	9.9997974	8.4850505	11.5149495	10.0002026	11.5151521	15
46	8.4889632	9.9997935	8.4891696	11.5108304	10.0002065	11.5110368	14
47	8.4930398	9.9997896	8.4932502	11.5067498	10.0002104	11.5069602	13
48	8.4970784	9.9997856	8.4972928	11.5027072	10.0002144	11.5029216	12
49	8.5010798	9.9997817	8.5012982	11.4987018	10.0002183	11.4989202	11
50	8.5050447	9.9997776	8.5052672	11.4947329	10.0002224	11.4949553	10
51	8.5089736	9.9997736	8.5092001	11.4907999	10.0002264	11.4910264	9
52	8.5128673	9.9997695	8.5130978	11.4869022	10.0002305	11.4871327	8
53	8.5167264	9.9997653	8.5169610	11.4830387	10.0002347	11.4832736	7
54	8.5205514	9.9997612	8.5207902	11.4792098	10.0002388	11.4794486	6
55	8.5243430	9.9997570	8.5245860	11.4754140	10.0002430	11.4756570	5
56	8.5281017	9.9997527	8.5283490	11.4716510	10.0002473	11.4718983	4
57	8.5318281	9.9997484	8.5320797	11.4679203	10.0002516	11.4681719	3
58	8.5355228	9.9997441	8.5357787	11.4642213	10.0002559	11.4644772	2
59	8.5391863	9.9997398	8.5394466	11.4605534	10.0002602	11.4608137	1
60	8.5428192	9.9997354	8.5430838	11.4569162	10.0002646	11.4571808	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M

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A TABLE of Natural and

2 DEGREES

M	N Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant.	
0	348995	9993908	349208	28636253	10006095	28653708	60
1	351902	9993805	352120	28399397	10006197	28416997	59
2	354809	9993703	355033	28166422	10006300	28184168	58
3	357716	9993599	357945	27937233	10006404	27955125	57
4	360623	9993495	360858	27711740	10006509	27729777	56
5	363530	9993390	363771	27489853	10006615	27508035	55
6	366437	9993284	366683	27271486	10006721	27289814	54
7	369344	9993177	369596	27056557	10006828	27075030	53
8	372251	9993069	372509	26844984	10006936	26863603	52
9	375158	9992960	375422	26636690	10007045	26655455	51
10	378065	9992851	378335	26431600	10007155	26450510	50
11	380971	9992740	381248	26229638	10007266	26248694	49
12	383878	9992629	384161	26030736	10007377	26049937	48
13	386785	9992517	387074	25834823	10007489	25854169	47
14	389691	9992404	389988	25641832	10007602	25661324	46
15	392598	9992290	392901	25451700	10007716	25471357	45
16	395505	9992175	395814	25264361	10007831	25284144	44
17	398411	9992060	398728	25079757	10007947	25099685	43
18	401318	9991944	401641	24897826	10008063	24917900	42
19	404224	9991827	404555	24718512	10008180	24738731	41
20	407131	9991709	407469	24541758	10008298	24562123	40
21	410037	9991590	410383	24367509	10008417	24388020	39
22	412944	9991470	413296	24195714	10008537	24216370	38
23	415850	9991349	416210	24026320	10008658	24047121	37
24	418757	9991228	419124	23859277	10008780	23880224	36
25	421663	9991106	422038	23694537	10008902	23715630	35
26	424569	9990983	424952	23532052	10009025	23553290	34
27	427475	9990859	427866	23371777	10009149	23393161	33
28	430382	9990734	430781	23213666	10009274	23235196	32
29	433288	9990608	433695	23057677	10009400	23079351	31
30	436194	9990482	436609	22903765	10009527	22925586	30
31	439100	9990355	439524	22751892	10009655	22773857	29
32	442006	9990227	442438	22602015	10009783	22624126	28
33	444912	9990098	445353	22454096	10009912	22476352	27
34	447818	9989968	448268	22308097	10010042	22330499	26
35	450724	9989837	451182	22163980	10010173	22186528	25
36	453630	9989705	454097	22021710	10010305	2204440[illegible]	24
37	456536	9989573	457012	21881251	10010438	21904090	23
38	459442	9989440	459927	21742569	10010571	21765553	22
39	462347	9989306	462842	21605630	10010705	21628755	21
40	465253	9989171	465757	21470401	10010840	21493675	20
41	468159	9989035	468673	21336851	10010976	21360272	19
42	471064	9988898	471588	21204949	10011113	21228515	18
43	473970	9988761	474503	21074664	10011251	21098375	17
44	476876	9988623	477419	20945966	10011390	20969824	16
45	479781	9988484	480334	20818828	10011530	20842830	15
46	482687	9988344	483250	20693220	10011670	20717368	14
47	485592	9988203	486166	20569115	10011811	20593409	13
48	488498	9988061	489082	20446486	10011953	20470925	12
49	491403	9987918	491997	20325307	10012096	20349872	11
50	494308	9987775	494913	20205553	10012240	20230284	10
51	497214	9987631	497829	20087199	10012385	20112075	9
52	500119	9987486	500746	19970219	10012530	19995241	8
53	503024	9987340	503662	19854591	10012676	19879758	7
54	505929	9987193	506578	19740291	10012823	19765603	6
55	508835	9987045	509495	19627296	10012971	19652753	5
56	511740	9986897	512411	19515584	10013120	19541180	4
57	514645	9986748	515328	19405133	10013270	19430882	3
58	517550	9986598	518244	19295922	10013420	19321816	2
59	520455	9986447	521161	19187930	10013571	19213970	1
60	523360	9986295	524078	19081137	10013723	1910732	0
	N Co-Sine.	N Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

87 DEGREES.

2 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	8.5428192	9.9997354	8.5430838	11.4569162	10.0002646	11.4571808	60
1	8.5464218	9.9997309	8.5466909	11.4533091	10.0002691	11.4535782	59
2	8.5499948	9.9997265	8.5502683	11.4497317	10.0002735	11.4500052	58
3	8.5535386	9.9997220	8.5538166	11.4461834	10.0002780	11.4464614	57
4	8.5570536	9.9997174	8.5573362	11.4426638	10.0002826	11.4429464	56
5	8.5605404	9.9997128	8.5608276	11.4391724	10.0002872	11.4394596	55
6	8.5639994	9.9997082	8.5642912	11.4357088	10.0002918	11.4360006	54
7	8.5674310	9.9997036	8.5677275	11.4322725	10.0002964	11.4325690	53
8	8.5708357	9.9996989	8.5711368	11.4288632	10.0003011	11.4291643	52
9	8.5742139	9.9996942	8.5745197	11.4254803	10.0003058	11.4257861	51
10	8.5775660	9.9996894	8.5778766	11.4221234	10.0003106	11.4224340	50
11	8.5808923	9.9996846	8.5812077	11.4187923	10.0003154	11.4191077	49
12	8.5841933	9.9996798	8.5845136	11.4154864	10.0003202	11.4158067	48
13	8.5874694	9.9996745	8.5877945	11.4122055	10.0003251	11.4125306	47
14	8.5907209	9.9996700	8.5910509	11.4089491	10.0003300	11.4092791	46
15	8.5939483	9.9996650	8.5942832	11.4057168	10.0003350	11.4060517	45
16	8.5971517	9.9996601	8.5974917	11.4025083	10.0003399	11.4028483	44
17	8.6003317	9.9996550	8.6006767	11.3993233	10.0003450	11.3996683	43
18	8.6034886	9.9996500	8.6038386	11.3961614	10.0003500	11.3965114	42
19	8.6066226	9.9996449	8.6069777	11.3930223	10.0003551	11.3933774	41
20	8.6097341	9.9996398	8.6100943	11.3899057	10.0003602	11.3902659	40
21	8.6128235	9.9996346	8.6131889	11.3868111	10.0003654	11.3871765	39
22	8.6158910	9.9996264	8.6162616	11.3837384	10.0003706	11.3841090	38
23	8.6189369	9.9996242	8.6193127	11.3806873	10.0003758	11.3810631	37
24	8.6219616	9.9996189	8.6223427	11.3776573	10.0003811	11.3780384	36
25	8.6249653	9.9996136	8.6253518	11.3746482	10.0003864	11.3750347	35
26	8.6279484	9.9996082	8.6283402	11.3716598	10.0003918	11.3720516	34
27	8.6309111	9.9996028	8.6313083	11.3686917	10.0003972	11.3690889	33
28	8.6338537	9.9995974	8.6342563	11.3657437	10.0004026	11.3661463	32
29	8.6367764	9.9995919	8.6371845	11.3628155	10.0004181	11.3632236	31
30	8.6396796	9.9995865	8.6400931	11.3599069	10.0004135	11.3603204	30
31	8.6425634	9.9995809	8.6429825	11.3570175	10.0004191	11.3574366	29
32	8.6454282	9.9995753	8.6458528	11.3541472	10.0004247	11.3545718	28
33	8.6482742	9.9995697	8.6487044	11.3512956	10.0004303	11.3517258	27
34	8.6511016	9.9995641	8.6515375	11.3484625	10.0004359	11.3488984	26
35	8.6539107	9.9995584	8.6543522	11.3456478	10.0004416	11.3460893	25
36	8.6567017	9.9995527	8.6571490	11.3428510	10.0004473	11.3432983	24
37	8.6594748	9.9995469	8.6599279	11.3400721	10.0004530	11.3405252	23
38	8.6622303	9.9995411	8.6626891	11.3373109	10.0004589	11.3377697	22
39	8.6649684	9.9995353	8.6654331	11.3345669	10.0004647	11.3350316	21
40	8.6676893	9.9995295	8.6681598	11.3318402	10.0004705	11.3323107	20
41	8.6703932	9.9995236	8.6708697	11.3291303	10.0004764	11.3296068	19
42	8.6730804	9.9995176	8.6735628	11.3264372	10.0004824	11.3269196	18
43	8.6757510	9.9995116	8.6762393	11.3237607	10.0004884	11.3242490	17
44	8.6784052	9.9995056	8.6788996	11.3211004	10.0004944	11.3215948	16
45	8.6810433	9.9994996	8.6815437	11.3184563	10.0005004	11.3189567	15
46	8.6836654	9.9994935	8.6841719	11.3158281	10.0005065	11.3163346	14
47	8.6862718	9.9994874	8.6867844	11.3132156	10.0005126	11.3137282	13
48	8.6888625	9.9994812	8.6893813	11.3106187	10.0005188	11.3111375	12
49	8.6914379	9.9994750	8.6919629	11.3080371	10.0005250	11.3085621	11
50	8.6939980	9.9994688	8.6945292	11.3054708	10.0005312	11.3060019	10
51	8.6965431	9.9994625	8.6970806	11.3029194	10.0005375	11.3034569	9
52	8.6990734	9.9994562	8.6996173	11.3003828	10.0005438	11.3009266	8
53	8.7015889	9.9994495	8.7021390	11.2978610	10.0005502	11.2984111	7
54	8.7040899	9.9994435	8.7046465	11.2953535	10.0005565	11.2959101	6
55	8.7065766	9.9994370	8.7071395	11.2928605	10.0005630	11.2934234	5
56	8.7090490	9.9994306	8.7096185	11.2903815	10.0005694	11.2909510	4
57	8.7115075	9.9994241	8.7120834	11.2879166	10.0005759	11.2884925	3
58	8.7139520	9.9994176	8.7145345	11.2854655	10.0005824	11.2860480	2
59	8.7163829	9.9994110	8.7169719	11.2830281	10.0005890	11.2836171	1
60	8.7188002	9.9994044	8.7193958	11.2806042	10.0005956	11.2811998	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M

87 DEGREES.

3 DEGREES

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant.	
0	523360	9986295	524078	19081137	10013723	19107323	60
1	526264	9986142	526995	18975523	10013876	19004854	59
2	529169	9985989	529912	18871055	10014030	18897545	58
3	532074	9985835	532829	18767754	10014185	18794376	57
4	534979	9985680	535746	18665562	10014341	18692330	56
5	537883	9985524	538663	18564473	10014498	18591387	55
6	540788	9985367	541581	18464471	10014655	18491530	54
7	543693	9985209	544498	18365537	10014813	18392742	53
8	546597	9985050	547416	18267654	10014972	18295005	52
9	549502	9984891	550333	18170807	10015132	18198303	51
10	552406	9984731	553251	18074977	10015293	18102619	50
11	555311	9984570	556169	17980150	10015455	18007937	49
12	558215	9984408	559087	17886310	10015617	17914243	48
13	561119	9984245	562005	17793442	10015780	17821520	47
14	564024	9984081	564923	17701529	10015944	17729755	46
15	566928	9983916	567841	17610559	10016109	17638928	45
16	569832	9983751	570759	17520516	10016275	17549030	44
17	572736	9983585	573678	17431385	10016442	17460945	43
18	575640	9983418	576596	17343155	10016610	17371900	42
19	578544	9983250	579515	17255809	10016778	17284261	41
20	581448	9983081	582434	17169337	10016947	17198434	40
21	584352	9982911	585352	17083724	10017117	17112960	39
22	587256	9982741	588271	16998957	10017288	17028346	38
23	590160	9982570	591190	16915025	10017460	16944559	37
24	593064	9982398	594109	16831915	10017633	16861594	36
25	595967	9982225	597029	16749614	10017807	16779439	35
26	598871	9982051	599948	16668112	10017981	16698082	34
27	601775	9981876	602867	16587396	10018156	16617512	33
28	604678	9981701	605787	16507455	10018332	16537717	32
29	607582	9981525	608706	16428279	10018509	16458686	31
30	610485	9981348	611626	16349856	10018687	16380408	30
31	613389	9981170	614546	16272174	10018866	16302873	29
32	616292	9980991	617466	16195225	10019046	16226069	28
33	619196	9980811	620386	16118998	10019226	16149987	27
34	622099	9980630	623306	16043482	10019407	16074617	26
35	625002	9980449	626226	15968667	10019589	15999948	25
36	627905	9980267	629147	15894545	10019772	15925971	24
37	630808	9980084	632067	15821104	10019956	15852676	23
38	633711	9979900	634988	15748337	10020141	15780054	22
39	636614	9979715	637908	15676233	10020326	15708096	21
40	639517	9979529	640829	15604784	10020512	15636793	20
41	642420	9979343	643750	15533981	10020699	15566135	19
42	645323	9979156	646671	15463814	10020887	15496114	18
43	648226	9978968	649592	15394276	10021076	15426721	17
44	651129	9978779	652513	15325358	10021266	15357949	16
45	654031	9978589	655435	15257052	10021457	15289785	15
46	656934	9978398	658356	15189349	10021649	15222231	14
47	659836	9978206	661278	15122242	10021841	15155270	13
48	662739	9978014	664199	15055723	10022034	15088896	12
49	665641	9977821	667121	14989784	10022228	15023103	11
50	668544	9977627	670043	14924417	10022423	14957882	10
51	671446	9977432	672965	14859615	10022619	14893226	9
52	674348	9977236	675887	14795372	10022816	14829128	8
53	677251	9977039	678809	14731679	10023013	14765580	7
54	680153	9976842	681732	14668529	10023211	14702576	6
55	683055	9976644	684654	14605916	10023410	14640109	5
56	685957	9976445	687577	14543833	10023610	14578171	4
57	688859	9976245	690499	14482273	10023811	14516767	3
58	691761	9976044	693422	14421230	10024013	14455859	2
59	694663	9975842	696345	14360696	10024216	14395471	1
60	697565	9975640	699268	14300666	10024419	14335587	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

86 DEGREES.

3 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Targ.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant	
0	8.7188002	9.9994044	8.7193958	11.2806042	10.0005956	11.2811998	60
1	8.7212040	9.9993978	8.7218063	11.2781937	10.0006022	11.2787960	59
2	8.7235946	9.9993911	8.7242035	11.2757965	10.0006089	11.2764054	58
3	8.7259721	9.9993844	8.7265877	11.2734123	10.0006156	11.2740279	57
4	8.7283365	9.9993776	8.7289589	11.2710411	10.0006224	11.2716635	56
5	8.7306882	9.9993708	8.7313174	11.2686826	10.0006292	11.2693118	55
6	8.7330272	9.9993640	8.7336631	11.2663369	10.0006360	11.2669728	54
7	8.7353535	9.9993572	8.7359964	11.2640036	10.0006428	11.2646465	53
8	8.7376675	9.9993503	8.7383172	11.2616828	10.0006497	11.2623325	52
9	8.7399691	9.9993433	8.7406258	11.2593742	10.0006567	11.2600309	51
10	8.7422586	9.9993364	8.7429222	11.2570778	10.0006636	11.2577414	50
11	8.7445360	9.9993293	8.7452067	11.2547933	10.0006707	11.2554640	49
12	8.7468015	9.9993223	8.7474792	11.2525208	10.0006777	11.2531985	48
13	8.7490553	9.9993152	8.7497400	11.2502600	10.0006848	11.2509447	47
14	8.7512973	9.9993081	8.7519892	11.2480108	10.0006919	11.2487027	46
15	8.7535278	9.9993009	8.7542269	11.2457731	10.0006991	11.2464722	45
16	8.7557469	9.9992938	8.7564531	11.2435469	10.0007060	11.2442531	44
17	8.7579546	9.9992865	8.7586681	11.2413319	10.0007135	11.2420454	43
18	8.7601512	9.9992793	8.7608719	11.2391282	10.0007207	11.2398488	42
19	8.7623366	9.9992720	8.7630647	11.2369353	10.0007280	11.2376634	41
20	8.7645111	9.9992646	8.7652465	11.2347535	10.0007354	11.2354889	40
21	8.7666747	9.9992572	8.7674175	11.2325825	10.0007428	11.2333253	39
22	8.7688275	9.9992498	8.7695777	11.2304222	10.0007502	11.2311725	38
23	8.7709697	9.9992424	8.7717274	11.2282726	10.0007576	11.2290303	37
24	8.7731014	9.9992349	8.7738665	11.2261335	10.0007651	11.2268986	36
25	8.7752226	9.9992274	8.7759952	11.2240048	10.0007726	11.2247774	35
26	8.7773334	9.9992198	8.7781136	11.2218864	10.0007802	11.2226666	34
27	8.7794340	9.9992122	8.7802218	11.2197782	10.0007878	11.2205660	33
28	8.7815244	9.9992046	8.7823199	11.2176801	10.0007954	11.2184756	32
29	8.7836048	9.9991969	8.7844079	11.2155921	10.0008031	11.2163952	31
30	8.7856753	9.9991892	8.7864861	11.2135139	10.0008108	11.2143247	30
31	8.7877359	9.9991815	8.7885544	11.2114456	10.0008185	11.2122641	29
32	8.7897867	9.9991737	8.7906130	11.2093870	10.0008263	11.2102133	28
33	8.7918278	9.9991659	8.7926620	11.2073380	10.0008341	11.2081722	27
34	8.7938594	9.9991580	8.7947014	11.2052986	10.0008420	11.2061406	26
35	8.7958814	9.9991501	8.7967313	11.2032687	10.0008499	11.2041186	25
36	8.7978941	9.9991422	8.7987519	11.2012481	10.0008578	11.2021059	24
37	8.7998974	9.9991342	8.8007632	11.1992368	10.0008658	11.2001026	23
38	8.8018915	9.9991262	8.8027653	11.1972347	10.0008738	11.1981085	22
39	8.8038764	9.9991182	8.8047583	11.1952417	10.0008818	11.1961236	21
40	8.8058523	9.9991101	8.8067422	11.1932578	10.0008899	11.1941477	20
41	8.8078192	9.9991020	8.8087172	11.1912828	10.0008980	11.1921808	19
42	8.8097772	9.9990938	8.8106834	11.1893166	10.0009062	11.1902228	18
43	8.8117264	9.9990856	8.8126407	11.1873593	10.0009144	11.1882736	17
44	8.8136668	9.9990774	8.8145894	11.1854106	10.0009226	11.1863332	16
45	8.8155985	9.9990601	8.8165294	11.1834706	10.0009309	11.1844015	15
46	8.8175217	9.9990608	8.8184608	11.1815392	10.0009392	11.1824783	14
47	8.8194363	9.9990525	8.8203838	11.1796162	10.0009475	11.1805637	13
48	8.8213425	9.9990441	8.8222984	11.1777016	10.0009559	11.1786575	12
49	8.8232404	9.9990357	8.8242046	11.1757954	10.0009643	11.1767596	11
50	8.8251299	9.9990273	8.8261026	11.1738974	10.0009727	11.1748701	10
51	8.8270112	9.9990188	8.8279924	11.1720076	10.0009812	11.1729888	9
52	8.8288844	9.9990103	8.8298741	11.1701259	10.0009897	11.1711156	8
53	8.8307495	9.9990017	8.8317478	11.1682522	10.0009983	11.1692505	7
54	8.8326066	9.9989931	8.8336134	11.1663866	10.0010069	11.1673934	6
55	8.8344557	9.9989845	8.8354712	11.1645288	10.0010155	11.1655443	5
56	8.8362969	9.9989758	8.8373211	11.1626789	10.0010242	11.1637031	4
57	8.8381304	9.9989671	8.8391633	11.1608367	10.0010329	11.1618696	3
58	8.8399561	9.9989584	8.8409977	11.1590023	10.0010416	11.1600439	2
59	8.8417741	9.9989496	8.8428245	11.1571755	10.0010504	11.1582259	1
60	8.8435845	9.9989408	8.8446437	11.1553563	10.0010592	11.1564155	0
	L. CoSine.	L. Sine	L. Co.Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant.	L. Secant.	M

86 DEGREES.

4 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant	
0	697565	9975640	699268	14300666	10024419	14335587	60
1	700466	9975437	702191	14241134	10024623	14276200	59
2	703368	9975233	705115	14182092	10024828	14217304	58
3	706270	9975028	708038	14123536	10025034	14158894	57
4	709171	9974822	710961	14065459	10025241	14100962	56
5	712073	9974615	713885	14007856	10025449	14043504	55
6	714974	9974407	716809	13950719	10025658	13986514	54
7	717876	9974199	719733	13894045	10025868	13929985	53
8	720777	9973990	722657	13837827	10026078	13873913	52
9	723678	9973780	725581	13782060	10026289	13818291	51
10	726580	9973569	728505	13726738	10026501	13763115	50
11	729481	9973357	731430	13671856	10026714	13708379	49
12	732382	9973144	734354	13617409	10026928	13654077	48
13	735283	9972931	737279	13563391	10027143	13600205	47
14	738184	9972717	740203	13509799	10027358	13546758	46
15	741085	9972502	743128	13456625	10027574	13493731	45
16	743986	9972286	746053	13403867	10027791	13441118	44
17	746887	9972069	748979	13351518	10028009	13388914	43
18	749787	9971851	751904	13299574	10028228	13337116	42
19	752688	9971632	754829	13248031	10028448	13285719	41
20	755589	9971413	757755	13196883	10028668	13234710	40
21	758489	9971193	760680	13146127	10028889	13184106	39
22	761390	9970972	763606	13095757	10029111	13133882	38
23	764290	9970750	766532	13045769	10029334	13084040	37
24	767190	9970527	769458	12996160	10029558	13034576	36
25	770091	9970303	772384	12946924	10029783	12985486	35
26	772991	9970079	775311	12898058	10030009	12936765	34
27	775891	9969854	778237	12849557	10030236	12888410	33
28	778791	9969628	781164	12801417	10030464	12840415	32
29	781691	9969401	784090	12753634	10030693	12792779	31
30	784591	9969173	787017	12706205	10030922	12745495	30
31	787491	9968944	789944	12659125	10031152	12698560	29
32	790391	9968715	792871	12612390	10031383	12651971	28
33	793290	9968485	795798	12565997	10031615	12605724	27
34	796190	9968254	798726	12519942	10031848	12559815	26
35	799090	9968022	801653	12474221	10032081	12514240	25
36	801989	9967789	804581	12428831	10032315	12468995	24
37	804889	9967555	807509	12383768	10032550	12424078	23
38	807788	9967320	810437	12339028	10032786	12379484	22
39	810687	9967085	813365	12294608	10033023	12335210	21
40	813587	9966849	816293	12250005	10033261	12291252	20
41	816486	9966612	819221	12206716	10033500	12247608	19
42	819385	9966374	822150	12163236	10033740	12204274	18
43	822284	9966135	825078	12120062	10033980	12161246	17
44	825183	9965895	828007	12077192	10034221	12118521	16
45	828082	9965655	830936	12034622	10034463	12076098	15
46	830981	9965414	833865	11992349	10034706	12033970	14
47	833880	9965172	836794	11950370	10034950	11992137	13
48	836778	9964929	839723	11908682	10035195	11950595	12
49	839677	9964685	842653	11867282	10035441	11909340	11
50	842576	9964440	845583	11826167	10035687	11868370	10
51	845474	9964194	848512	11785333	10035934	11827633	9
52	848373	9963948	851442	11744779	10036182	11787274	8
53	851271	9963701	854372	11704500	10036431	11747141	7
54	854169	9963453	857302	11664495	10036681	11707282	6
55	857067	9963204	860233	11624761	10036932	11667693	5
56	859966	9962954	863163	11585294	10037184	11628372	4
57	862864	9962703	866094	11546093	10037436	11589316	3
58	865762	9962452	869025	11507154	10037689	11550523	2
59	868660	9962200	871956	11468474	10037943	11511990	1
60	871557	9961947	874887	11430052	10038198	11473713	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

85 DEGREES.

4 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant.	
0	8.8435845	9.9989408	8.8446437	11.1553563	10.0010592	11.1564155	60
1	8.8453874	9.9989319	8.8464554	11.1535446	10.0010681	11.1546126	59
2	8.8471827	9.9989230	8.8482597	11.1517403	10.0010770	11.1528173	58
3	8.8489707	9.9989141	8.8500566	11.1499434	10.0010859	11.1510293	57
4	8.8507512	9.9989052	8.8518461	11.1481539	10.0010948	11.1492488	56
5	8.8525245	9.9988962	8.8536283	11.1463717	10.0011038	11.1474755	55
6	8.8542905	9.9988871	8.8554034	11.1445966	10.0011129	11.1457095	54
7	8.8560493	9.9988780	8.8571713	11.1428287	10.0011220	11.1439507	53
8	8.8578010	9.9988689	8.8589321	11.1410679	10.0011311	11.1421990	52
9	8.8595457	9.9988598	8.8606859	11.1393141	10.0011402	11.1404543	51
10	8.8612833	9.9988506	8.8624327	11.1375673	10.0011494	11.1387167	50
11	8.8630139	9.9988414	8.8641725	11.1358275	10.0011586	11.1369861	49
12	8.8647376	9.9988321	8.8659055	11.1340945	10.0011679	11.1352624	48
13	8.8664545	9.9988228	8.8676317	11.1323683	10.0011772	11.1335455	47
14	8.8681646	9.9988135	8.8693511	11.1306489	10.0011865	11.1318354	46
15	8.8698680	9.9988041	8.8710638	11.1289362	10.0011959	11.1301320	45
16	8.8715646	9.9987947	8.8727699	11.1272301	10.0012053	11.1284354	44
17	8.8732546	9.9987853	8.8744694	11.1255306	10.0012147	11.1267454	43
18	8.8749381	9.9987758	8.8761623	11.1238377	10.0012242	11.1250619	42
19	8.8766150	9.9987663	8.8778487	11.1221513	10.0012337	11.1233850	41
20	8.8782854	9.9987567	8.8795286	11.1204714	10.0012433	11.1217146	40
21	8.8799493	9.9987471	8.8812022	11.1187978	10.0012529	11.1200507	39
22	8.8816069	9.9987375	8.8828694	11.1171306	10.0012625	11.1183931	38
23	8.8832581	9.9987278	8.8845303	11.1154697	10.0012722	11.1167419	37
24	8.8849031	9.9987181	8.8861850	11.1138150	10.0012819	11.1150969	36
25	8.8865418	9.9987084	8.8878334	11.1121666	10.0012916	11.1134582	35
26	8.8881743	9.9986986	8.8894757	11.1105243	10.0013014	11.1118257	34
27	8.8898007	9.9986888	8.8911119	11.1088851	10.0013112	11.1101993	33
28	8.8914209	9.9986790	8.8927420	11.1072580	10.0013210	11.1085791	32
29	8.8930351	9.9986691	8.8943660	11.1056340	10.0013309	11.1069649	31
30	8.8946433	9.9986591	8.8959842	11.1040158	10.0013409	11.1053567	30
31	8.8962455	9.9986492	8.8975963	11.1024037	10.0013508	11.1037545	29
32	8.8978418	9.9986392	8.8992026	11.1007974	10.0013608	11.1021582	28
33	8.8994322	9.9986292	8.9008030	11.0991970	10.0013708	11.1005678	27
34	8.9010168	9.9986191	8.9023955	11.0976023	10.0013809	11.0989832	26
35	8.9025955	9.9986090	8.9039866	11.0960134	10.0013910	11.0974045	25
36	8.9041685	9.9985988	8.9055697	11.0944303	10.0014012	11.0958315	24
37	8.9057358	9.9985886	8.9071472	11.0928528	10.0014014	11.0942642	23
38	8.9072975	9.9985784	8.9087190	11.0912810	10.0014216	11.0927025	22
39	8.9088535	9.9985682	8.9102853	11.0897147	10.0014318	11.0911465	21
40	8.9104039	9.9985579	8.9118460	11.0881540	10.0014421	11.0895961	20
41	8.9119487	9.9985475	8.9134012	11.0865988	10.0014525	11.0880513	19
42	8.9134881	9.9985372	8.9149509	11.0850491	10.0014628	11.0865119	18
43	8.9150219	9.9985268	8.9164952	11.0835048	10.0014732	11.0849781	17
44	8.9165504	9.9985163	8.9180340	11.0819660	10.0014837	11.0834496	16
45	8.9180734	9.9985058	8.9195675	11.0804325	10.0014942	11.0819266	15
46	8.9195911	9.9984953	8.9210957	11.0789043	10.0015047	11.0804089	14
47	8.9211034	9.9984848	8.9226186	11.0773814	10.0015152	11.0788966	13
48	8.9226105	9.9984742	8.9241363	11.0758637	10.0015258	11.0773895	12
49	8.9241123	9.9984636	8.9256487	11.0743513	10.0015364	11.0758877	11
50	8.9256089	9.9984529	8.9271560	11.0728440	10.0015471	11.0743911	10
51	8.9271003	9.9984422	8.9286581	11.0713419	10.0015578	11.0728997	9
52	8.9285865	9.9984315	8.9301552	11.0698448	10.0015685	11.0714134	8
53	8.9300678	9.9984207	8.9316471	11.0683529	10.0015793	11.0699522	7
54	8.9315439	9.9984099	8.9331340	11.0668660	10.0015901	11.0684561	6
55	8.9330150	9.9983990	8.9346160	11.0653840	10.0016010	11.0669850	5
56	8.9344811	9.9983881	8.9360929	11.0639071	10.0016119	11.0655189	4
57	8.9359422	9.9983772	8.9375650	11.0624350	10.0016228	11.0640578	3
58	8.9373983	9.9983663	8.9390321	11.0609679	10.0016337	11.0626017	2
59	8.9388496	9.9983553	8.9404944	11.0595056	10.0016447	11.0611504	1
60	8.9402960	9.9983442	8.9419518	11.0580482	10.0016558	11.0597040	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine.	L. Co Tang.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant	M

85 DEGREES.

5 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N. Co-Sine*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant.*	*N. Co-Secant*	
0	871557	9961947	874887	11430052	10038198	11473713	60
1	874455	9961693	877818	11391885	10038454	11435692	59
2	877353	9961438	880749	11353970	10038711	11397922	58
3	880251	9961182	883681	11316304	10038969	11360402	57
4	883148	9960926	886612	11278885	10039228	11323129	56
5	886046	9960669	889544	11241712	10039487	11286101	55
6	888943	9960411	892476	11204780	10039747	11249316	54
7	891840	9960152	895408	11168089	10040008	11212770	53
8	894738	9959892	898341	11131635	10040270	11176462	52
9	897635	9959631	901273	11095416	10040533	11140389	51
10	900532	9959369	904206	11059431	10040797	11104549	50
11	903429	9959107	907138	11023676	10041061	11068940	49
12	906326	9958844	910071	10988150	10041326	11033560	48
13	909223	9958580	913004	10952850	10041592	10998406	47
14	912119	9958315	915938	10917775	10041859	10963476	46
15	915016	9958049	918871	10882921	10042127	10928763	45
16	917913	9957782	921804	10848288	10042396	10894281	44
17	920809	9957515	924738	10813872	10042666	10860011	43
18	923706	9957247	927672	10779673	10042937	10825957	42
19	926602	9956978	930606	10745687	10043208	10792117	41
20	929499	9956708	933540	10711913	10043480	10788488	40
21	932395	9956437	936474	10678348	10043753	10725070	39
22	935291	9956165	939409	10644992	10044027	10691859	38
23	938187	9955892	942344	10611841	10044302	10658854	37
24	941083	9955619	945278	10578895	10044578	10626054	36
25	943979	9955345	948213	10546151	10044855	10593455	35
26	946875	9955070	951148	10513607	10045133	10561057	34
27	949771	9954794	954084	10481261	10045411	10528857	33
28	952666	9954517	957019	10449112	10045690	10496854	32
29	955562	9954240	959955	10417158	10045970	10465056	31
30	958458	9953962	962890	10385397	10046251	10433430	30
31	961353	9953683	965826	10353827	10046533	10402007	29
32	964248	9953403	968763	10322447	10046816	10370772	28
33	967144	9953122	971699	10291255	10047099	10339726	27
34	970039	9952840	974635	10260249	10047383	10308866	26
35	972934	9952557	977572	10229428	10047668	10278190	25
36	975829	9952274	980509	10198789	10047690	10247954	24
37	978724	9951990	983446	10168332	10048241	10217385	23
38	981619	9951705	986383	10138054	10048529	10187254	22
39	984514	9951419	989320	10107954	10048818	10157300	21
40	987408	9951132	992257	10078031	10049108	10127522	20
41	990303	9950844	995195	10048283	10049399	10097920	19
42	993197	9950555	998133	10018708	10049690	10068491	18
43	996092	9950266	1001071	99893050	10049982	10039234	17
44	998986	9949976	1004009	99600724	10050275	10010147	16
45	1001881	9949685	1006947	99310088	10050569	99812291	15
46	1004775	9949393	1009885	99021125	10050864	99524787	14
47	1007669	9949100	1012824	98733823	10051160	99238943	13
48	1010563	9948806	1015763	98448166	10051457	98954744	12
49	1013457	9948512	1018702	98164140	10051754	98672176	11
50	1016350	9948217	1021641	97881732	10052052	98391227	10
51	1019245	9947921	1024580	97600927	10052351	98111880	9
52	1022138	9947624	1027520	97321713	10052651	97834124	8
53	1025032	9947325	1030460	97044075	10052952	97557944	7
54	1027925	9947037	1033400	96768000	10053254	97283327	6
55	1030819	9946728	1036340	96493475	10053557	97010260	5
56	1033712	9946428	1039280	96220486	10053860	96738730	4
57	1036605	9946127	1042220	95949022	10054164	96468724	3
58	1039499	9945825	1045160	95679068	10054469	96200229	2
59	1042392	9945522	1048101	95410613	10054775	95933233	1
60	1045285	9945218	1051042	95143645	10055082	95667722	0
	N. Co-Sine.	*N. Sine*	*N. Co Tang.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N.Co-Secant*	*N. Secant.*	M

84 DEGREES.

5 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant.	
0	8.9402960	9.9983442	8.9419518	11.0580482	10.0016558	11.0597040	60
1	8.9417376	9.9983332	8.9434044	11.0565956	10.0016668	11.0582624	59
2	8.9431743	9.9983220	8.9448523	11.0551477	10.0016780	11.0568257	58
3	8.9446063	9.9983109	8.9462954	11.0537046	10.0016891	11.0553937	57
4	8.9460335	9.9982997	8.9477338	110.522662	10.0017003	11.0539665	56
5	8.9474561	9.9982885	8.9491676	11.0508324	10.0017115	11.0525439	55
6	8.9488739	9.9982772	8.9505967	11.0494033	10.0017228	11.0511261	54
7	8.9502871	9.9982660	8.9520211	11.0479789	10.0017340	11.0497129	53
8	8.9516957	9.9982546	8.9534410	11.0465590	10.0017454	11.0483043	52
9	8.9530996	9.9982433	8.9548564	11.0451436	10.0017567	11.0469004	51
10	8.9544991	9.9982318	8.9562672	11.0437328	10.0017682	11.0455009	50
11	8.9558940	9.9982204	8.9576735	11.0423265	10.0017796	11.0441060	49
12	8.9572843	9.9982089	8.9590754	11.0409246	10.0017911	11.0427157	48
13	8.9586703	9.9981974	8.9604728	11.0395272	10.0018026	11.0413297	47
14	8.9600517	9.9981859	8.9618659	11.0381341	10.0018141	11.0399483	46
15	8.9614288	9.9981743	8.9632545	11.0367455	10.0018257	11.0385712	45
16	8.9628014	9.9981626	8.9646388	11.0353612	10.0018371	11.0371986	44
17	8.9641697	9.9981510	8.9660188	11.0339812	10.0018490	11.0358303	43
18	8.9655337	9.9981393	8.9673944	11.0326056	10.0018607	11.0344663	42
19	8.9668934	9.9981275	8.9687658	11.0312342	10.0018725	11.0331066	41
20	8.9682487	9.9981158	8.9701330	11.0298670	10.0018842	11.0317513	40
21	8.9695999	9.9981040	8.9714959	11.0285041	10.0018960	11.0304001	39
22	8.9709468	9.9980921	8.9728547	11.0271453	10.0019079	11.0290532	38
23	8.9722895	9.9980802	8.9742092	11.0257908	10.0019198	11.0277105	37
24	8.9736280	9.9980683	8.9755597	11.0244403	10.0019317	11.0263720	36
25	8.9749624	9.9980563	8.9769060	11.0230940	10.0019437	11.0250376	35
26	8.9762926	9.9980443	8.9782483	11.0217517	10.0019557	11.0237074	34
27	8.9776188	9.9980323	8.9795865	11.0204135	10.0019677	11.0223812	33
28	8.9789408	9.9980202	8.9809206	11.0190794	10.0019798	11.0210592	32
29	8.9802589	9.9980081	8.9822507	11.0177493	10.0019919	11.0197411	31
30	8.9815729	9.9979960	8.9835769	11.0164231	10.0020040	11.0184271	30
31	8.9828829	9.9979838	8.9848991	11.0151009	10.0020162	11.0171171	29
32	8.9841889	9.9979716	8.9862173	11.0137827	10.0020284	11.0158111	28
33	8.9854910	9.9979593	8.9875317	11.0124683	10.0020407	11.0145090	27
34	8.9867891	9.9979470	8.9888421	11.0111579	10.0020530	11.0132109	26
35	8.9880834	9.9979347	8.9901487	11.0098513	10.0020653	11.0119166	25
36	8.9893737	9.9979223	8.9914514	11.0085486	10.0020777	11.0106263	24
37	8.9906602	9.9979099	8.9927503	11.0072497	10.0020901	11.0093398	23
38	8.9919429	9.9978975	8.9940454	11.0059546	10.0021025	11.0080572	22
39	8.9932217	9.9978850	8.9953367	11.0046633	10.0021150	11.0067783	21
40	8.9944968	9.9978725	8.9966243	11.0033757	10.0021275	11.0055032	20
41	8.9957681	9.9978599	8.9979081	11.0020918	10.0021410	11.0042319	19
42	8.9970356	9.9978473	8.9991883	11.0008117	10.0021524	11.0029644	18
43	8.9982994	9.9978347	9.0004647	10.9995353	10.0021653	11.0017006	17
44	8.9995595	9.9978220	9.0017375	10.9982625	10.0021780	11.0004405	16
45	9.0008160	9.9978093	9.0030066	10.9969934	10.0021907	10.9991840	15
46	9.0020687	9.9977966	9.0042721	10.9957279	10.0022034	10.9979313	14
47	9.0033179	9.9977838	9.0055340	10.9944660	10.0022162	10.9966821	13
48	9.0045634	9.9977710	9.0067924	10.9932076	10.0022290	10.9954366	12
49	9.0058053	9.9977582	9.0080471	10.9919529	10.0022418	10.9941947	11
50	9.0070436	9.9977453	9.0092984	10.9907016	10.0022547	10.9929564	10
51	9.0082784	9.9977323	9.0105461	10.9894539	10.0022677	10.9917216	9
52	9.0095096	9.9977194	9.0117903	10.9882097	10.0022806	10.9904904	8
53	9.0107374	9.9977064	9.0130310	10.9869690	10.0022936	10.9892626	7
54	9.0119616	9.9976933	9.0142682	10.9857318	10.0023067	10.9880384	6
55	9.0131823	9.9976803	9.0155021	10.9844979	10.0023197	10.9868177	5
56	9.0143996	9.9976672	9.0167325	10.9832675	10.0023328	10.9856004	4
57	9.0156135	9.9976540	9.0179594	10.9820406	10.0023460	10.9843865	3
58	9.0168239	9.9976408	9.0191831	10.9808169	10.0023592	10.9831761	2
59	9.0180309	9.9976276	9.0204033	10.9795967	10.0023724	10.9819691	1
60	9.0192346	9.9976143	9.0216202	10.9783798	10.0023857	10.9807654	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine.	L.Co Tang.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

84 DEGREES.

6 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N. Co-Secant	
0	1045285	9945218	1051042	95143645	10055082	95667722	60
1	1048178	9944914	1053983	94878149	10055390	95403686	59
2	1051070	9944609	1056924	94614116	10055699	95141110	58
3	1053963	9944303	1059866	94351531	10056009	94879984	57
4	1056856	9943996	1062808	94090384	10056320	94620296	56
5	1059748	9943688	1065750	93830663	10056631	94362033	55
6	1062641	9943379	1068692	93572355	10056943	94105184	54
7	1065533	9943069	1071634	93315450	10057256	93849733	53
8	1068425	9942759	1074576	93059936	10057570	93595682	52
9	1071318	9942448	1077519	92805802	10057885	93343006	51
10	1074210	9942136	1080462	92553035	10058201	93091699	50
11	1077102	9941823	1083405	92301627	10058518	92841749	49
12	1079994	9941509	1086348	92051564	10058835	92593145	48
13	1082885	9941194	1089291	91802838	10059153	92345877	47
14	1085777	9940879	1092234	91556486	10059472	92099934	46
15	1088669	9940563	1095178	91309348	10059792	91855305	45
16	1091560	9940246	1098122	91064564	10060113	91611980	44
17	1094452	9939928	1101066	90821074	10060435	91369949	43
18	1097343	9939609	1104010	90578867	10060758	91129200	42
19	1100234	9939289	1106954	90337933	10061081	90889725	41
20	1103126	9938969	1109899	90098261	10061405	90651512	40
21	1106017	9938648	1112844	89859843	10061730	90414553	39
22	1108908	9938326	1115789	89622668	10062056	90178837	38
23	1111799	9938003	1118734	89386726	10062383	89944354	37
24	1114689	9937679	1121679	89152008	10062711	89711095	36
25	1117580	9937354	1124625	88918505	10063040	89479051	35
26	1120471	9937028	1127571	88686206	10063370	89248211	34
27	1123361	9936702	1130517	88455103	10063701	89018567	33
28	1126252	9936375	1133463	88225186	10064032	88790109	32
29	1129142	9936047	1136409	87996446	10064364	88562828	31
30	1132032	9935718	1139356	87768874	10064697	88336715	30
31	1134922	9935388	1142303	87542461	10065031	88111761	29
32	1137812	9935058	1145250	87317198	10065365	87887957	28
33	1140702	9934727	1148197	87093077	10065702	87665295	27
34	1143592	9934395	1151144	86870088	10066039	87443766	26
35	1146482	9934062	1154091	86648223	10066377	87223361	25
36	1149371	9933728	1157039	86427475	10066715	87004071	24
37	1152261	9933393	1159987	86207833	10067054	86786889	23
38	1155151	9933057	1162935	85989290	10067394	86568305	22
39	1158040	9932720	1165883	85771838	10067735	86352812	21
40	1160929	9932383	1168831	85555468	10068077	86137901	20
41	1163818	9932045	1171780	85340172	10068420	85924065	19
42	1166707	9931706	1174729	85125943	10068764	85711295	18
43	1169596	9931366	1177678	84912772	10069108	85499584	17
44	1172485	9931025	1180628	84700651	10069453	85288923	16
45	1175374	9930684	1183578	84489573	10069799	85079304	15
46	1178263	9930342	1186528	84279531	10070146	84870721	14
47	1181151	9929999	1189478	84070515	10070494	84663165	13
48	1184040	9929655	1192428	83862519	10070843	84456629	12
49	1186928	9929310	1195378	83655536	10071193	84251105	11
50	1189816	9928964	1198328	83449557	10071544	84046586	10
51	1192704	9928617	1201279	83244577	10071896	83843065	9
52	1195593	9928270	1204230	83040586	10072248	83640534	8
53	1198481	9927922	1207181	82837579	10072601	83438986	7
54	1201368	9927573	1210132	82635547	10072955	83238415	6
55	1204256	9927223	1213084	82434485	10073310	83038812	5
56	1207144	9926872	1216036	82234384	10073666	82840171	4
57	1210031	9926521	1218988	82035239	10074023	82642485	3
58	1212919	9926169	1221940	81837041	10074381	82445748	2
59	1215806	9925816	1224893	81639786	10074740	82249952	1
60	1218693	9925462	1227846	81443464	10075099	82055090	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine	N. Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Secant	N. Secant.	M

83 DEGREES.

6 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.0192346	9.9976143	9.0216202	10.9783798	10.0023857	10.9807654	60
1	9.0204348	9.9976011	9.0228338	10.9771662	10.0023989	10.9795652	59
2	9.0216318	9.9975877	9.0240441	10.9759559	10.0024123	10.9783682	58
3	9.0228254	9.9975743	9.0252510	10.9747490	10.0024257	10.9771746	57
4	9.0240157	9.9975609	9.0264548	10.9735452	10.0024391	10.9759843	56
5	9.0252027	9.9975475	9.0276552	10.9723448	10.0024525	10.9747973	55
6	9.0263865	9.9975340	9.0288524	10.9711476	10.0024660	10.9736135	54
7	9.0275669	9.9975205	9.0300464	10.9699536	10.0024795	10.9724331	53
8	9.0287442	9.9975069	9.0312373	11.9687627	10.0024931	10.9712558	52
9	9.0299182	9.9974933	9.0324249	10.9675751	10.0025067	10.9700818	51
10	9.0310890	9.9974797	9.0336093	10.9663907	10.0025203	10.9689110	50
11	9.0322567	9.9974660	9.0347906	10.9652094	10.0025340	10.9677433	49
12	9.0334212	9.9974523	9.0359688	10.9640312	10.0025477	10.9665788	48
13	9.0345825	9.9974386	9.0371439	10.9628561	10.0025614	10.9654175	47
14	9.0357407	9.9974248	9.0383159	10.9616841	10.0025752	10.9642593	46
15	9.0368958	9.9974110	9.0394848	10.9605152	10.0025890	10.9631042	45
16	9.0380477	9.9973971	9.0406506	10.9593494	10.0026029	10.9619523	44
17	9.0391966	9.9973833	9.0418134	10.9581866	10.0026167	10.9608034	43
18	9.0403424	9.9973693	9.0429731	10.9570269	10.0026307	10.9596576	42
19	9.0414852	9.9973554	9.0441299	10.9558701	10.0026446	10.9585148	41
20	9.0426249	9.9973414	9.0452836	10.9547164	10.0026586	10.9573751	40
21	9.0437617	9.9973273	9.0464343	10.9535657	10.0026727	10.9562383	39
22	9.0448954	9.9973132	9.0475821	10.9524179	10.0026868	10.9551046	38
23	9.0460261	9.9972991	9.0487270	10.9512730	10.0027009	10.9539739	37
24	9.0471538	9.9972850	9.0498689	10.9501311	10.0027150	10.9228462	36
25	9.0482786	9.9972708	9.0510078	10.9489922	10.0027292	10.9517214	35
25	9.0494005	9.9972566	9.0521439	10.9478561	10.0027434	10.9505995	34
27	9.0505194	9.9972423	9.0532771	10.9467229	10.0027577	10.9494806	33
28	9.0516354	9.9972280	9.0544074	10.9455926	10.0027720	10.9483646	32
29	9.0527485	9.9972137	9.0555349	10.9444651	10.0027862	10.9472515	31
30	9.0538588	9.9971993	9.0566595	10.9433405	10.0028007	10.9461412	30
31	9.0549661	9.9971849	9.0577813	10.9422187	10.0028151	10.9450339	29
32	9.0560706	9.9971704	9.0589002	10.9410998	10.0028296	10.9439294	28
33	9.0571723	9.9971559	9.0600164	10.9399836	10.0028441	10.9428377	27
34	9.0582711	9.9971414	9.0611297	10.9388703	10.0028586	10.9417289	26
35	9.0593672	9.9971268	9.0622403	10.9377597	10.0028732	10.9406328	25
36	9.0604604	9.9971122	9.0633482	10.9366518	10.0028878	10.9395496	24
37	9.0615509	9.9970976	9.0644533	10.9355467	10.0029024	10.9384491	23
38	9.0626386	9.9970829	9.0655556	10.9344444	10.0029171	10.9373614	22
39	9.0637235	9.9970682	9.0666553	10.9333447	10.0029318	10.9362765	21
40	9.0648057	9.9970535	9.0677522	10.9322478	10.0029465	10.9351943	20
41	9.0658852	9.9970387	9.0688465	10.9311535	10.0029613	10.9341148	19
42	9.0669619	9.9970239	9.0699381	10.9300619	10.0029761	10.9330381	18
43	9.0680360	9.9970090	9.0710270	10.9289730	10.0029910	10.9319640	17
44	9.0691074	9.9969941	9.0721133	10.9278867	10.0030059	10.9308926	16
45	9.0701761	9.9969792	9.0731969	10.9268031	10.0030208	10.9298239	15
46	9.0712421	9.9969642	9.0742779	10.9257221	10.0030358	10.9287579	14
47	9.0723055	9.9969492	9.0753563	10.9246437	10.0030508	10.9276945	13
48	9.0733663	9.9969342	9.0764321	10.9235679	10.0030658	10.9266337	12
49	9.0744244	9.9969191	9.0775053	10.9224947	10.0030809	10.9255756	11
50	9.0754799	9.9969040	9.0785760	10.9214240	10.0030960	10.9245201	10
51	9.0765329	9.9968888	9.0796441	10.9203559	10.0031112	10.9234671	9
52	9.0775832	9.9968736	7.0807096	10.9192904	10.0031264	10.9224168	8
53	9.0786310	9.9968584	9.0817726	10.9182274	10.0031416	10.9213690	7
54	9.0796762	9.9968431	9.0828331	10.9171669	10.0031569	10.9203238	6
55	9.0807189	9.9968278	9.0838911	10.9161089	10.0031722	10.9192811	5
56	9.0817590	9.9968125	9.0849466	10.9150534	10.0031875	10.9182410	4
57	9.0827966	9.9967971	9.0859996	10.9140004	10.0032029	10.9172034	3
58	9.0838317	9.9967817	9.0870501	10.9129499	10.0032183	10.9161683	2
59	9.0848643	9.9967662	9.0880981	10.9119019	10.0032338	10.9151357	1
60	9.0858945	9.9967507	9.0891438	10.9108562	10.0032493	10.9141055	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M.

83 DEGREES.

7 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant	M
0	1218693	9925462	1227846	81443464	10075099	82055090	60
1	1221581	9925107	1230799	81248071	10075459	81861157	59
2	1224468	9924751	1233752	81053599	10075820	81668145	58
3	1227355	9924394	1236705	80860042	10076182	81476048	57
4	1230241	9924036	1239658	80667394	10076545	81284860	56
5	1233128	9923678	1242612	80475647	10076909	81094573	55
6	1236015	9923319	1245566	80284796	10077274	80905182	54
7	1238901	9922959	1248520	80094835	10077639	80716681	53
8	1241788	9922598	1251474	79905756	10078005	80529062	52
9	1244674	9922236	1254429	79717555	10078372	80342321	51
10	1247560	9921874	1257384	79530224	10078740	80156450	50
11	1250446	9921511	1260339	79343758	10079109	79971445	49
12	1253332	9921147	1263294	79158151	10079479	79787298	48
13	1256218	9920782	1266249	78973396	10079850	79604003	47
14	1259104	9920416	1269205	78789489	10080222	79421556	46
15	1261990	9920049	1272161	78606423	10080595	79239950	45
16	1264875	9919681	1275117	78424191	10080969	79059179	44
17	1267761	9919313	1278073	78242790	10081343	78879238	43
18	1270646	9918944	1281029	78062212	10081718	78700120	42
19	1273531	9918574	1283986	77882453	10082094	78521821	41
20	1276416	9918203	1286943	77703506	10082471	78344335	40
21	1279301	9917831	1289900	77525366	10082849	78167656	39
22	1282186	9917459	1292857	77348028	10083228	77991778	38
23	1285071	9917086	1295815	77171486	10083607	77816697	37
24	1287956	9916712	1298773	76995735	10083988	77642406	36
25	1290841	9916337	1301731	76820769	10084370	77468901	35
26	1293725	9915961	1304689	76646584	10084752	77296176	34
27	1296609	9915584	1307648	76473174	10085135	77124227	33
28	1299494	9915206	1310607	76300533	10085519	76953047	32
29	1302378	9914828	1313566	76128657	10085904	76782631	31
30	1305262	9914449	1316525	75957541	10086290	76612976	30
31	1308146	9914069	1319484	75787179	10086677	76444075	29
32	1311030	9913688	1322444	75617567	10087065	76275923	28
33	1313913	9913306	1325404	75448699	10087453	76108516	27
34	1316797	9912923	1328364	75280571	10087842	75941849	26
35	1319681	9912539	1331324	75113178	10088232	75775916	25
36	1322564	9912155	1334285	74946514	10088623	75610713	24
37	1325447	9911770	1337246	74780576	10089015	75446236	23
38	1328330	9911384	1340207	74615357	10089408	75282478	22
39	1331213	9910997	1343168	74450855	10089802	75119437	21
40	1334096	9910609	1346129	74287064	10090197	74957106	20
41	1336979	9910221	1349091	74123978	10090592	74795482	19
42	1339862	9909832	1352053	73961595	10090988	74634560	18
43	1342744	9909442	1355015	73799909	10091385	74474335	17
44	1345627	9909051	1357977	73638916	10091783	74314803	16
45	1348509	9908659	1360940	73478610	10092182	74155959	15
46	1351392	9908266	1363903	73318989	10092582	73997798	14
47	1354274	9907872	1366866	73160047	10092983	73840318	13
48	1357156	9907478	1369829	73001780	10093385	73683512	12
49	1360038	9907083	1372793	72844184	10093788	73527377	11
50	1362919	9906687	1375757	72687255	10094192	73371909	10
51	1365801	9906290	1378721	72530987	10094596	73217102	9
52	1368683	9905892	1381685	72375378	10095001	73062954	8
53	1371564	9905493	1384650	72220422	10095407	72909460	7
54	1374445	9905094	1387615	72066116	10095814	72756616	6
55	1377327	9904694	1390580	71912456	10096222	72604417	5
56	1380208	9904293	1393545	71759437	10096631	72452849	4
57	1383089	9903891	1396510	71607056	10097041	72301940	3
58	1385970	9903488	1399476	71455308	10097452	72151653	2
59	1388850	9903084	1402442	71304190	10097864	72001996	1
60	1391731	9902680	1405408	71153697	10098276	71852965	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

82 DEGREES.

7 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.0858945	9.9967507	9.0891438	10.9108562	10.0032493	10.9141055	60
1	9.0869221	9.9967352	9.0901869	10.9098131	10.0032648	10.9130779	59
2	9.0879473	9.9967196	9.0912277	10.9087723	10.0032804	10.9120527	58
3	9.0889700	9.9967040	9.0922660	10.9077340	10.0032960	10.9110300	57
4	9.0899903	9.9966884	9.0933020	10.9066980	10.0033116	10.9100097	56
5	9.0910082	9.9966727	9.0943355	10.9056645	10.0033273	10.9089918	55
6	9.0920237	9.9966570	9.0953669	10.9046333	10.0033430	10.9079763	54
7	9.0930367	9.9966412	9.0963955	10.9036045	10.0033588	10.9069633	53
8	9.0940474	9.9966254	9.0974219	10.9025781	10.0033746	10.9059526	52
9	9.0950556	9.9966096	9.0984460	10.9015540	10.0033904	10.9049444	51
10	9.0960615	9.9965937	9.0994678	10.9005322	10.0034063	10.9039385	50
11	9.0970651	9.9965778	9.1004872	10.8995128	10.0034222	10.9029349	49
12	9.0980662	9.9965619	9.1015044	10.8984956	10.0034381	10.9019338	48
13	9.0990651	9.9965419	9.1025192	10.8974808	10.0034541	10.9009349	47
14	9.1000616	9.9965299	9.1035317	10.8964683	10.0034701	10.8999384	46
15	9.1010558	9.9965138	9.1045420	10.8954580	10.0034862	10.8989442	45
16	9.1020477	9.9964977	9.1055500	10.8944500	10.0035023	10.8979523	44
17	9.1030373	9.9964816	9.1065557	10.8934443	10.0035184	10.8969627	43
18	9.1040246	9.9964655	9.1075591	10.8924409	10.0035345	10.8959754	42
19	9.1050096	9.9964493	9.1085604	10.8914396	10.0035507	10.8949904	41
20	9.1059924	9.9964330	9.1095591	10.8904406	10.0035670	10.8940076	40
21	9.1069729	9.9964167	9.1105562	10.8894438	10.0035833	10.8930271	39
22	9.1079512	9.9964004	9.1115508	10.8884492	10.0035996	10.8920488	38
23	9.1089272	9.9963841	9.1125431	10.8874569	10.0036159	10.8910728	37
24	9.1099010	9.9963677	9.1135333	10.8864667	10.0036323	10.8900990	36
25	9.1108726	9.9963513	9.1145213	10.8854787	10.0036487	10.8891274	35
26	9.1118420	9.9963348	9.1155072	10.8844928	10.0036652	10.8881580	34
27	9.1128092	9.9963183	9.1164909	10.8835091	10.0036817	10.8871908	33
28	9.1137742	9.9963018	9.1174724	10.8825276	10.0036982	10.8862258	32
29	9.1147370	9.9962852	9.1184518	10.8815482	10.0037148	10.8852630	31
30	9.1156977	9.9962686	9.1194291	10.8805709	10.0037314	10.8843023	30
31	9.1166562	9.9962519	9.1204043	10.8795957	10.0037481	10.8833438	29
32	9.1176125	9.9962352	9.1213773	10.8786227	10.0037648	10.8823875	28
33	9.1185667	9.9962185	9.1223482	10.8776518	10.0037815	10.8814333	27
34	9.1195188	9.9962017	9.1233171	10.8766829	10.0037983	10.8804812	26
35	9.1204688	9.9961849	9.1243839	10.8757161	10.0038151	10.8795312	25
36	9.1214167	9.9961681	9.1252486	10.8747514	10.0038319	10.8785833	24
37	9.1223624	9.9961512	9.1262112	10.8737888	10.0038488	10.8776376	23
38	9.1233061	9.9961343	9.1271718	10.8728282	10.0038657	10.8766939	22
39	9.1242477	9.9961174	9.1281303	10.8718697	10.0038826	10.8757523	21
40	9.1251872	9.9961004	9.1290868	10.8709132	10.0038996	10.8748128	20
41	9.1261246	9.9960834	9.1300413	10.8699587	10.0039165	10.8738754	19
42	9.1270600	9.9960663	9.1309937	10.8690063	10.0039337	10.8729490	18
43	9.1279934	9.9960492	9.1319442	10.8680558	10.0039508	10.8720066	17
44	9.1289247	9.9960321	9.1328926	10.8671074	10.0039697	10.8710753	16
45	9.1298539	9.9960149	9.1338391	10.8661609	10.0039851	10.8701461	15
46	9.1307812	9.9959977	9.1347835	10.8652165	10.0040023	10.8692188	14
47	9.1317064	9.9959804	9.1357260	10.8642740	10.0040196	10.8682936	13
48	9.1326297	9.9959631	9.1366665	10.8633335	10.0040369	10.8673703	12
49	9.1335509	9.9959458	9.1376051	10.8623949	10.0040542	10.8664491	11
50	9.1344702	9.9959284	9.1335417	10.8614583	10.0040715	10.8655298	10
51	9.1353875	9.9959111	9.1394764	10.8605236	10.0040889	10.8646125	9
52	9.1363028	9.9958936	9.1404092	10.8595908	10.0041064	10.8636972	8
53	9.1372161	9.9958761	9.1413400	10.8586600	10.0041239	10.8627839	7
54	9.1381275	9.9958586	9.1422689	10.8577311	10.0041414	10.8618725	6
55	9.1390370	9.9958411	9.1431959	10.8568041	10.0041589	10.8609630	5
56	9.1399445	9.9958235	9.1441210	10.8558790	10.0041765	10.8600555	4
57	9.1408501	9.9958059	9.1450442	10.8549558	10.0041941	10.8591499	3
58	9.1417537	9.9957882	9.1459655	10.8540345	10.0042118	10.8582463	2
59	9.1426555	9.9957705	9.1468850	10.8531150	10.0042295	10.8573445	1
60	9.1435553	9.9957528	9.1478025	10.8521975	10.0042472	10.8564447	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L.Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M

82 DEGREES.

8 DEGREES

M.	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant.	
0	1391731	9902680	1405408	71153697	10098276	71852965	60
1	1394612	9902275	1408374	71003826	10098689	71704556	59
2	1397492	9901869	1411341	70854573	10099103	71556764	58
3	1400372	9901462	1414308	70705934	10099518	71409587	57
4	1403252	9901054	1417275	70557905	10099934	71263019	56
5	1406132	9900645	1420243	70410482	10100351	71117058	55
6	1409012	9900236	1423211	70263662	10100769	70971700	54
7	1411892	9899826	1426179	70117441	10101188	70826941	53
8	1414772	9899415	1429147	69971806	10101607	70682777	52
9	1417651	9899003	1432115	69826781	10102027	70539205	51
10	1420531	9898590	1435084	69682335	10102448	70396220	50
11	1423410	9898176	1438053	69538473	10102870	70253820	49
12	1426289	9897762	1441022	69395192	10103293	70112001	48
13	1429168	9897347	1443991	69352489	10103717	69970760	47
14	1432047	9896931	1446961	69110359	10104142	69830092	46
15	1434926	9896514	1449931	68968799	10104568	69689994	45
16	1437805	9896096	1452901	68827807	10104995	69550464	44
17	1440684	9895677	1455871	68687378	10105423	69411496	43
18	1443562	9895257	1458842	68547508	10105851	69273089	42
19	1446440	9894837	1461813	68408196	10106280	69135239	41
20	1449319	9894416	1464784	68269437	10106710	68997942	40
21	1452197	9893994	1467755	68131227	10107141	68861195	39
22	1455075	9893571	1470727	67993565	10107573	68724995	38
23	1457953	9893147	1473699	67856446	10108006	68589338	37
24	1460830	9892723	1476671	67719867	10108440	68454222	36
25	1463708	9892298	1479644	67583826	10108875	68319642	35
26	1466585	9891872	1482617	67448319	10109311	68185597	34
27	1469463	9891445	1485590	67313341	10109747	68052082	33
28	1472340	9891017	1488563	67178891	10110184	67919095	32
29	1475217	9890588	1491536	67044966	10110622	67786632	31
30	1478094	9890158	1494510	66911562	10111061	67654691	30
31	1480971	9889728	1497484	66778677	10111501	67523268	29
32	1483848	9889297	1500458	66646307	10111942	67392360	28
33	1486724	9888865	1503433	66514449	10112384	67261965	27
34	1489601	9888432	1506408	66383100	10112827	67132079	26
35	1492477	9887995	1509383	66252258	10113271	67002699	25
36	1495353	9887563	1512358	66121919	10113715	66873822	24
37	1498230	9887128	1515333	65992080	10114160	66745446	23
38	1501106	9886692	1518309	65862739	10114606	66617568	22
39	1503981	9886255	1521285	65733892	10115053	66490184	21
40	1506857	9885817	1524261	65605538	10115501	66363293	20
41	1509733	9865378	1527238	65477672	10115950	66236890	19
42	1512608	9884938	1530215	65350293	10116400	66110973	18
43	1515484	9884498	1533192	65223396	10116851	65985540	17
44	1518359	9884057	1536189	65096981	10117303	65860587	16
45	1521234	9883615	1539147	64971043	10117756	65736112	15
46	1524109	9883172	1542125	64845581	10118209	65612113	14
47	1526984	9882728	1545103	64720591	10118663	65488586	13
48	1529858	9882283	1548082	64596070	10119118	65365528	12
49	1532733	9881838	1551061	64472017	10119574	65242938	11
50	1535607	9881392	1554040	64348428	10120031	65120812	10
51	1538482	9880945	1557019	64225301	10120489	64999148	9
52	1541356	9880497	1559998	64102633	10120948	64877944	8
53	1544230	9880048	1562978	63980422	10121408	64757195	7
54	1547104	9879598	1565958	63858665	10121869	64636901	6
55	1549978	9879148	1568938	63737359	10122331	64517059	5
56	1552851	9878697	1571919	63616502	10122793	64397666	4
57	1555725	9878245	1574900	63496092	10123256	64278719	3
58	1558598	9877792	1577881	63376126	10123720	64160216	2
59	1561472	9877338	1580862	63256601	10124185	64042154	1
60	1564345	9876883	1583844	63137515	10124651	63924532	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N· Co-Secant·	N. Secant.	M

81 DEGREES.

8 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant	
0	9.1435553	9.9957528	9.1478025	10.8521975	10.0042472	10.8564447	60
1	9.1444532	9.9957350	9.1487182	10.8512818	10.0042650	10.8555468	59
2	9.1453493	9.9957172	9.1496321	10.8503679	10.0042828	10.8546507	58
3	9.1462435	9.9956993	9.1505441	10.8494559	10.0043007	10.8537565	57
4	9.1471358	9.9956815	9.1514543	10.8485457	10.0043185	10.8528642	56
5	9.1480262	9.9956635	9.1523627	10.8476373	10.0043365	10.8519738	55
6	9.1489148	9.9956456	9.1532692	10.8467308	10.0043544	10.8510852	54
7	9.1498015	9.9956276	9.1541739	10.8458261	10.0043724	10.8501985	53
8	9.1506864	9.9956095	9.1550769	11.8449231	10.0043905	10.8493136	52
9	9.1515694	9.9955915	9.1559780	10.8440220	10.0044085	10.8484306	51
10	9.1524507	9.9955734	9.1568773	10.8431227	10.0044266	10.8475493	50
11	9.1533301	9.9955552	9.1577748	10.8422252	10.0044448	10.8466699	49
12	9.1542076	9.9955370	9.1586706	10.8413294	10.0044630	10.8457924	48
13	9.1550834	9.9955188	9.1595646	10.8404354	10.0044812	10.8449166	47
14	9.1559574	9.9955005	9.1604569	10.8395431	10.0044995	10.8440426	46
15	9.1568296	9.9954822	9.1613473	10.8386527	10.0045178	10.8431704	45
16	9.1577000	9.9954639	9.1622361	10.8377639	10.0045361	10.8423000	44
17	9.1585686	9.9954455	9.1631231	10.8368769	10.0045545	10.8414314	43
18	9.1594354	9.9954272	9.1640083	10.8359917	10.0045729	10.8405646	42
19	9.1603005	9.9954087	9.1648919	10.8351081	10.0045913	10.8396995	41
20	9.1611639	9.9953902	9.1657737	10.8342263	10.0046098	10.8388361	40
21	9.1620254	9.9953717	9.1666538	10.8333462	10.0046283	10.8379745	39
22	9.1628853	9.9953531	9.1675322	10.8324678	10.0046469	10.8371147	38
23	9.1637434	9.9953345	9.1684089	10.8315911	10.0046655	10.8362566	37
24	9.1645998	9.9953159	9.1692839	10.8307161	10.0046841	10.8354002	36
25	9.1654544	9.9952972	9.1701572	10.8298428	10.0047028	10.8345456	35
26	9.1663074	9.9952785	9.1710289	10.8289711	10.0047215	10.8336926	34
27	9.1671586	9.9952597	9.1718989	10.8281011	10.0047403	10.8328414	33
28	9.1680081	9.9952409	9.1727672	10.8272328	10.0047591	10.8319919	32
29	9.1688559	9.9952221	9.1736338	10.8263662	10.0047779	10.8311441	31
30	9.1697021	9.9952033	9.1744988	10.8255012	10.0047967	10.8302979	30
31	9.1705465	9.9951844	9.1753622	10.8246378	10.0048156	10.8294534	29
32	9.1713893	9.9951654	9.1762239	10.8237761	10.0048346	10.8286107	28
33	9.1722305	9.9951464	9.1770840	10.8229160	10.0048536	10.8277695	27
34	9.1730699	9.9951274	9.1779425	10.8220575	10.0048726	10.8269301	26
35	9.1739077	9.9951084	9.1787993	10.8212007	10.0048916	10.8260923	25
36	9.1747439	9.9950893	9.1796546	10.8203454	10.0049107	10.8252561	24
37	9.1755784	9.9950702	9.1805082	10.8194918	10.0049298	10.8244216	23
38	9.1764112	9.9950510	9.1813602	10.8186398	10.0049490	10.8235888	22
39	9.1772425	9.9950318	9.1822106	10.8177894	10.0049682	10.8227575	21
40	9.1780721	9.9950126	9.1830595	10.8169405	10.0049874	10.8219279	20
41	9.1789001	9.9949933	9.1839068	10.8160932	10.0050067	10.8210999	19
42	9.1797265	9.9949740	9.1847525	10.8152475	10.0050260	10.8202735	18
43	9.1805512	9.9949546	9.1855966	10.8144034	10.0050454	10.8194888	17
44	9.1813744	9.9949352	9.1864392	10.8135608	10.0050648	10.8186256	16
45	9.1821960	9.9949158	9.1872802	10.8127198	10.0050842	10.8178040	15
46	9.1830160	9.9948964	9.1881196	10.8118804	10.0051036	10.8169840	14
47	9.1838344	9.9948769	9.1889575	10.8110425	10.0051231	10.8161656	13
48	9.1846512	9.9948573	9.1897939	10.8102061	10.0051427	10.8153488	12
49	9.1854665	9.9948377	9.1906287	10.8093713	10.0051623	10.8145335	11
50	9.1862802	9.9948181	9.1914621	10.3085379	10.0051819	10.8137199	10
51	9.1870923	9.9947985	9.1922939	10.8077061	10.0052015	10.8129077	9
52	9.1879029	9.9947788	9.1931241	10.8068759	10.0052212	10.8120971	8
53	9.1887120	9.9947591	9.1939529	10.8060471	10.0052409	10.8112887	7
54	9.1895195	9.9947393	9.1947802	10.8052198	10.0052607	10.8104805	6
55	9.1903254	9.9947195	9.1956059	10.8043941	10.0052805	10.8096746	5
56	9.1911299	9.9946997	9.1964302	10.8035698	10.0053003	10.8088701	4
57	9.1919328	9.9946798	9.1972530	10.8027470	10.0053202	10.8080672	3
58	9.1927342	9.9946599	9.1980743	10.8019257	10.0053401	10.8072658	2
59	9.1935341	9.9946399	9.1988941	10.8011059	10.0053601	10.8064659	1
60	9.1943324	9.9946199	9.1997125	10.8002875	10.0053801	10.8056676	0
	L. Co-Sine	L. Sine	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L.CoSecant.	L. Secant.	M

81 DEGREES.

9 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant.	
0	1564345	9876883	1583844	63137515	10124651	63924532	60
1	1567218	9876428	1586826	63018866	10125118	63807347	59
2	1570091	9875972	1589808	62900651	10125586	63690595	58
3	1572963	9875515	1592791	62782868	10126055	63574276	57
4	1575836	9875057	1595774	62665514	10126525	63458385	56
5	1578708	9874598	1598757	62548588	10126996	63342923	55
6	1581581	9874138	1601740	62432086	10127467	63227884	54
7	1584453	9873677	1604724	62316007	10127939	63113269	53
8	1587325	9873216	1607708	62200347	10128412	62999073	52
9	1590197	9872754	1610692	62085106	10128886	62885295	51
10	1593069	9872291	1613677	61970279	10129361	62771933	50
11	1595940	9871827	1616662	61855867	10129837	62658984	49
12	1598812	9871362	1619647	61741865	10130314	62546445	48
13	1601683	9870897	1622632	61628272	10130792	62434316	47
14	1603555	9870431	1625617	61515085	10131271	62322594	46
15	1607426	9869964	1628603	61402303	10131751	62211275	45
16	1610297	9869496	1631589	61289923	10132231	62100359	44
17	1613167	9869027	1634576	61177943	10132712	61989843	43
18	1616038	9868557	1637563	61066360	10133194	61879725	42
19	1618909	9868086	1640550	60955174	10133677	61770003	41
20	1621779	9867615	1643537	60844381	10134161	61660674	40
21	1624650	9867143	1646525	60733979	10134646	61551736	39
22	1627520	9866670	1649513	60623967	10135132	61443189	38
23	1630390	9866196	1652501	60514343	10135619	61335028	37
24	1633260	9865721	1655489	60405103	10136107	61227253	36
25	1636129	9865246	1658478	60296247	10136595	61119861	35
26	1638999	9864770	1661467	60187772	10137084	61012850	34
27	1641868	9864293	1664456	60079676	10137574	60906219	33
28	1644738	9863815	1667446	59971957	10138065	60799964	32
29	1647607	9863336	1670436	59864614	10138557	60694085	31
30	1650476	9862856	1673426	59757644	10139050	60588580	30
31	1653345	9862375	1676416	59651045	10139544	60483445	29
32	1656214	9861894	1679407	59544815	10140039	60378680	28
33	1659082	9861412	1682398	59438952	10140535	60274282	27
34	1661951	9860929	1685389	59333455	10141032	60170250	26
35	1664819	9860445	1688381	59228322	10141530	60066581	25
36	1667687	9859960	1691373	59123550	10142029	59963274	24
37	1670555	9859474	1694365	59019138	10142529	59860326	23
38	1673423	9858988	1697358	58915084	10143029	59757737	22
39	1676291	9858501	1700351	58811386	10143530	59655504	21
40	1679159	9858013	1703344	58708042	10144032	59553625	20
41	1682026	9857524	1706337	58605051	10144535	59452098	19
42	1684894	9857034	1709331	58502410	10145039	59350922	18
43	1687761	9856544	1712325	58400117	10145541	59250095	17
44	1690628	9856053	1715310	58298172	10146050	59149614	16
45	1693495	9855561	1718314	58196572	10146557	59049479	15
46	1696362	9855068	1721309	58095315	10147064	58949688	14
47	1699228	9854574	1724304	57994400	10147572	58850238	13
48	1702095	9854079	1727300	57893825	10148081	58751128	12
49	1704961	9853583	1730296	57793588	10148591	58652356	11
50	1707828	9853087	1733292	57693688	10149102	58553920	10
51	1710694	9852590	1736288	57594122	10149614	58455820	9
52	1713560	9852092	1739285	57494889	10150127	58358053	8
53	1716425	9851593	1742282	57395988	10150641	58260617	7
54	1719291	9851093	1745279	57297416	10151156	58163510	6
55	1722156	9850592	1748277	57109173	10151672	58066732	5
56	1725022	9850091	1751275	57101256	10152189	57970280	4
57	1727887	9849589	1754273	57003663	10152707	57874153	3
58	1730752	9849086	1757272	56906394	10153225	57778350	2
59	1733617	9848582	1760271	56809446	10153746	57682867	1
60	1736482	9848077	1763270	56712818	10154267	57587705	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine	N. Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

80 DEGREES.

9 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. C.-Secant.*	
0	9.1943324	9.9946199	9.1997125	10.8002875	10.0053801	10.8056676	60
1	9.1951293	9.9945999	9.2005294	10.7994706	10.0054001	10.8048707	59
2	9.1959247	9.9945798	9.2013449	10.7986551	10.0054202	10.8040753	58
3	9.1967186	9.9945597	9.2021588	10.7978411	10.0054403	10.8032814	57
4	9.1975110	9.9945395	9.2029714	10.7970286	10.0054604	10.8024890	56
5	9.1983019	9.9945194	9.2037825	10.7962175	10.0054806	10.8016981	55
6	9.1990913	9.9944992	9.2045922	10.7954078	10.0055008	10.8009087	54
7	9.1998793	9.9944789	9.2054004	10.7945996	10.0055211	10.8001207	53
8	9.2006658	9.9944587	9.2062072	10.7937928	10.0055413	10.7993342	52
9	9.2014509	9.9944383	9.2070126	10.7929874	10.0055617	10.7985491	51
10	9.2022345	9.9944180	9.2078165	10.7921835	10.0055820	10.7977655	50
11	9.2030167	9.9943975	9.2086191	10.7913809	10.0056025	10.7969833	49
12	9.2037974	9.9943771	9.2094203	10.7905797	10.0056229	10.7962026	48
13	9.2045766	9.9943566	9.2102200	10.7897800	10.0056434	10.7954234	47
14	9.2053545	9.9943361	9.2110184	10.7889816	10.0056639	10.7946455	46
15	9.2061309	9.9943156	9.2118153	10.7881847	10.0056844	10.7938691	45
16	9.2069059	9.9942950	9.2126109	10.7873891	10.0057050	10.7930941	44
17	9.2076795	9.9942743	9.2134051	10.7865919	10.0057257	10.7923205	43
18	9.2084516	9.9942537	9.2141980	10.7858020	10.0057463	10.7915484	42
19	9.2092224	9.9942330	9.2149894	10.7850106	10.0057670	10.7907776	41
20	9.2099917	9.9942122	9.2157795	10.7842205	10.0057878	10.7900083	40
21	9.2107597	9.9941914	9.2165683	10.7834317	10.0058086	10.7892403	39
22	9.2115263	9.9941706	9.2173556	10.7826444	10.0058294	10.7884737	38
23	9.2122914	9.9941498	9.2181417	10.7818583	10.0058502	10.7877586	37
24	9.2130552	9.9941289	9.2189264	10.7810736	10.0058711	10.7869448	36
25	9.2138176	9.9941079	9.2197097	10.7802903	10.0058921	10.7861824	35
26	9.2145787	9.9940870	9.2204917	10.7795083	10.0059130	10.7854213	34
27	9.2153384	9.9940659	9.2212724	10.7787276	10.0059341	10.7846616	33
28	9.2160967	9.9940449	9.2220518	10.7779482	10.0059551	10.7839033	32
29	9.2168536	9.9940238	9.2228298	10.7771702	10.0059762	10.7831464	31
30	9.2176092	9.9940027	9.2236065	10.7763935	10.0059973	10.7823908	30
31	9.2183635	9.9939815	9.2243819	10.7756181	10.0060185	10.7816365	29
32	9.2191164	9.9939603	9.2251561	10.7748439	10.0060397	10.7808836	28
33	9.2198680	9.9939391	9.2259289	10.7740711	10.0060609	10.7801320	27
34	9.2206182	9.9939178	9.2267004	10.7732996	10.0060822	10.7793818	26
35	9.2213671	9.9938965	9.2274706	10.7725294	10.0061035	10.7786329	25
36	9.2221147	9.9938752	9.2282395	10.7717605	10.0061248	10.7778853	24
37	9.2228609	9.9938538	9.2290071	10.7709929	10.0061462	10.7771391	23
38	9.2236059	9.9938324	9.2297735	10.7702265	10.0061676	10.7763941	22
39	9.2243495	9.9938109	9.2305386	10.7694614	10.0061891	10.7756505	21
40	9.2250918	9.9937894	9.2313024	10.7686976	10.0062106	10.7749082	20
41	9.2258328	9.9937679	9.2320650	10.7679350	10.0062321	10.7741672	19
42	9.2265725	9.9937463	9.2328262	10.7671738	10.0062537	10.7734275	18
43	9.2273110	9.9937247	9.2335863	10.7664137	10.0062753	10.7726890	17
44	9.2280481	9.9937030	9.2343451	10.7656549	10.0062970	10.7719519	16
45	9.2287839	9.9936813	9.2351026	10.7648974	10.0063187	10.7712161	15
46	9.2295185	9.9936596	9.2358589	10.7641411	10.0063404	10.7704815	14
47	9.2302518	9.9936378	9.2366139	10.7633861	10.0063622	10.7697482	13
48	9.2309838	9.9936160	9.2373678	10.7626322	10.0063840	10.7690162	12
49	9.2317145	9.9935942	9.2381203	10.7618797	10.0064058	10.7682855	11
50	9.2324440	9.9935723	9.2388717	10.7611283	10.0064277	10.7675560	10
51	9.2331722	9.9935504	9.2396218	10.7603782	10.0064495	10.7668278	9
52	9.2338992	9.9935285	9.2403708	10.7596292	10.0064715	10.7661008	8
53	9.2346249	9.9935065	9.2411185	10.7588815	10.0064935	10.7653751	7
54	9.2353494	9.9934844	9.2418650	10.7581350	10.0065156	10.7646506	6
55	9.2360726	9.9934624	9.2426103	10.7573897	10.0065376	10.7639274	5
56	9.2367946	9.9934403	9.2433543	10.7566457	10.0065597	10.7632054	4
57	9.2375153	9.9934181	9.2440972	10.7559028	10.0065819	10.7624847	3
58	9.2382349	9.9933959	9.2448389	10.7551611	10.0066041	10.7617651	2
59	9.2389532	9.9933737	9.2455794	10.7544206	10.0066263	10.7610468	1
60	9.2396702	9.9933515	9.2463188	10.7536812	10.0066485	10.7603298	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Secant*	*L. Secant*	M

80 DEGREES.

10 DEGREES.

M	N Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant	
0	1736482	9848077	1763270	56712818	10154267	57587705	60
1	1739346	9847571	1766269	56016509	10154788	57492861	59
2	1742211	9847065	1769269	56520516	10155310	57398333	58
3	1745075	9846558	1772269	56424838	10155833	57304121	57
4	1747939	9846050	1775269	56329474	10156357	57210223	56
5	1750803	9845541	1778270	56234421	10156882	57116636	55
6	1753667	9845031	1781271	56139680	10157408	57023360	54
7	1756531	9844521	1784272	56045247	10157935	56930393	53
8	1759395	9844010	1787274	55951121	10158463	56837734	52
9	1762258	9843498	1790276	55857302	10158992	56745380	51
10	1765121	9842985	1793278	55763786	10159521	56653331	50
11	1767984	9842471	1796281	55670574	10160051	56561584	49
12	1770847	9841956	1799284	55577663	10160582	56470140	48
13	1773710	9841440	1802287	55485052	10161114	56378995	47
14	1776573	9840924	1805291	55392740	10161647	56288148	46
15	1779435	9840407	1808295	55300724	10162181	56197599	45
16	1782298	9839889	1811299	55209005	10162716	56107345	44
17	1785160	9839370	1814303	55117579	10163252	56017386	43
18	1788022	9838850	1817308	55026446	10163789	55927719	42
19	1790884	9838329	1820313	54935604	10164327	55838343	41
20	1793746	9837808	1823318	54845052	10164866	55749258	40
21	1796607	9837286	1826324	54754788	10165406	55660460	39
22	1799469	9836763	1829330	54664812	10165946	55571950	38
23	1802330	9836239	1832336	54575121	10166487	55483726	37
24	1805191	9835714	1835343	54485715	10167029	55395786	36
25	1808052	9835189	1838350	54396592	10167572	55308129	35
26	1810913	9834663	1841357	54307750	10168116	55220754	34
27	1813774	9834136	1844365	54219188	10168661	55133659	33
28	1816635	9833608	1847373	54130906	10169207	55046843	32
29	1819495	9833079	1850381	54042901	10169754	54960305	31
30	1822355	9832549	1853390	53955172	10170302	54874043	30
31	1825215	9832018	1856390	53867718	10170851	54788055	29
32	1828075	9831487	1859408	53780538	10171401	54702342	28
33	1830935	9830955	1862418	53693630	10171952	54616901	27
34	1833795	9830422	1865428	53606993	10172504	54531731	26
35	1836654	9829888	1868438	53520626	10173056	54446831	25
36	1839513	9829353	1871449	53434527	10173609	54362199	24
37	1842373	9828817	1874460	53348696	10174163	54277835	23
38	1845232	9828281	1877471	53263131	10174718	54193737	22
39	1848091	9827744	1880483	53177830	10175274	54109903	21
40	1850949	9827206	1883495	53092793	10175831	54026333	20
41	1853808	9826667	1886507	53008018	10176389	53943026	19
42	1856666	9826127	1889520	52923505	10176948	53859979	18
43	1859524	9825587	1892533	52839251	10177508	53777192	17
44	1862382	9825046	1895546	52755255	10178069	53694664	16
45	1865240	9824504	1898559	52671517	10178631	53612393	15
46	1868098	9823961	1901573	52588035	10179194	53530379	14
47	1870956	9823417	1904587	52504809	10179758	53448620	13
48	1873813	9822872	1907602	52421836	10180322	53367114	12
49	1876670	9822327	1910617	52339116	10180887	53285861	11
50	1879527	9821781	1913632	52256647	10181453	53204860	10
51	1882384	9821234	1916648	52174428	10182020	53124109	9
52	1885241	9820686	1919664	52092459	10182588	53043608	8
53	1888098	9820137	1922680	52010738	10183157	52963354	7
54	1890954	9819587	1925696	51929264	10183727	52883347	6
55	1893811	9819036	1928713	51848035	10184298	52803587	5
56	1896667	9818485	1931730	51767051	10184870	52724070	4
57	1899523	9817933	1934748	51686311	10185443	52644798	3
58	1902379	9817380	1937766	51605813	10186017	52565768	2
59	1905234	9816826	1940784	51525557	10186592	52486979	1
60	1908090	9816271	1943803	51445540	10187168	52408431	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N .Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

79 DEGREES.

10 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant.*	
0	9.2396702	9.9933515	9.2463188	10.7536812	10.0066485	10.7603298	60
1	9.2403861	9.9933292	9.2470569	10.7529431	10.0066708	10.7556139	59
2	9.2411007	9.9933068	9.2477939	10.7522061	10.0066532	10.7588993	58
3	9.2418141	9.9933845	9.2485297	10.7514703	10.0067155	10.7581859	57
4	9.2425264	9.9932621	9.2492643	10.7507357	10.0067379	10.7574736	56
5	9.2432374	9.9932396	9.2499978	10.7500022	10.0067604	10.7567626	55
6	9.2439472	9.9932171	9.2507301	10.7492699	10.0067829	10.7560528	54
7	9.2446558	9.9931946	9.2514612	10.7485388	10.0068054	10.7553442	53
8	9.2453632	9.9931720	9.2521912	10.7478088	10.0068280	10.7546368	52
9	9.2460595	9.9931494	9.2529200	10.7470800	10.0068506	10.7539305	51
10	9.2467746	9.9931268	9.2536477	10.7463523	10.0068732	10.7532254	50
11	9.2474784	9.9931041	9.2543743	10.7456257	10.0068959	10.7525216	49
12	9.2481811	9.9930814	9.2550996	10.7449003	10.0069186	10.7518189	48
13	9.2488827	9.9930587	9.2558240	10.7441760	10.0069413	10.7511173	47
14	9.2495830	9.9930359	9.2565472	10.7434528	10.0069641	10.7504170	46
15	9.2502822	9.9930131	9.2572691	10.7427308	10.0069869	10.7497178	45
16	9.2509803	9.9929902	9.2579901	10.7420099	10.0070098	10.7490197	44
17	9.2516772	9.9929673	9.2587099	10.7412901	10.0070327	10.7483228	43
18	9.2523729	9.9929444	9.2594285	10.7405715	10.0070556	10.7476271	42
19	9.2530675	9.9929214	9.2601461	10.7398539	10.0070786	10.7469325	41
20	9.2537609	9.9928984	9.2608625	10.7391375	10.0071016	10.7462391	40
21	9.2544532	9.9928753	9.2615779	10.7384221	10.0071247	10.7455468	39
22	9.2551444	9.9928522	9.2622921	10.7377079	10.0071478	10.7448556	38
23	9.2558344	9.9928291	9.2630053	10.7369947	10.0071709	10.7441656	37
24	9.2565233	9.9928059	9.2637173	10.7362827	10.0071941	10.7434767	36
25	9.2572110	9.9927827	9.2644283	10.7355717	10.0072173	10.7427890	35
26	9.2578977	9.9927595	9.2651382	10.7348618	10.0072405	10.7421023	34
27	9.2585832	9.9927362	9.2658470	10.7341530	10.0072638	10.7414168	33
28	9.2592676	9.9927129	9.2665547	10.7334453	10.0072871	10.7407324	32
29	9.2599509	9.9926895	9.2672613	10.7327387	10.0073105	10.7400491	31
30	9.2606330	9.9926661	9.2679669	10.7320331	10.0073339	10.7393670	30
31	9.2613141	9.9926427	9.2686714	10.7313286	10.0073573	10.7386859	29
32	9.2619941	9.9926192	9.2693749	10.7306251	10.0073808	10.7380059	28
33	9.2626729	9.9925957	9.2700772	10.7299228	10.0074043	10.7373271	27
34	9.2633507	9.9925722	9.2707786	10.7292214	10.0074278	10.7366493	26
35	9.2640274	9.9925486	9.2714788	10.7285212	10.0074514	10.7359729	25
36	9.2647030	9.9925250	9.2721780	10.7278220	10.0074750	10.7352970	24
37	9.2653775	9.9925013	9.2728762	10.7271238	10.0074987	10.7346225	23
38	9.2660509	9.9924776	9.2735733	10.7264267	10.0075224	10.7339491	22
39	9.2667232	9.9924539	9.2742693	10.7257306	10.0075461	10.7332768	21
40	9.2673945	9.9924301	9.2749644	10.7250355	10.0075699	10.7326055	20
41	9.2680647	9.9924063	9.2756584	10.7243416	10.0075937	10.7319353	19
42	9.2687338	9.9923824	9.2763514	10.7236486	10.0076176	10.7312662	18
43	9.2694019	9.9923585	9.2770434	10.7229566	10.0076415	10.7305981	17
44	9.2700689	9.9923346	9.2777343	10.7222657	10.0076654	10.7299311	16
45	9.2707348	9.9923106	9.2784242	10.7215758	10.0076894	10.7292652	15
46	9.2713997	9.9922866	9.2791131	10.7208869	10.0077134	10.7286003	14
47	9.2720635	9.9922626	9.2798009	10.7201991	10.0077374	10.7275365	13
48	9.2727263	9.9922385	9.2804878	10.7195122	10.0077615	10.7272737	12
49	9.2733880	9.9922144	9.2811736	10.7188264	10.0077856	10.7266120	11
50	9.2740487	9.9921902	9.2818585	10.7181415	10.0078098	10.7259513	10
51	9.2747083	9.9921660	9.2825423	10.7174577	10.0078340	10.7252917	9
52	9.2753669	9.9921418	9.2832251	10.7167749	10.0078582	10.7246331	8
53	9.2760245	9.9921175	9.2839070	10.7160930	10.0078825	10.7239755	7
54	9.2766811	9.9920932	9.2845878	10.7154122	10.0079068	10.7233189	6
55	9.2773366	9.9920689	9.2852677	10.7147323	10.0079311	10.7226634	5
56	9.2779911	9.9920445	9.2859466	10.7140534	10.0079555	10.7220089	4
57	9.2786445	9.9920201	9.2866245	10.7133755	10.0079799	10.7213555	3
58	9.2792970	9.9919956	9.2873014	10.7126986	10.0080044	10.7207030	2
59	9.2799484	9.9919711	9.2879773	10.7120227	10.0080289	10.7200516	1
60	9.2705988	9.9919466	9.2886523	10.7113477	10.0080534	10.7194012	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

79 DEGREES.

11 DEGREES.

M	N Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant	
0	1908090	9816271	1943803	51445540	10187168	52408431	60
1	1910945	9815716	1946822	51365763	10187744	52330121	59
2	1913800	9815160	1949841	51286224	10188321	52252050	58
3	1916655	9814603	1952861	51206921	10188899	52174216	57
4	1919510	9814045	1955881	51127855	10189478	52096618	56
5	1922365	9813486	1958901	51049024	10190058	52019254	55
6	1925220	9812926	1961922	50970426	10190639	51942125	54
7	1928074	9812366	1964943	50892061	10191221	51865228	53
8	1930928	9811805	1967964	50813928	10191804	51788563	52
9	1933782	9811243	1970986	50736025	10192388	51712128	51
10	1936636	9810680	1974008	50658352	10192973	51635924	50
11	1939490	9810116	1977030	50580907	10193559	51559948	49
12	1942344	9809551	1980053	50503690	10194146	51484199	48
13	1945197	9808986	1983076	50426700	10194734	51408677	47
14	1948050	9808420	1986100	50349935	10195323	51333381	46
15	1950903	9807853	1989124	50273395	10195912	51258309	45
16	1953756	9807285	1992148	50197078	10196502	51183461	44
17	1956609	9806716	1995172	50120984	10197093	51108835	43
18	1959461	9806146	1998197	50045111	10197685	51034431	42
19	1962314	9805576	2001222	49969459	10198278	50960248	41
20	1965166	9805005	2004248	49894027	10198872	50886284	40
21	1968018	9804433	2007274	49818813	10199467	50812539	39
22	1970870	9803860	2010300	49743817	10200063	50739012	38
23	1973722	9803286	2013327	49669037	10200660	50665701	37
24	1976573	9802711	2016354	49594474	10201258	50592606	36
25	1979425	9802136	2019381	49520125	10201857	50519726	35
26	1982276	9801560	2022409	49445590	10202457	50447060	34
27	1985127	9800983	2025437	49372068	10203058	50374607	33
28	1987978	9800405	2028465	49298358	10203660	50302367	32
29	1990829	9799826	2031494	49224859	10204263	50230337	31
30	1993679	9799247	2034523	49151570	10204867	50158517	30
31	1996530	9798667	2037552	49078491	10205471	50086907	29
32	1999380	9798086	2040582	49005620	10206076	50015505	28
33	2002230	9797504	2043612	48932956	10206682	49944311	27
34	2005080	9796921	2046643	48860499	10207289	49873323	26
35	2007930	9796337	2049674	48788248	10207897	49802541	25
36	2010779	9795752	2052705	48716201	10208506	49731964	24
37	2013629	9795167	2055737	48644359	10209116	49661591	23
38	2016478	9794581	2058769	48572719	10209727	49591421	22
39	2019327	9793994	2061801	48501282	10210339	49521453	21
40	2022176	9793406	2064834	48430045	10210952	49451687	20
41	2025024	9792817	2067867	48359010	10211566	49382120	19
42	2027873	9792228	2070900	48288174	10212181	49312754	18
43	2030721	9791638	2073934	48217536	10212797	49243586	17
44	2033569	9791047	2076968	48147096	10213414	49174616	16
45	2036417	9790455	2080003	48076854	10214032	49105844	15
46	2039265	9789862	2083038	48006808	10214650	49037267	14
47	2042113	9789268	2086073	47936957	10215269	48968886	13
48	2044961	9788674	2089109	47867300	10215889	48900700	12
49	2047808	9788079	2092145	47797837	10216510	48372707	11
50	2050655	9787483	2095181	47728567	10217132	48764907	10
51	2053502	9786886	2098218	47659490	10217755	48697299	9
52	2056349	9786288	2101255	47590603	10218379	48629883	8
53	2059195	9785689	2104293	47521907	10219004	48562637	7
54	2062042	9785090	2107331	47453401	10219630	48495621	6
55	2064888	9784498	2110369	47385083	10220257	48428774	5
56	2067734	6783889	2113407	47316954	10220885	48362114	4
57	2070580	9783287	2116446	47249012	10221514	48295643	3
58	2073426	9782684	2119485	47181256	10222144	48229357	2
59	2076271	9782080	2122525	47113686	10222775	48163258	1
60	2079117	9781476	2125565	47046301	10223407	48097343	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

78 DEGREES.

11 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant.	
0	9.2805988	9.9919466	9.2886523	10.7113477	10.0080534	10.7194012	60
1	9.2812483	9.9919220	9.2893263	10.7106737	10.0080780	10.7187517	59
2	9.2818967	9.9918974	9.2899993	10.7100007	10.0081026	10.7181033	58
3	9.2825441	9.9918727	9.2906713	10.7093287	10.0081273	10.7174559	57
4	9.2831905	9.9918480	9.2913424	10.7086576	10.0081526	10.7168095	56
5	9.2838359	9.9918233	9.2920126	10.7079874	10.0081767	10.7161641	55
6	9.2844803	9.9917986	9.2926817	10.7073183	10.0082014	10.7155197	54
7	9.2851237	9.9917737	9.2933500	10.7066500	10.0082263	10.7148763	53
8	9.2857661	9.9917489	9.2940172	10.7059828	10.0082511	10.7142339	52
9	9.2864076	9.9917240	9.2946836	10.7053164	10.0082760	10.7135924	51
10	9.2870480	9.9916991	9.2953489	10.7046511	10.0083009	10.7129520	50
11	9.2876875	9.9916741	9.2960134	10.7039866	10.0083259	10.7123125	49
12	9.2883260	9.9916492	9.2966769	10.7033231	10.0083508	10.7116840	48
13	9.2889636	9.9916241	9.2973395	10.7026605	10.0083759	10.7110364	47
14	9.2896001	9.9915990	9.2980011	10.7019989	10.0084010	10.7103999	46
15	9.2902357	9.9915739	9.2986618	10.7013382	10.0084261	10.7097643	45
16	9.2908704	9.9915488	9.2993216	10.7006784	10.0084512	10.7091296	44
17	9.2915040	9.9915236	9.2999804	10.7000196	10.0084764	10.7084960	43
18	9.2921367	9.9914984	9.3006383	10.6993617	10.0085016	10.7078633	42
19	9.2927685	9.9914731	9.3012954	10.6987046	10.0085269	10.7072315	41
20	9.2933993	9.9914478	9.3019514	10.6980486	10.0085522	10.7066007	40
21	9.2940291	9.9914225	9.3026066	10.6973934	10.0085775	10.7059709	39
22	9.2946580	9.9913974	9.3032609	10.6967391	10.0086029	10.7053420	38
23	9.2952859	9.9913717	9.3039143	10.6960857	10.0086283	10.7047141	37
24	9.2959129	9.9913462	9.3045667	10.6954333	10.0086538	10.7040871	36
25	9.2965390	9.9913207	9.3052183	10.6947817	10.0086793	10.7034610	35
26	9.2971641	9.9912952	9.3058689	10.6941311	10.0087048	10.7028359	34
27	9.2977883	9.9912696	9.3065187	10.6934813	10.0087304	10.7022117	33
28	9.2984116	9.9912440	9.3071675	10.6928325	10.0087560	10.7015884	32
29	9.2990339	9.9912184	9.3078155	10.6921845	10.0087816	10.7009661	31
30	9.2996553	9.9911927	9.3084626	10.6915374	10.0088073	10.7003447	30
31	9.3002758	9.9911670	9.3091088	10.6908912	10.0088330	10.6997242	29
32	9.3008953	9.9911412	9.3097541	10.6902459	10.0088588	10.6991047	28
33	9.3015140	9.9911154	9.3103985	10.6896015	10.0088846	10.6984860	27
34	9.3021317	9.9910986	9.3110421	10.6889579	10.0089104	10.6978683	26
35	9.3027485	9.9910637	9.3116848	10.6883152	10.0089363	10.6972515	25
36	9.3033644	9.9910378	9.3123266	10.6876734	10.0089622	10.6966356	24
37	9.3039794	9.9910119	9.3129675	10.6870325	10.0089881	10.6960206	23
38	9.3045934	9.9909859	9.3136076	10.6863924	10.0090141	10.6954066	22
39	9.3052066	9.9909598	9.3142468	10.6857532	10.0090402	10.6947934	21
40	9.3058189	9.9909338	9.3148851	10.6851149	10.0090662	10.6941811	20
41	9.3064303	9.9909077	9.3155226	10.6844774	10.0090923	10.6935697	19
42	9.3070407	9.9908815	9.3161592	10.6838408	10.0091185	10.6929593	18
43	9.3076503	9.9908553	9.3167950	10.6832050	10.0091447	10.6923497	17
44	9.3082590	9.9908291	9.3174299	10.6825701	10.0091709	10.6917410	16
45	9.3088668	9.9908029	9.3180640	10.6819360	10.0091971	10.6911332	15
46	9.3094737	9.9907766	9.3186972	10.6813028	10.0092234	10.6905263	14
47	9.3100798	9.9907502	9.3193295	10.6806705	10.0092498	10.6899202	13
48	9.3106849	9.990727	9.3199611	10.6800389	10.0092761	10.6893151	12
49	9.3112892	9.990674	9.3205918	10.6794082	10.0093025	10.6887108	11
50	9.3118926	9.990710	9.3212216	10.6787784	10.0093290	10.6881074	10
51	9.3124951	9.990445	9.3218506	10.6781494	10.0093555	10.6875049	9
52	9.3130968	9.906180	9.3224788	10.6775212	10.0093820	10.6869032	8
53	9.3136976	9.905914	9.3231061	10.6768939	10.0094086	10.6863024	7
54	9.3142975	9905648	9.3237327	10.6762673	10.0094352	10.6857025	6
55	9.3148965	.9905382	9.3243584	10.6756416	10.0094618	10.6851035	5
56	9.3154947	.9905115	9.3249832	10.6750168	10.0094885	10.6845053	4
57	9.3160921	9.9904848	9.3256073	10.6743927	10.0095152	10.6839079	3
58	9.3166885	9.9904580	9.3262305	10.6737695	10.0095420	10.6833115	2
59	9.3172841	9.9904312	9.3268529	10.6731471	10.0095688	10.6827159	1
60	9.317878	9.9904044	9.3274745	10.6725255	10.0095956	10.6821211	0
	L. Co-Sin	L. Sine.	L. CoTang.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

78 DEGREES.

12 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co- Secant	
0	2079117	9781476	2125565	47046301	10223407	48097343	60
1	2081962	9780871	2128606	46979100	10224040	48031613	59
2	2084807	9780265	2131647	46912083	10224673	47966066	58
3	2087652	9779658	2134688	46845248	10225307	47900702	57
4	2090497	9779050	2137730	46778595	10225942	47835520	56
5	2093341	9778441	2140772	46712124	10226578	47770519	55
6	2096186	9777832	2143814	46645832	10227215	47705699	54
7	2099030	9777222	2146857	46579721	10227853	47641058	53
8	2101874	9776611	2149900	46513788	10228492	47576596	52
9	2104718	9775999	2152944	46448034	10229132	47512312	51
10	2107561	9775386	2155988	46382457	10229773	47438206	50
11	2110405	9774773	2159032	46317056	10230415	47384277	49
12	2113248	9774159	2162077	46251832	10231058	47320523	48
13	2116091	9773544	2165122	46186783	10231702	47256945	47
14	2118934	9772928	2168167	46121908	10232347	47193542	46
15	2121777	9772311	2171213	46057207	10232993	47130313	45
16	2124619	9771693	2174259	45992680	10233640	47067256	44
17	2127462	9771075	2177306	45928325	10234288	47004372	43
18	2130304	9770456	2180353	45864141	10234937	46941660	42
19	2133146	9769836	2183400	45800129	10235587	46879119	41
20	2135988	9769215	2186448	45736287	10236238	46816748	40
21	2138829	9768593	2189496	45672614	10236890	46754548	39
22	2141671	9767970	2192544	45609111	10237543	46692516	38
23	2144512	9767347	2195593	45545776	10238196	46630652	37
24	2147353	9766723	2198642	45482608	10238850	46568956	36
25	2150194	9766098	2201692	45419608	10239505	46507427	35
26	2153035	9765472	2204742	45356773	10240161	46446064	34
27	2155876	9764845	2207793	45294105	10240818	46384867	33
28	2158716	9764217	2210844	45231601	10241476	46323835	32
29	2161556	9763589	2213895	45169261	10242135	46262967	31
30	2164396	9762960	2216947	45107085	10242795	46202263	30
31	2167236	9762330	2219999	45045072	10243456	46141722	29
32	2170076	9761699	2223051	44983221	10244118	46081343	28
33	2172915	9761067	2226104	44921532	10244781	46021126	27
34	2175754	9760435	2229157	44860004	10245445	45961070	26
35	2178593	9759802	2232211	44798636	10246110	45901174	25
36	2181432	9759168	2235265	44737428	10246776	45841439	24
37	2184271	9758533	2238319	44676379	10247443	45781862	23
38	2187110	9757897	2241374	44615489	10248111	45722444	22
39	2189948	9757260	2244429	44554756	10248780	45663183	21
40	2192786	9756623	2247485	44494181	10249449	45604080	20
41	2195624	9755985	2250541	44433762	10250119	45545134	19
42	2198462	9755346	2253597	44373495	10250790	45486344	18
43	2201300	9754706	2256654	44313392	10251462	45427709	17
44	2204137	9754065	2259711	44253439	10252135	45369229	16
45	2206974	9753423	2262769	44193641	10252809	45310903	15
46	2209811	9752781	2265827	44133996	10253484	45252730	14
47	2212648	9752138	2268885	44074504	10254160	45194711	13
48	2215485	9751494	2271944	44015164	10254837	45136844	12
49	2218321	9750849	2271003	43955976	10255515	45079129	11
50	2221158	9750203	2278063	43896940	10256194	45021565	10
51	2223994	9749556	2281123	43838054	10256874	44964152	9
52	2226830	9748909	2284183	43779317	10257555	44906889	8
53	2229666	9748261	2287244	43720731	10258237	44849775	7
54	2232501	9747612	2290305	43662293	10258920	44792810	6
55	2235337	9746962	2293367	43604003	10259604	44735993	5
56	2238172	9746311	2296429	43545861	10260288	44679324	4
57	2241007	9745660	2299492	43487866	10260973	44622802	3
58	2243841	9745008	2302555	43430018	10261662	44566428	2
59	2246676	9744355	2305618	43372316	10262350	44510198	1
60	2249511	9743701	2308682	43314759	10263039	44454115	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N .Co-Tang.	N Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

77 DEGREES.

12 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant.	
0	9.3178789	9.9904044	9.3274745	10.6725255	10.0095956	10.6821211	60
1	9.3184728	9.9903775	9.3280953	10.6719047	10.0096225	10.6815272	59
2	9.3190659	9.9903506	9.3287153	10.6712847	10.0096494	10.6809341	58
3	9.3196581	9.9903237	9.3293345	10.6706655	10.0096763	10.6803419	57
4	9.3202495	9.9902967	9.3299528	10.6700472	10.0097033	10.6797505	56
5	9.3208400	9.9902697	9.3305704	10.6694296	10.0097303	10.6791600	55
6	9.3214297	9.9902426	9.3311872	10.6688128	10.0097574	10.6785703	54
7	9.3220186	9.9902155	9.3318031	10.6681969	10.0097845	10.6779814	53
8	9.3226066	9.9901883	9.3324183	10.6675817	10.0098117	10.6773934	52
9	9.3231938	9.9901612	9.3330327	10.6669673	10.0098388	10.6768062	51
10	9.3237802	9.9901339	9.3336463	10.6663537	10.0098661	10.6762198	50
11	9.3243657	9.9901067	9.3342591	10.6657409	10.0098933	10.6756383	49
12	9.3249505	9.9900794	9.3348711	10.6651289	10.0099206	10.6750495	48
13	9.3255344	9.9900521	9.3354823	10.6645177	10.0099479	10.6744656	47
14	9.3261174	9.9900247	9.3360927	10.6639073	10.0099753	10.6738826	46
15	9.3266997	9.9899973	9.3367024	10.6632976	10.0100027	10.6733003	45
16	9.3272811	9.9899698	9.3373113	10.6526887	10.0100302	10.6727189	44
17	9.3278617	9.9899423	9.3379194	10.6620806	10.0100577	10.6721383	43
18	9.3284416	9.9899148	9.3385267	10.6614733	10.0100852	10.6715584	42
19	9.3290206	9.9898873	9.3391333	10.5605667	10.0101127	10.6709794	41
20	9.3295988	9.9898597	9.3397391	10.6602609	10.0101403	10.6704012	40
21	9.3301771	9.9898320	9.3403441	10.6596559	10.0101690	10.6698239	39
22	9.3307527	9.9898043	9.3409484	10.6590516	10.0101957	10.6692473	38
23	9.3313285	9.9897766	9.3415519	10.6584481	10.0102234	10.6686715	37
24	9.3319035	9.9897489	9.3421546	10.6578454	10.0102511	10.6680965	36
25	9.3324777	9.9897211	9.3427566	10.6572434	10.0102789	10.6675223	35
26	9.3330511	9.9896932	9.3433578	10.6566422	10.0103068	10.6669489	34
27	9.3336237	9.9896654	9.3439583	10.6560417	10.0103346	10.6667763	33
28	9.3341955	9.9896374	9.3445580	10.6554420	10.0103626	10.6658045	32
29	9.3347665	9.9896095	9.3451570	10.6548430	10.0103905	10.6652335	31
30	9.3353368	9.9895815	9.3457552	10.6542448	10.0104185	10.6646632	30
31	9.3359062	9.9895535	9.3463527	10.6536473	10.0104465	10.6640938	29
32	9.3364749	9.9895254	9.3469494	10.6530506	10.0104746	10.6635251	28
33	9.3370428	9.9894973	9.3475454	10.6524546	10.0105027	10.6629572	27
34	9.3376099	9.9894692	9.3481407	10.6518593	10.0105308	10.6623901	26
35	9.3381762	9.9894410	9.3487352	10.6512648	10.0105590	10.6618274	25
36	9.3387418	9.9894128	9.3493290	10.6506710	10.0105872	10.6612582	24
37	9.3393065	9.9893845	9.3499220	10.6500780	10.0106155	10.6606935	23
38	9.3398706	9.9893562	9.3505143	10.6494857	10.0106438	10.6601293	22
39	9.3404338	9.9893279	9.3511059	10.6488941	10.0106721	10.6595662	21
40	9.3409963	9.9892995	9.3516968	10.6483032	10.0107005	10.6590037	20
41	9.3415580	9.9892711	9.3522869	10.6477131	10.0107289	10.6584420	19
42	9.3421190	9.9892427	9.3528763	10.6471237	10.0107573	10.6578810	18
43	9.3426792	9.9892142	9.3534650	10.6465350	10.0107858	10.6573208	17
44	9.3432386	9.9891856	9.3540530	10.6459470	10.0108144	10.6567614	16
45	9.3437973	9.9891571	9.3546402	10.6453598	10.0108429	10.6562027	15
46	9.3443552	9.9891285	9.3552267	10.6446733	10.0108716	10.6556448	14
47	9.3449124	9.9890998	9.3558126	10.6441874	10.0109002	10.6550876	13
48	9.3454688	9.9890711	9.3563977	10.6436023	10.0109289	10.6545312	12
49	9.3460245	9.9890424	9.3569821	10.6430179	10.0109576	10.6539755	11
50	9.3465794	9.9890137	9.3575658	10.6424342	10.0109863	10.6534206	10
51	9.3471336	9.9889849	9.3581487	10.6418513	10.0110151	10.6528664	9
52	9.3476870	9.9889560	9.3587310	10.6412690	10.0110440	10.6523130	8
53	9.3482397	9.9889271	9.3595126	10.6406874	10.0110729	10.6517603	7
54	9.3487917	9.9888982	9.3598935	10.6401065	10.0111018	10.6512083	6
55	9.3493429	9.9888693	9.3604736	10.6395264	10.0111307	10.6506561	5
56	9.3498934	9.9888403	9.3610531	10.6389469	10.0111597	10.6501066	4
57	9.3504432	9.9888113	9.3616319	10.6383681	10.0111887	10.6495568	3
58	9.3509922	9.9887822	9.3622100	10.6377900	10.0112178	10.6490078	2
59	9.3515405	9.9887531	9.3627874	10.6372126	10.0112469	10.6484595	1
60	9.3520880	9.9887239	9.3633611	10.6366359	10.0112761	10.6479120	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Secant.	L. Secant.	M

77 DEGREES.

13 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	2249511	9743701	2308682	43314759	10263039	44454115	60
1	2252345	9743046	2311746	43257347	10263729	44398176	59
2	2255179	9742390	2314811	43200079	10264420	44342382	58
3	2258013	9741734	2317876	43142955	10265112	44286731	57
4	2260846	9741077	2320941	43085974	10265805	44231224	56
5	2263680	9740419	2324007	43029136	10266499	44175859	55
6	2266513	9739760	2327073	42972440	10267194	44120637	54
7	2269346	9739100	2330140	42915885	10267890	44065556	53
8	2272179	9738439	2333207	42859472	10268587	44010616	52
9	2275012	9737778	2336274	42803199	10269284	43955817	51
10	2277844	9737116	2339342	42747066	10269982	43901158	50
11	2280677	9736453	2342410	42691072	10270681	43846638	49
12	2283509	9735789	2345479	42635218	10271381	43792257	48
13	2286341	9735124	2348548	42579501	10272082	43738015	47
14	2289172	9734458	2351617	42523923	10272784	43683910	46
15	2292004	9733792	2354687	42468482	10273487	43629943	45
16	2294835	9733125	2357758	42413177	10274191	43576113	44
17	2297666	9732457	2360829	42358009	10274896	43522419	43
18	2300497	9731788	2363900	42302977	10275602	43468861	42
19	2303328	9731118	2366972	42248080	10276309	43415438	41
20	2306159	9730448	2370044	42193318	10277017	43362150	40
21	2308989	9729777	2373116	42138690	10277725	43308996	39
22	2311819	9729105	2376189	42084196	10278436	43255977	38
23	2314649	9728432	2379262	42029835	10279147	43203090	37
24	2317479	9727758	2382336	41975606	10279859	43150336	36
25	2320309	9727084	2385410	41921510	10280572	43097715	35
26	2323138	9726409	2388485	41867546	10281286	43045225	34
27	2325967	9725733	2391560	41813713	10282001	42992867	33
28	2328796	9725056	2394635	41760011	10282717	42940640	32
29	2331625	9724378	2397711	41706440	10283434	42888543	31
30	2334454	9723699	2400787	41652998	10284152	42836576	30
31	2337282	9723019	2403864	41599685	10284871	42784738	29
32	2340110	9722339	2406941	41546501	10285591	42733029	28
33	2342938	9721658	2410019	41493446	10286312	42681449	27
34	2345766	9720976	2413097	41440519	10287034	42629996	26
35	2348594	9720293	2416176	41387719	10287757	42578671	25
36	2351421	9719609	2419255	41335046	10288481	42527474	24
37	2354248	9718925	2422334	41282499	10289206	42476402	23
38	2357075	9718240	2425414	41230079	10289932	42425457	22
39	2359902	9717554	2428494	41177784	10290658	42374637	21
40	2362729	9716867	2431575	41125614	10291385	42323943	20
41	2365555	9716179	2434656	41073569	10292113	42273373	19
42	2368381	9715491	2437737	41021649	10292842	42222928	18
43	2371207	9714802	2440819	40969852	10293572	42172606	17
44	2374033	9714112	2443901	40918178	10294303	42122408	16
45	2376859	9713421	2446984	40866627	10295035	42072333	15
46	2379684	9712729	2450067	40815199	10295768	42022380	14
47	2382510	9712036	2453151	40763892	10296502	41972549	13
48	2385335	9711343	2456235	40712707	10297237	41922840	12
49	2388159	9710649	2459320	40661643	10297973	41873252	11
50	2390984	9709954	2462405	40610700	10298710	41823785	10
51	2393808	9709258	2465491	40559877	10299448	41774438	9
52	2396633	9708561	2468577	40509174	10300187	41725210	8
53	2399457	9707863	2471663	40458590	10300927	41676102	7
54	2402280	9707165	2474750	40408125	10301668	41627114	6
55	2405104	9706466	2477837	40357779	10302410	41578243	5
56	2407927	9705766	2480925	40307550	10303153	41529491	4
57	2410751	9705065	2484013	40257440	10303897	41480856	3
58	2413574	9704363	2487102	40207446	10304542	41432339	2
59	2416396	9703660	2490191	40157570	10305388	41383939	1
60	2419219	9702957	2493280	40107809	10306135	41335655	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N .Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

76 DEGREES.

13 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.3520880	9.9887239	9.3633641	10.6366359	10.0112761	10.6479120	60
1	9.3526349	9.9886947	9.3639401	10.6360599	10.0113053	10.6473651	59
2	9.3531810	9.9886655	9.3645155	10.6354845	10.0113345	10.6468190	58
3	9.3537264	9.9886363	9.3650901	10.6349099	10.0113637	10.6462636	57
4	9.3542710	9.9886070	9.3656641	10.6343359	10.0113930	10.6457290	56
5	9.3548150	9.9885776	9.3662374	10.6337626	10.0114224	10.6451850	55
6	9.3553582	9.9885482	9.3668100	10.6337900	10.0114518	10.6446418	54
7	9.3559149	9.9885188	9.3673819	10.6326181	10.0114812	10.6440993	53
8	9.3564426	9.9884894	9.3679532	10.6320468	10.0115106	10.6435574	52
9	9.3569836	9.9884599	9.3685238	10.6314762	10.0115401	10.6430164	51
10	9.3575240	9.9884303	9.3690937	10.6309063	10.0115697	10.6424760	50
11	9.3580637	9.9884008	9.3696629	10.6303371	10.0115992	10.6419363	49
12	9.3586027	9.9883712	9.3702315	10.6297685	10.0116288	10.6413973	48
13	9.3591409	9.9883415	9.3707994	10.6292006	10.0116585	10.6408591	47
14	9.3596785	9.9883118	9.3713657	10.6286333	10.0116882	10.6403215	46
15	9.3602154	9.9882821	9.3719333	10.6280667	10.0117179	10.6397846	45
16	9.3607515	9.9882523	9.3724992	10.6275008	10.0117477	10.6392485	44
17	9.3612870	9.9882225	9.3730645	10.6269355	10.0117775	10.6387130	43
18	9.3618217	9.9881927	9.3736291	10.6263709	10.0118073	10.6381783	42
19	9.3623558	9.9881628	9.3741930	10.6258070	10.0118372	10.6376442	41
20	9.3628892	9.9881329	9.3747563	10.6252437	10.0118671	10.6371108	40
21	9.3634219	9.9881029	9.3753190	10.6246810	10.0118971	10.6365781	39
22	9.3639539	9.9880729	9.3758810	10.6241190	10.0119271	10.6360461	38
23	9.3644852	9.9880429	9.3764423	10.6235577	10.0119571	10.6355148	37
24	9.3650158	9.9880128	9.3770030	10.6229970	10.0119872	10.6349842	36
25	9.3655458	9.9879826	9.3775631	10.6224369	10.0120173	10.6341542	35
26	9.3660750	9.9879525	9.3781225	10.6218775	10.0120475	10.6339250	34
27	9.3666036	9.9879223	9.3786813	10.6213187	10.0120777	10.6333964	33
28	9.3671315	9.9878921	9.3792394	10.6207606	10.0121079	10.6328685	32
29	9.3676587	9.9878618	9.3797969	10.6202031	10.0121382	10.6323413	31
30	9.3681853	9.9878315	9.3803537	10.6196463	10.0121685	10.6318147	30
31	9.3687111	9.9878012	9.3809100	10.6190900	10.0121988	10.6312889	29
32	9.3692363	9.9877708	9.3814655	10.6185345	10.0122292	10.6307637	28
33	9.3697608	9.9877404	9.3820205	10.6179795	10.0122596	10.6302392	27
34	9.3702847	9.9877099	9.3825748	10.6174252	10.0122901	10.6297153	26
35	9.3708079	9.9876794	9.3831285	10.6168715	10.0123206	10.6291921	25
36	9.3713304	9.9876488	9.3836816	10.6163184	10.0123512	10.6286696	24
37	9.3718523	9.9876183	9.3842340	10.6157660	10.0123817	10.6281477	23
38	9.3723735	9.9875876	9.3847858	10.6152142	10.0124124	10.6276265	22
39	9.3728940	9.9875570	9.3853370	10.6146630	10.0124430	10.6271060	21
40	9.3734139	9.9875263	9.3858876	10.6141124	10.0124737	10.6265861	20
41	9.3739331	9.9874955	9.3864376	10.6135624	10.0125045	10.6260669	19
42	9.3744517	9.9874648	9.3869869	10.6130131	10.0125352	10.6255483	18
43	9.3749696	9.9874339	9.3875356	10.6124644	10.0125661	10.6250304	17
44	9.3754868	9.9874031	9.3880837	10.6119163	10.0125969	10.6245132	16
45	9.3760034	9.9873722	9.3886312	10.6113688	10.0126278	10.6239966	15
46	9.3765194	9.9873413	9.3891781	10.6108219	10.0126587	10.6234806	14
47	9.3770347	9.9873103	9.3897244	10.6102756	10.0126897	10.6229653	13
48	9.3775493	9.9872793	9.3902700	10.6097300	10.0127207	10.6224507	12
49	9.3780633	9.9872482	9.3908151	10.6091849	10.0127518	10.6219367	11
50	9.3785767	9.9872171	9.3913595	10.6086405	10.0127829	10.6214233	10
51	9.3790894	9.9871860	9.3919034	10.6080966	10.0128140	10.6209106	9
52	9.3796015	9.9871549	9.3924466	10.6075534	10.0128451	10.6203985	8
53	9.3801129	9.9871236	9.3929893	10.6070107	10.0128764	10.6198871	7
54	9.3806237	9.9870924	9.3935313	10.6064687	10.0129076	10.6193763	6
55	9.3811339	9.9870611	9.3940727	10.6059273	10.0129389	10.6188661	5
56	9.3816434	9.9870298	9.3946136	10.6053864	10.0129702	10.6185366	4
57	9.3821523	9.9869984	9.3951538	10.6048462	10.0130016	10.6178477	3
58	9.3826605	9.9869670	9.3956935	10.6043065	10.0130330	10.6173395	2
59	9.3831682	9.9869356	9.3962326	10.6037674	10.0130644	10.6168318	1
60	9.3836752	9.9869041	9.3967711	10.6032289	10.0130959	10.6163248	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M

76 DEGREES.

14 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant.	
0	2419219	9702957	2493280	40107809	10306135	41335655	60
1	2422041	9702253	2496370	40058165	10306883	41287487	59
2	2424863	9701548	2499460	40008636	10307632	41239435	58
3	2427685	9700842	2502551	39959203	10308382	41191498	57
4	2430507	9700135	2505642	39909924	10309133	41143675	56
5	2433329	9699428	2508734	39860739	10309885	41095967	55
6	2436150	9698720	2511826	39811669	10310638	41048374	54
7	2438971	9698011	2514919	39762712	10311392	41000893	53
8	2441792	9697301	2518012	39713868	10312147	40953526	52
9	2444613	9696590	2521106	39665137	10312903	40906272	51
10	2447433	9695879	2524200	39616518	10313660	40859130	50
11	2450254	9695167	2527294	39568011	10314418	40812100	49
12	2453074	9694454	2530589	39519615	10315177	40765281	48
13	2455894	9693740	2533484	39471331	10315936	40718374	47
14	2458713	9693025	2536580	39423157	10316697	40671677	46
15	2461533	9692309	2539676	39375084	10317459	40625091	45
16	2464352	9691592	2542733	39327141	10318222	40578615	44
17	2467171	9690875	2545870	39279297	10318985	40532249	43
18	2469990	9690157	2548968	39281563	10319750	40485992	42
19	2172809	9689438	2552066	39183937	10320516	40439844	41
20	2475627	9688718	2555165	39136420	10321282	40393804	40
21	2478445	9687998	2558264	39089011	10322050	40347872	39
22	2481263	9687277	2561363	39041710	10322818	40302048	38
23	2484087	9686555	2564463	38994516	10323588	40256332	37
24	2487899	9685832	2567563	38947429	10324359	40210722	36
25	2489716	9685108	2570564	38900448	10325130	40165219	35
26	2492533	9684383	2573766	38853574	10325903	40119823	34
27	2495350	9683657	2576868	38806805	10326676	40074532	33
28	2498167	9682931	2579970	38760142	10327451	40029347	32
29	2500984	9682204	2583073	38713584	10328227	39984267	31
30	2503800	9681476	2586176	38667131	10329003	39939292	30
31	2506616	9680747	2589280	38620782	10329781	39894421	29
32	2509432	9680018	2592384	38574537	10330559	39849654	28
33	2512248	9679288	2595488	38528396	10331339	39804991	27
34	2515063	9678557	2598593	38482358	10332119	39760431	26
35	2517879	9677825	2601699	38436424	10332901	39715975	25
36	2520694	9677092	2604805	38390591	10333683	39671621	24
37	2523508	9676358	2607911	38344861	10334467	39627369	23
38	2526323	9675623	2611018	38299233	10335251	39583219	22
39	2529137	9674888	2614126	38253707	10336037	39539171	21
40	2531952	9674152	2617234	38208281	10336823	39495224	20
41	2534766	9673415	2620342	38162957	10337611	39451379	19
42	2537579	9672677	2623451	38127733	10338399	39407633	18
43	2540393	9671938	2626560	38072609	10339188	39363938	17
44	2543206	9671199	2629670	38027585	10339979	39320443	16
45	2546019	9670459	2632780	37982661	10340770	39276997	15
46	2548832	9669718	2635891	37937835	10341563	39233651	14
47	2551645	9668976	2639002	37893109	10342356	39190403	13
48	2554458	9668233	2642114	37848481	10343151	39147254	12
49	2557270	9667490	2645226	37803951	10343946	39104203	11
50	2560082	9666746	2648339	37759519	10344743	39061250	10
51	2562894	9666001	2651452	37715185	10345540	39018395	9
52	2565705	9665255	2654566	37670947	10346338	38975637	8
53	2568517	9664508	2657680	37626807	10347138	38932976	7
54	2571328	9663760	2660794	37582763	10347938	38890411	6
55	2574139	9663012	2563909	37538815	10348740	38847943	5
56	2576950	9662263	2667025	37494963	10349542	38805570	4
57	2579760	9661513	2670141	37451207	10350346	38763293	3
58	2582570	9660762	2673257	37407546	10351150	38721112	2
59	2585381	9660010	2676374	37363980	10351955	38679025	1
60	2588190	9659258	2679492	37320508	10352762	38637033	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant·	N. Secant	M

75 DEGREES.

14 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.3836752	9.9869041	9.3967711	10.6032289	10.0130959	10.6163248	60
1	9.3841815	9.9868726	9.3973089	10.6026911	10.0131274	10.6158185	59
2	9.3846872	9.9868410	9.3978463	10.6021537	10.0131590	10.6153127	58
3	9.3851924	9.9868094	9.3983830	10.6016170	10.0131906	10.6148076	57
4	9.3856969	9.9867778	9.3989191	10.6010809	10.0132222	10.6143031	56
5	9.3862008	9.9867461	9.3994547	10.6005453	10.0132539	10.6137992	55
6	9.3867040	9.9867144	9.3999895	10.6000104	10.0132856	10.6132960	54
7	9.3872067	9.9866827	9.4005240	10.5994760	10.0133173	10.6127933	53
8	9.3877087	9.9866509	9.4010578	10.5989422	10.0133491	10.6122913	52
9	9.3882101	9.9866191	9.4015910	10.5984090	10.0133809	10.6117898	51
10	9.3887109	9.9865872	9.4021237	10.5978763	10.0134128	10.6112891	50
11	9.3892111	9.9865553	9.4026558	10.5973442	10.0134447	10.6107889	49
12	9.3897106	9.9865233	9.4031873	10.5968127	10.0134767	10.6102894	48
13	9.3902096	9.9864913	9.4037182	10.5962818	10.0135087	10.6097904	47
14	9.3907079	9.9864593	9.4042486	10.5957514	10.0135407	10.6092921	46
15	9.3912057	9.9864273	9.4047784	10.5952216	10.0135727	10.6087943	45
16	9.3917028	9.9863952	9.4053076	10.5946924	10.0136048	10.6082972	44
17	9.3921993	9.9863630	9.4058363	10.5941637	10.0136370	10.6078007	43
18	9.3926952	9.9863308	9.4063644	10.5936356	10.0136692	10.6073048	42
19	9.3931905	9.9862986	9.4068919	10.5931081	10.0137014	10.6068005	41
20	9.3936852	9.9862663	9.4074189	10.5925811	10.0137337	10.6063148	40
21	9.3941794	9.9862340	9.4079453	10.5920547	10.0137660	10.6058206	39
22	9.3946729	9.9862017	9.4084712	10.5915288	10.0137983	10.6053271	38
23	9.3951658	9.9861693	9.4089965	10.5910035	10.0138307	10.6048342	37
24	9.3956581	9.9861369	9.4095212	10.5914788	10.0138631	10.6043419	36
25	9.3961499	9.9861045	9.4100054	10.5899546	10.0138955	10.6038501	35
26	9.3966410	9.9860720	9.4105690	10.5894310	10.0139280	10.6033590	34
27	9.3971315	9.9860394	9.4110921	10.5889079	10.0139606	10.6028685	33
28	9.3976215	9.9860069	9.4116146	10.5883854	10.0139931	10.6023785	32
29	9.3981109	9.9859742	9.4121366	10.5878634	10.0140258	10.6018891	31
30	9.3985996	9.9859416	9.4126581	10.5873419	10.0140584	10.6014004	30
31	9.3990878	9.9859089	9.4131789	10.5868211	10.0140911	10.6009122	29
32	9.3995754	9.9858762	9.4136993	10.5863007	10.0141238	10.6004246	28
33	9.4000625	9.9858434	9.4142191	10.5857809	10.0141566	10.5999375	27
34	9.4005489	9.9858106	9.4147383	10.5852617	10.0141894	10.5994511	26
35	9.4010348	9.9857777	9.4152570	10.5847430	10.0142223	10.5989652	25
36	9.4015201	9.9857449	9.4157752	10.5842248	10.0142551	10.5984799	24
37	9.4020048	9.9857119	9.4162928	10.5837072	10.0142881	10.5979952	23
38	9.4024889	9.9856790	9.4168099	10.5831901	10.0143210	10.5975111	22
39	9.4029734	9.9856460	9.4173265	10.5826735	10.0143540	10.5970276	21
40	9.4034554	9.9856129	9.4178425	10.5821575	10.0143871	10.5965446	20
41	9.4039378	9.9855798	9.4183580	10.5816420	10.0144202	10.5960622	19
42	9.4044196	9.9855467	9.4188729	10.5811271	10.0144533	10.5955804	18
43	9.4049009	9.9855135	9.4193874	10.5806126	10.0144865	10.5950991	17
44	9.4053816	9.9854803	9.4199013	10.5800987	10.0145197	10.5946184	16
45	9.4058617	9.9854471	9.4204146	10.5795854	10.0145529	10.5941383	15
46	9.4063413	9.9854138	9.4209275	10.5790725	10.0145862	10.5936587	14
47	9.4068203	9.9853805	9.4213398	10.5785602	10.0146195	10.5931797	13
48	9.4072987	9.9853471	9.4219515	10.5780485	10.0146529	10.5927013	12
49	9.4077766	9.9853138	9.4224628	10.5775372	10.0146862	10.5922234	11
50	9.4082539	9.9852803	9.4229735	10.5770265	10.0147196	10.5917461	10
51	9.4087306	9.9852468	9.4234838	10.5765162	10.0147532	10.5912694	9
52	9.4092068	9.9852133	9.4239935	10.5760065	10.0147867	10.5907932	8
53	9.4096824	9.9851798	9.4245026	10.5754974	10.0148202	10.5903176	7
54	9.4101575	9.9851462	9.4250113	10.5749887	10.0148538	10.5898425	6
55	9.4106320	9.9851125	9.4255194	10.5744806	10.0148875	10.5893680	5
56	9.4111059	9.9850789	9.4260271	10.5739729	10.0149211	10.5888941	4
57	9.4115793	9.9850452	9.4265342	10.5734658	10.0149548	10.5884207	3
58	9.4120522	9.9850114	9.4270408	10.5729592	10.0149886	10.5879478	2
59	9.4125245	9.9849776	9.4275469	10.5724531	10.0150224	10.5874755	1
60	9.4129962	9.9849438	9.4280525	10.5719475	10.0150562	10.5870038	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L.Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M

75 DEGREES.

15 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant.	
0	2588190	9659258	2679492	37320580	10352762	38637033	60
1	2591000	9658505	2682610	37277131	10353569	38595135	59
2	2593810	9657751	2685728	37233847	10354378	38553332	58
3	2596619	9656996	2688847	37190658	10355187	38511622	57
4	2599428	9656240	2691967	37147561	10355998	38470005	56
5	2602237	9655483	2695087	37104558	10356809	38428482	55
6	2605045	9654726	2698207	37061648	10357621	38387051	54
7	2607853	9653968	2701328	37018830	10358435	38345713	53
8	2610661	9653209	2704449	36976103	10359249	38304467	52
9	2613469	9652449	2707571	36933469	10360065	38263313	51
10	2616277	9651688	2710693	36890927	10360881	38222251	50
11	2619085	9650927	2713816	36848475	10361699	38181280	49
12	2621892	9650165	2716940	36806115	10362517	38140399	48
13	2624699	9649402	2720064	36763845	10363337	38099610	47
14	2627506	9648638	2723188	36721665	10364157	38058911	46
15	2630312	9647873	2726313	36679575	10364979	38018301	45
16	2633118	9647107	2729438	36637575	10365801	37977782	44
17	2635924	9646341	2732564	36595565	10366625	37937352	43
18	2638730	9645574	2735690	36553844	10367449	37897011	42
19	2641536	9644806	2738817	36512111	10368275	37856760	41
20	2644342	9644037	2741944	36470467	10369101	37816596	40
21	2647147	9643257	2745072	36428911	10369929	37776522	39
22	2649952	9642497	2748201	36387444	10370757	37736535	38
23	2652757	9641726	2751330	36346064	10371587	37696636	37
24	2655561	9640954	2754459	36304771	10372417	37656824	36
25	2658365	9640181	2757589	36263566	10373249	37617100	35
26	2661169	9639407	2760719	36222447	10374082	37577462	34
27	2663973	9638633	2763850	36181415	10374915	37537911	33
28	2666777	9637858	2766981	36140469	10375750	37498447	32
29	2669581	9637082	2770113	36099609	10376585	37459068	31
30	2672384	9636305	2773245	36058835	10377422	37419775	30
31	2675187	9635527	2776378	36018146	10378260	37380568	29
32	2677989	9634748	2779512	35977543	10379098	37341446	28
33	2680792	9633969	2782646	35937024	10379938	37302409	27
34	2683594	9633189	2785780	35896590	10380779	37263457	26
35	2686396	9632408	2788915	35856241	10381621	37224589	25
36	2689198	9631626	2792050	35815975	10382463	37185805	24
37	2692000	9630843	2795186	35775794	10383307	37147105	23
38	2694801	9630059	2798322	35735696	10384152	37108489	22
39	2697602	9629275	2801459	35695681	10384998	37069956	21
40	2700403	9628490	2804597	35655749	10385844	37031506	20
41	2703204	9627704	2807735	35615900	10386692	36993139	19
42	2706004	9626917	2810873	35576133	10387541	36954854	18
43	2708805	9626130	2814012	35536449	10388391	36916652	17
44	2711605	9625342	2817152	35496846	10389242	36878532	16
45	2714404	9624553	2820292	35457325	10390094	36840493	15
46	2717204	9623763	2823432	35417886	10390947	36802536	14
47	2720003	9622972	2826573	35378528	10391800	36764660	13
48	2722802	9622180	2829715	35339251	10392655	36726865	12
49	2725601	9621387	2832857	35300054	10393511	36689151	11
50	2728400	9620594	2835999	35260938	10394368	36651518	10
51	2731198	9619800	2839142	35221902	10395226	36613964	9
52	2733996	9619005	2842286	35182946	10396085	36576491	8
53	2736794	9618209	2845430	35144070	10396945	36539097	7
54	2739592	9617413	2848575	35105273	10397806	36501783	6
55	2742390	9616616	2851720	35066555	10398669	36464548	5
56	2745187	9615818	2854866	35027916	10399532	36427392	4
57	2747984	9615019	2858012	34989356	10400396	36390315	3
58	2750781	9614219	2861159	34950874	10401261	36353316	2
59	2753578	9613418	2864306	34912470	10402127	36316395	1
60	2756374	9612617	2867454	34874144	10402994	36279553	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

74 DEGREES.

15 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L Co-Secant	
0	9.4129962	9.9849438	9.4280525	10.5719475	10.0150562	10.5870038	60
1	9.4134674	9.9849099	9.4285575	10.5714425	10.0150901	10.5865326	59
2	9.4139381	9.9848760	9.4290621	10.5709379	10.0151240	10.5860619	58
3	9.4144082	9.9848420	9.4295661	10.5704339	10.0151580	10.5855918	57
4	9.4148778	9.9848081	9 4300697	10.5699303	10.0151919	10.5851222	56
5	9.4153468	9.9847740	9 4305727	10.5694273	10.0152260	10.5846532	55
6	9.4158152	9.9847400	9.4310753	10.5689247	10.0152600	10.5841848	54
7	9.4162832	9.9847059	9.4315773	10.5684227	10.0152941	10.5837168	53
8	9.4167506	9 9846717	9.4320789	10.5679211	10.0153283	10.5832494	52
9	9.4172174	9.9846375	9.4325799	10.5674201	10.0153625	10.5827826	51
10	9.4176837	9.9846033	9.4330804	10.5669196	10.0153967	10.5823163	50
11	9.4181495	9.9845690	9.2335805	10.5664195	10.0154310	10.5818505	49
12	9.4186148	9.9845347	9.4340800	10.5659200	10.0154653	10.5813852	48
13	9.4190795	9.9845004	9.4345791	10.5654209	10.0154996	10.5809205	47
14	9.4195436	9.9844660	9.4350776	10.5649224	10.0155340	10.5804564	46
15	9.4200073	9.9844316	9.4355757	10.5644243	10.0155684	10.5799927	45
16	9.4204704	9.9843971	9.4360733	10.5639267	10.0156029	10.5795296	44
17	9.4209330	9.9843626	9.4365704	10.5634296	10.0156374	10.5790670	43
18	9.4213950	9.9843281	9.4370670	10.5629330	10.0156719	10.5786050	42
19	9.4218566	9.9842935	9.4375631	10.5624369	10.0157065	10.5781434	41
20	9.4223176	9.9842589	9.4380587	10.5619413	10.0157411	10.5776824	40
21	9.4227780	9.9842242	9.4385538	10.5614462	10 0157758	10.5772220	39
22	9.4232380	9.9841895	9.4390485	10.5609515	10.0158105	10.5767620	38
23	9.4236974	9.9841548	9.4395426	10.5604574	10.0158452	10.5763026	37
24	9.4241563	9.9841200	9.4400363	10.5599637	10.0158800	10.5758437	36
25	9.4246147	9.9840852	9.4405295	10.5594705	10.0159148	10.5753853	35
26	9.4250726	9.9840503	9.4410222	10.5589778	10.0159497	10.5749274	34
27	9.4255299	9.9840154	9.4415145	10.5584855	10.0159846	10.5744701	33
28	9.4259867	9.9839805	9.4420062	10.5579938	10.0160195	10.5740133	32
29	9.4264430	9.9839455	9.4424975	10.5575025	10.0160545	10.5735570	31
30	9.4268988	9.9839105	9.4429883	10.5570117	10.0160895	10.5731012	30
31	9.4273541	9.9838755	9.4434786	10.5565214	10.0161245	10.5726459	29
32	9.4278089	9.9838404	9.4439685	10.5560315	10.0161596	10.5721911	28
33	9.4282631	9.9838052	9.4444579	10.5555421	10.0161948	10.5717369	27
34	9.4287169	9.9837701	9.4449468	10.5550532	10.0162299	10.5712831	26
35	9.4291701	9.9837348	9.4454352	10.5545648	10.0162652	10.5708299	25
36	9.4296228	9.9836996	9.4459232	10.5540768	10.0163004	10.5703772	24
37	9.4300750	9 9836643	9.4464107	10.5535893	10.0163357	10.5699250	23
38	9.4305267	9.9836290	9.4468978	10.5531022	10.0163710	10.5694733	22
39	9.4309779	9.9835936	9.4473843	10.5526157	10.0164064	10.5690221	21
40	9.4314286	9.9835582	9.4478704	10.5521296	10 0164418	10.5685714	20
41	9.4318788	9.9835227	9.4483561	10.5516439	10.0164773	10.5681212	19
42	9.4323285	9.9834872	9.4488413	10.5511587	10.0165128	10.5676715	18
43	9.4327777	9.9834517	9.4493260	10.5506740	10.0165483	10.5672223	17
44	9.4332264	9.9834161	9.4498102	10.5501898	10.0165839	10.5667736	16
45	9.4336746	9.9833805	9.4502940	10.5497060	10.0166195	10.5663254	15
46	9.4341223	9.9833449	9.4507774	10.5492226	10.0166551	10.5658777	14
47	9.4345694	9.9833092	9.4512602	10.5487398	10.0166908	10.5654306	13
48	9.4350161	9.9832735	9.4517427	10.5482573	10.0167265	10.5649839	12
49	9.4354623	9.9832377	9.4522248	10.5477754	10.0167623	10.5645377	11
50	9.4359080	9.9832019	9.4527061	10.5472939	10.0167981	10.5640920	10
51	9.4363532	9.9831661	9.4531872	10.5468128	10.0168339	10.5636468	9
52	9.4367980	9.9831302	9.4536678	10.5463322	10.0168698	10.5632020	8
53	9.4372422	9.9830942	9.4541479	10.5458521	10.0169058	10.5627578	7
54	9.4376850	9.9830583	9.4546276	10.5453724	10.0169417	10.5623141	6
55	9.4381292	9.9830223	9.4551069	10.5448931	10.0169777	10.5618708	5
56	9.4385719	9.9829862	9.4555857	10.5444143	10.0170138	10.5614281	4
57	9.8390142	9.9829501	9.4560641	10.5439359	10.0170499	10.5609858	3
58	9.4394560	9.9829140	9.4565420	10.5434580	10.0170860	10.5605440	2
59	9.4398973	9.9828778	9.4570194	10.5429805	10.0171222	10.5601027	1
60	9.4403381	9.9828416	9.4574964	10.5425036	10.0171586	10.5596619	0
	L Co-Sine.	L. Sine	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant.	L. Secant.	M

74 DEGREES.

16 DEGREES.

M	N Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co- Secant	
0	2756374	9612617	2867454	34874144	10402994	36479553	60
1	2759170	9611815	2870602	34835896	10403863	36242788	59
2	2761965	9611012	2873751	34797726	10404732	36206101	58
3	2764761	9610208	2876900	34759632	10405602	36169492	57
4	2767556	9609403	2880050	34721616	10406473	36132957	56
5	2770352	9608598	2883201	34683676	10407346	36096501	55
6	2773147	9607792	2886352	34645813	10408219	36060112	54
7	2775941	9606985	2889503	34608026	10409094	36023818	53
8	2778735	9606177	2892655	34570315	10409969	35987590	52
9	2781530	9605368	2895808	34532679	10410845	35951439	51
10	2784324	9604558	2898961	34495120	10411723	35915363	50
11	2787118	9603748	2902114	34457635	10412601	35879362	49
12	2789911	9602937	2905268	34420226	10413481	35843437	48
13	2792704	9602125	2908423	34382891	10414362	35807586	47
14	2795497	9601312	2911578	34345631	10415243	35771810	46
15	2798290	9600498	2914734	34308446	10416126	35736108	45
16	2801083	9599684	2917890	34271334	10417009	35700481	44
17	2803875	9598869	2921047	34234297	10417894	35664928	43
18	2806667	9598053	2924205	34197333	10418780	35629448	42
19	2809459	9597236	2927363	34160443	10419667	35594042	41
20	2812251	9596418	2930521	34123626	10420554	35558710	40
21	2815042	9595600	2933680	34086882	10421443	35523450	39
22	2817833	9594781	2936839	34050210	10422333	35488263	38
23	2820624	9593961	2939999	34013612	10423224	35453149	37
24	2823415	9593140	2943160	33977085	10424116	35418107	36
25	2826205	9592318	2946321	33940631	10425009	35383138	35
26	2828995	9591495	2949483	33904249	10425903	35348240	34
27	2831785	9590672	2952645	33867938	10426798	35313414	33
28	2834575	9589848	2955808	33831699	10427694	35278660	32
29	2837364	9589023	2958971	33795531	10428591	35243977	31
30	2840153	9588197	2962135	33759434	10429489	35209265	30
31	2842942	9587370	2965299	33723403	10430388	35174824	29
32	2845731	9586543	2968464	33687453	10431289	35140354	28
33	2848520	9585715	2971630	33651568	10432190	35105954	27
34	2851308	9584886	2974796	33615753	10433092	33071625	26
35	2854096	9584056	2977962	33580008	10433995	35037365	25
36	2856884	9583225	2981129	33544333	10434900	35003175	24
37	2859671	9582394	2984297	33508728	10435805	34969055	23
38	2862458	9581562	2987465	33473191	10436712	34935004	22
39	2865245	9580729	2990634	33437724	10437619	34901023	21
40	2868032	9579895	2993803	33402326	10438528	34867110	20
41	2870819	9579060	2996973	33366997	10439437	34833267	19
42	2873605	9578225	3000144	33331736	10440346	34799392	18
43	2876391	9577389	3003315	33296543	10441259	34765785	17
44	2879177	9576552	3006486	33261419	10442172	34732146	16
45	2881963	9575714	3009658	33226362	10443086	34698576	15
46	2884748	9574875	3012831	33191373	10444001	34665037	14
47	2887533	9574035	3016004	33156452	10444917	34631673	13
48	2890318	9573195	3019178	33121598	10445833	34598267	12
49	2893103	9572354	3022352	33085811	10446751	34564969	11
50	2895887	9571512	3025527	33052091	10447670	34531735	10
51	2898671	9570669	3028703	33017438	10448590	34498568	9
52	2901455	9569825	3031879	32982851	10449511	34465467	8
53	2904239	9568981	3035055	32948330	10450433	34432433	7
54	2907022	9568136	3038232	32913876	10451357	34399465	6
55	2909805	9567290	3041410	32879487	10452281	34366563	5
56	2912588	9566443	3044588	32845164	10453206	34333727	4
57	2915371	9565595	3047767	32810907	10454132	34300956	3
58	2918153	9564747	3050946	32776715	10455060	34268251	2
59	2920935	9563898	3054126	32742588	10455988	34235611	1
60	2923717	9563048	3057307	32708526	10456918	34203036	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N .Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

73 DEGREES.

16 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant	
0	9.4403381	9.9828416	9.4574964	10.5425036	10.0171584	10.5596619	60
1	9.4407784	9.9828054	9.4579730	10.5420270	10.0171946	10.5592216	59
2	9.4412182	9.9827691	9.4584491	10.5415509	10.0172309	10.5587818	58
3	9.4416576	9.9827328	9.4589248	10.5410752	10.0172672	10.5583424	57
4	9.4420965	9.9826964	9.4594001	10.5405999	10.0173036	10.5579035	56
5	9.4425349	9.9826600	9.4598749	10.5401251	10.0173400	10.5574651	55
6	9.4429728	9.9826236	9.4603492	10.5396508	10.0173764	10.5570272	54
7	9.4434103	9.9825871	9.4608232	10.5391768	10.0174129	10.5565897	53
8	9.4438472	9.9825506	9.4612967	10.5387033	10.0174494	10.5561528	52
9	9.4442837	9.9825140	9.4617697	10.5382303	10.0174860	10.5557163	51
10	9.4447197	9.9824774	9.4622423	10.5377557	10.0175226	10.5552803	50
11	9.4451553	9.9824408	9.4627145	10.5372855	10.0175592	10.5548447	49
12	9.4455904	9.9824041	9.4631863	10.5368137	10.0175959	10.5544096	48
13	9.4460250	9.9823674	9.4636576	10.5363424	10.0176326	10.5539750	47
14	9.4464591	9.9823306	9.4641285	10.5358715	10.0176694	10.5535409	46
15	9.4468927	9.9822938	9.4645990	10.5354010	10.0177062	10.5531073	45
16	9.4473259	9.9822569	9.4650690	10.5349310	10.0177431	10.5526741	44
17	9.4477586	9.9822201	9.4655386	10.5344614	10.0177799	10.5522414	43
18	9.4481909	9.9821831	9.4660078	10.5339922	10.0178169	10.5518091	42
19	9.4486227	9.9821462	9.4664765	10.5335235	10.0178538	10.5513773	41
20	9.4490540	9.9821092	9.4669448	10.5330552	10.0178908	10.5509460	40
21	9.4494849	9.9820721	9.4674127	10.5325873	10.0179279	10.5505151	39
22	9.4499153	9.9820351	9.4678802	10.5321198	10.0179649	10.5500847	38
23	9.4503452	9.9819979	9.4683473	10.5316527	10.0180021	10.5496548	37
24	9.4507747	9.9819608	9.4688139	10.5311861	10.0180392	10.5492253	36
25	9.4512037	9.9819236	9.4692801	10.5307199	10.0180764	10.5487963	35
26	9.4516322	9.9818863	9.4697459	10.5302541	10.0181137	10.5483678	34
27	9.4520603	9.9818490	9.4702112	10.5297888	10.0181510	10.5479397	33
28	9.4524879	9.9818117	9.4706762	10.5293238	10.0181883	10.5475121	32
29	9.4529151	9.9817744	9.4711407	10.5288503	10.0182256	10.5470849	31
30	9.4533418	9.9817370	9.4716048	10.5283952	10.0182630	10.5466582	30
31	9.4537681	9.9816995	9.4720685	10.5279315	10.0183005	10.5462319	29
32	9.4541939	9.9816620	9.4725318	10.5274682	10.0183380	10.5458061	28
33	9.4546192	9.9816245	9.4729947	10.5270053	10.0183755	10.5453808	27
34	9.4550441	9.9815870	9.4734571	10.5265428	10.0184130	10.5449559	26
35	9.4554686	9.9815494	9.4739192	10.5260808	10.0184506	10.5445314	25
36	9.4558926	9.9815117	9.4743808	10.5256192	10.0184883	10.5441074	24
37	9.4563161	9.9814740	9.4748421	10.5251579	10.0185260	10.5436839	23
38	9.4567392	9.9814363	9.4753029	10.5246971	10.0185637	10.5432608	22
39	9.4571618	9.9813986	9.4757633	10.5242367	10.0186014	10.5428382	21
40	9.4575840	9.9813608	9.4762233	10.5237767	10.0186392	10.5424160	20
41	9.4580058	9.9813229	9.4766829	10.5233171	10.0186771	10.5419942	19
42	9.4584271	9.9812850	9.4771421	10.5228579	10.0187150	10.5415729	18
43	9.4588480	9.9812471	9.4776029	10.5223991	10.0187529	10.5411520	17
44	9.4592684	9.9812091	9.4780592	10.5219408	10.0187909	10.5407316	16
45	9.4596884	9.9811711	9.4785172	10.5214828	10.0188289	10.5403116	15
46	9.4601079	9.9811331	9.4789748	10.5210252	10.0188669	10.5398921	14
47	9.4605270	9.9810950	9.4794319	10.5205681	10.0189050	10.5394730	13
48	9.4609456	9.9810569	9.4798887	10.5201113	10.0189431	10.5390541	12
49	9.4613638	9.9810187	9.4803451	10.5196549	10.0189813	10.5386362	11
50	9.4617816	9.9809805	9.4808011	10.5191989	10.0190195	10.5382184	10
51	9.4621989	9.9809423	9.4812566	10.5187434	10.0190577	10.5378011	9
52	9.4626158	9.9809040	9.4817118	10.5182882	10.0190960	10.5373842	8
53	9.4630323	9.9808657	9.4821666	10.5178334	10.0191343	10.5369677	7
54	9.4634483	9.9808273	9.4826210	10.5173790	10.0191727	10.5365517	6
55	9.4638639	9.9807889	9.4830750	10.5169250	10.0192111	10.5361361	5
56	9.4642790	9.9807505	9.4835286	10.5164714	10.0192495	10.5357210	4
57	9.4646938	9.9807120	9.4839818	10.5160182	10.0192880	10.5353062	3
58	9.4651081	9.9806735	9.4844346	10.5155654	10.0193265	10.5348919	2
59	9.4655219	9.9806349	9.4848870	10.5151130	10.0193651	10.5344781	1
60	9.4659353	9.9805963	9.4853390	10.5146610	10.0194037	10.5340647	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Secant.	L. Secant.	M

73 DEGREES.

17 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N. Co-Sine*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant*	*N Co-Secant.*	
0	2923717	9563048	3057307	32708526	10456918	34203036	60
1	2926499	9562197	3060488	32674529	10457848	34170526	59
2	2929280	9561345	3063669	32640596	10458780	34138080	58
3	2932061	9560492	3066851	32606728	10459712	34105699	57
4	2934842	9559639	3070034	32572924	10460645	34073352	56
5	2937623	9558785	3073218	32539184	10461581	34041130	55
6	2940403	9557930	3076402	32505508	10462516	34008941	54
7	2943183	9557074	3079586	32471895	10463453	33976816	53
8	2945963	9556217	3082771	32438346	10464391	33944754	52
9	2948743	9555360	3085957	32404860	10465330	33912755	51
10	2951522	9554502	3089143	32371438	10466270	33880820	50
11	2954301	9553643	3092330	32338078	10467211	33848948	49
12	2957080	9552783	3095517	32304780	10468153	33817138	48
13	2959859	9551922	3098705	32271546	10469096	33785391	47
14	2962638	9551061	3101893	32238373	10470040	33753707	46
15	2965416	9550199	3105082	32205263	10470986	33722084	45
16	2968194	9549336	3108272	32172215	10471932	33690524	44
17	2970971	9548472	3111462	32139228	10472879	33659026	43
18	2973749	9547607	3114653	32106304	10473828	33627589	42
19	2976526	9546742	3117844	32073440	10474777	33596214	41
20	2979303	9545876	3121036	32040638	10475728	33564900	40
21	2982079	9545009	3124229	32007897	10476679	33533647	39
22	2984856	9544141	3127422	31975217	10477632	33502455	38
23	2987632	9543272	3130616	31942598	10478585	33471324	37
24	2990408	9542403	3133810	31910039	10479540	33440254	36
25	2993184	9541533	3137005	31877540	10480496	33409244	35
26	2995959	9540662	3140200	31845102	10481453	33379294	34
27	2998734	9539790	3143396	31812724	10482411	33347405	33
28	3001509	9538917	3146593	31780406	10483370	33316575	32
29	3004284	9538043	3149790	31748147	10484330	33285805	31
30	3007058	9537169	3152988	31715948	10485291	33255095	30
31	3009832	9536294	3156186	31683808	10486253	33224444	29
32	3012606	9535418	3159385	31651728	10487217	33193853	28
33	3015380	9534541	3162585	31619706	10488181	33163320	27
34	3018153	9533664	3165785	31587744	10489146	33132847	26
35	3020926	9532786	3168986	31555840	10490113	33102432	25
36	3023699	9531907	3172187	31523994	10491080	33072076	24
37	3026471	9531027	3175389	31492207	10492049	33041778	23
38	3029244	9530146	3178591	31460478	10493019	33011539	22
39	3032016	9529264	3181794	31428807	10493989	32981357	21
40	3034788	9528382	3184998	31397194	10494961	32951234	20
41	3037559	9527499	3188202	31365639	10495934	32921168	19
42	3040331	9526615	3191407	31334141	10496908	32891160	18
43	3043102	9525730	3194613	31302701	10497883	32861209	17
44	3045872	9524844	3197819	31271317	10498859	32831316	16
45	3048643	9523958	3201025	31239991	10499836	32801479	15
46	3051413	9523071	3204232	31208722	10500815	32771700	14
47	3054183	9522183	3207440	31177509	10501794	32741977	13
48	3056953	9521294	3210649	31146353	10502774	32712311	12
49	3059723	9520404	3213858	31115254	10503756	32682702	11
50	3062492	9519514	3217067	31084210	10504738	32653149	10
51	3065261	9518623	3220277	31053223	10505722	32623652	9
52	3068029	9517731	3223488	31022291	10506706	32594211	8
53	3070798	9516838	3226700	30991416	10507692	32564825	7
54	3073566	9515944	3229912	30960596	10508679	32535496	6
55	3076334	9515049	3233125	30929831	10509667	32506222	5
56	3079102	9514154	3236338	30899122	10510656	32477003	4
57	3081869	9513258	3239552	30868468	10511646	32447840	3
58	3084636	9512361	3242766	30837869	10512637	32418732	2
59	3087403	9511463	3245981	30807325	10513629	323896 8	1
60	3090170	9510565	3249197	30776835	10514622	32360680	0
	N Co Sine.	*N. Sine.*	*N Co Tang.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Secant.*	*N. Secant*	M

72 DEGREES.

17 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.4659353	9.9805963	9.4853390	10.5146610	10.0194037	10.5340647	60
1	9.4663483	9.9805577	9.4857907	10.5142093	10.0194423	10.5336517	59
2	9.4667609	9.9805190	9.4862419	10.5137581	10.0194810	10.5332391	58
3	9.4671730	9.9804803	9.4866928	10.5133072	10.0195197	10.5328270	57
4	9.4675848	9.9804415	9.4871433	10.5128567	10.0195585	10.5324152	56
5	9.4679960	9.9804027	9.4875933	10.5124067	10.0195973	10.5320040	55
6	9.4684069	9.9803639	9.4880430	10.5119570	10.0196361	10.5315931	54
7	9.4688173	9.9803250	9.4884924	10.5115076	10.0196750	10.5311827	53
8	9.4692273	9.9802860	9.4889413	10.5110587	10.0197140	10.5307727	52
9	9.4696369	9.9802471	9.4893898	10.5106102	10.0197529	10.5303631	51
10	9.4700461	9.9802081	9.4898380	10.5101620	10.0197919	10.5299539	50
11	9.4704548	9.9801690	9.4902858	10.5097142	10.0198310	10.5295452	49
12	9.4708631	9.9801299	9.4907332	10.5092668	10.0198701	10.5291369	48
13	9.4712710	9.9800908	9.4911802	10.5088198	10.0199092	10.5237290	47
14	9.4716785	9.9800516	9.4916269	10.5083731	10.0199484	10.5283215	46
15	9.4720856	9.9800124	9.4920731	10.5079269	10.0199876	10.5279144	45
16	9.4724922	9.9799732	9.4925190	10.5074810	10.0200268	10.5275078	44
17	9.4728985	9.9799339	9.4929646	10.5070354	10.0200661	10.5271015	43
18	9.4733043	9.9798946	9.4938097	10.5065903	10.0201054	10.5266957	42
19	9.4737097	9.9798552	9.4938545	10.5061455	10.0201448	10.5262903	41
20	9.4741146	9.9798158	9.4942988	10.5057012	10.0201842	10.5258854	40
21	9.4745192	9.9797764	9.4947429	10.5052571	10.0202236	10.5254808	39
22	9.4749234	9.9797369	9.4951865	10.5048135	10.0202631	10.5250766	38
23	9.4753271	9.9796973	9.4956298	10.5043702	10.0203027	10.5246729	37
24	9.4757304	9.9796574	9.4960727	10.5039273	10.0203422	10.5242696	36
25	9.4761334	9.9796182	9.4965152	10.5034848	10.0203818	10.5238666	35
26	9.4765359	9.9795785	9.4969574	10.5030426	10.0204215	10.5234641	34
27	9.4769380	9.9795388	9.4973991	10.5026009	10.0204612	10.5230620	33
28	9.4773396	9.9794991	9.4978406	10.5021594	10.0205009	10.5226604	32
29	9.4777409	9.9794593	9.4982816	10.5017184	10.0205407	10.5222591	31
30	9.4781418	9.9794195	9.4987223	10.5012777	10.0205805	10.5218582	30
31	9.4785423	9.9793796	9.4991626	10.5008374	10.0206204	10.5214577	29
32	9.4789423	9.9793398	9.4996026	10.5003974	10.0206602	10.5210577	28
33	9.4793420	9.9792998	9.5000422	10.4999578	10.0207002	10.5206580	27
34	9.4797412	9.9792599	9.5004814	10.4995186	10.0207402	10.5202588	26
35	9.4801401	9.9792198	9.5009203	10.4990797	10.0207802	10.5198599	25
36	9.4805385	9.9791798	9.5013588	10.4986412	10.0208202	10.5194615	24
37	9.4809366	9.9791397	9.5017969	10.4982031	10.0208603	10.5190634	23
38	9.4813342	9.9790996	9.5022347	10.4977653	10.0209004	10.5186658	22
39	9.4817315	9.9790594	9.5026721	10.4973279	10.0209405	10.5182685	21
40	9.4821283	9.9790192	9.5031092	10.4968908	10.0209808	10.5178717	20
41	9.4825248	9.9789789	9.5035459	10.4964541	10.0210211	10.5174752	19
42	9.4829208	9.9789386	9.5039822	10.4960178	10.0210614	10.5170792	18
43	9.4833165	9.9788983	9.5044182	10.4955818	10.0211017	10.5166835	17
44	9.4837117	9.9788579	9.5048538	10.4951462	10.0211421	10.5162883	16
45	9.4841066	9.9788175	9.5052891	10.4947109	10.0211825	10.5158934	15
46	9.4845010	9.9787770	9.5057240	10.4942760	10.0212230	10.5154990	14
47	9.4848951	9.9787365	9.5061586	10.4938414	10.0212635	10.5151049	13
48	9.4852888	9.9786960	9.5065928	10.4934072	10.0213040	10.5147112	12
49	9.4856820	9.9786554	9.5070267	10.4929733	10.0213446	10.5143180	11
50	9.4860749	9.9786148	9.5074602	10.4925398	10.0213852	10.5139251	10
51	9.4864674	9.9785741	9.5078933	10.4921067	10.0214259	10.5135326	9
52	9.4868595	9.9785334	9.5083261	10.4916739	10.0214666	10.5131405	8
53	9.4872512	9.9784927	9.5087586	10.4912414	10.0215073	10.5127488	7
54	9.4876426	9.9784519	9.5091907	10.4908093	10.0215481	10.5123574	6
55	9.4880335	9.9784111	9.5096224	10.4903776	10.0215889	10.5119665	5
56	9.4884240	9.9783702	9.5100539	10.4899461	10.0216298	10.5115760	4
57	9.4888142	9.9783293	9.5104849	10.4895151	10.0216707	10.5111858	3
58	9.4892040	9.9782883	9.5109156	10.4890844	10.0217117	10.5107960	2
59	9.4895934	9.9782474	9.5113460	10.4886540	10.0217526	10.5104066	1
60	9.4899824	9.9782063	9.5117760	10.4882240	10.0217937	10.5100176	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant.*	*L. Secant.*	M

72 DEGREES.

18 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant.	
0	3090170	9510565	3249197	30776835	10514622	32360680	60
1	3092936	9509666	3252413	30746400	10515627	32331730	59
2	3095702	9508766	3255630	30716020	10516612	32302845	58
3	3098468	9507865	3258848	30685698	10517608	32274011	57
4	3101234	9506763	3262066	30655421	10518606	32245230	56
5	3103999	9506060	3265285	30625203	10519605	32216503	55
6	3106764	9505157	3268504	30595038	10520604	32187830	54
7	3109529	9504253	3271724	30564928	10521605	32159210	53
8	3112294	9503348	3274944	30534870	10522607	32130644	52
9	3115058	9502442	3278165	30504866	10523610	32102132	51
10	3117822	9501536	3281387	30474915	10524614	32073673	50
11	3120586	9500629	3284610	30445018	10525619	32045266	49
12	3123349	9499721	3287833	30415173	10526625	32016913	48
13	3126112	9498812	3291056	30385381	10527633	31988613	47
14	3128875	9497902	3294280	30355641	10528641	31960365	46
15	3131638	9496991	3297505	30325954	10529651	31932170	45
16	3134400	9496080	3300731	38296320	10530661	31904028	44
17	3137163	9495168	3303957	30266737	10531673	31875937	43
18	3139925	9494255	3307184	30237207	10532686	31847899	42
19	3142686	9493341	3310411	30207728	10533699	31819913	41
20	3145448	9492426	3313639	30178301	10534714	31791978	40
21	3148209	9491511	3316868	30148926	10535730	31764095	39
22	3150969	9490595	3320097	30119602	10536747	31736264	38
23	3153730	9489678	3323327	30090330	10537765	31708484	37
24	3156490	9488760	3326557	30061109	10538785	31680756	36
25	3159250	9487841	3329788	30031939	10539805	31653078	35
26	3162010	9486922	3333020	30002820	10540826	31625452	34
27	3164770	9486002	3336252	29973751	10541849	31597876	33
28	3167529	9485081	3339485	29944734	10542873	31570351	32
29	3170544	9484159	3342719	29915766	10543897	31542847	31
30	3173047	9483236	3345953	29886850	10544923	31515453	30
31	3175805	9482313	3349188	29857983	10545950	31488079	29
32	3178563	9481389	3352424	29829166	10546978	31460756	28
33	3181321	9480464	3355660	29800400	10548007	31433483	27
34	3184079	9479538	3358897	29771683	10549037	31406259	26
35	3186836	9478611	3362134	29743016	10550068	31379086	25
36	3189593	9477684	3365372	29714399	10551101	31351962	24
37	3192350	9476756	3368511	29685831	10552134	31324887	23
38	3195106	9475827	3371850	29657312	10553167	31297862	22
39	3197863	9474897	3375090	29628842	10554204	31270886	21
40	3200619	9473966	3378330	29500422	10555241	31243959	20
41	3203374	9473035	3381571	29572050	10556279	31217081	19
42	3206130	9472103	3384813	20543727	10557318	31190252	18
43	3208885	9471170	3388056	29515453	10558358	31163472	17
44	3211640	9470236	3391299	29487227	10559399	31136740	16
45	3214395	9469301	3394543	29459050	10560441	31110057	15
46	3217149	9468366	3397787	29430921	10561485	31083422	14
47	3219903	9467430	3401032	29402840	10562529	31056825	13
48	3222657	9466493	3404278	29374807	10563575	31030296	12
49	3225410	9465555	3407524	29346822	10564621	31003805	11
50	3228164	9464616	3410771	29318885	10565669	30977363	10
51	3230917	9463676	3414019	29290995	10566718	30950967	9
52	3233670	9462730	3417267	29263152	10567768	30924620	8
53	3236422	9461765	3420516	29235358	10568819	30898319	7
54	3239174	9460853	3423765	29207610	10569871	30872066	6
55	3241926	9459910	3427015	29179909	10570924	30845860	5
56	3244678	9458967	3430266	29152256	10571978	30819702	4
57	3247429	9458023	3433518	29124649	10573034	30793590	3
58	3250180	9457078	3436770	29097089	10574090	30767525	2
59	3252931	9456132	3440023	29069576	10575148	30741507	1
60	3255682	9455185	3443276	29042109	10576207	30715535	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

71 DEGREES.

18 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L Co-Secant	
0	9.4899824	9.9782063	9.5117760	10.4882240	10.0217937	10.5100176	60
1	9.4903710	9.9781653	9.5122057	10.4877943	10.0218347	10.5096290	59
2	9.4907592	9.9781241	9.5126351	10.4873649	10.0218759	10.5092408	58
3	9.4911471	9.9780830	9.5130641	10.4869359	10.0219170	10.5088529	57
4	9.4915345	9.9780418	9.5134927	10.4865073	10.0219582	10.5084655	56
5	9.4919216	9.9780006	9.5139210	10.4860790	10.0219994	10.5080784	55
6	9.4923083	9.9779593	9.5143490	10.4856510	10.0220407	10.5076917	54
7	9.4926946	9.9779180	9.5147766	10.4852234	10.0220820	10.5073054	53
8	9.4930806	9.9778766	9.5152039	10.4847961	10.0221233	10.5069194	52
9	9.4934661	9.9778353	9.5156309	10.4843691	10.0221647	10.5065339	51
10	9.4938513	9.9777938	9.5160575	10.4839425	10.0222062	10.5061487	50
11	9.4942361	9.9777523	9.5164838	10.4835162	10.0222477	10.5057639	49
12	9.4946205	9.9777108	9.5169097	10.4830903	10.0222892	10.5053795	48
13	9.4950046	9.9776693	9.5173353	10.4826647	10.0223307	10.5049954	47
14	9.4953883	9.9776277	9.5177606	10.4822394	10.0223723	10.5046117	46
15	9.4957716	9.9775860	9.5181855	10.4818145	10.0224140	10.5042284	45
16	9.4961545	9.9775444	9.5186101	10.4813899	10.0224556	10.5038455	44
17	9.4965370	9.9775026	9.5190344	10.4809656	10.0224974	10.5034630	43
18	9.4969192	9.9774609	9.5194583	10.4805417	10.0225391	10.5030808	42
19	9.4973010	9.9774191	9.5198819	10.4801181	10.0225809	10.5026990	41
20	9.49 6824	9.9773772	9.5203052	10.4796948	10.0226228	10.5023176	40
21	9.4980635	9.9773354	9.5207282	10.4792718	10.0226646	10.5019365	39
22	9.4984442	9.9772934	9.5211508	10.4788492	10.0227066	10.5015558	38
23	9.4988245	9.9772515	9.5215730	10.4784270	10.0227485	10.5011755	37
24	9.4992045	9.9772095	9.5219950	10.4780050	10.0227905	10.5007955	36
25	9.4995840	9.9771674	9.5224166	10.4775834	10.0228326	10.5004160	35
26	9.4999633	9.9771253	9.5228379	10.4771621	10.0228747	10.5000367	34
27	9.5003421	9.9770832	9.5231589	10.4767411	10.0229168	10.4996579	33
28	9.5007205	9.9770410	9.5236795	10.4763205	10.0229590	10.4992794	32
29	9.5010987	9.9769958	9.5240999	10.4759001	10.0230012	10.4989013	31
30	9.5014764	9.9769566	9.5245199	10.4754801	10.0230434	10.4985236	30
31	9.5018538	9.9769143	9.5249395	10.4750605	10.0230857	10.4981462	29
32	9.5022308	9.9768720	9.5253589	10.4746411	10.0231280	10.4977692	28
33	9.5026075	9.9768296	9.5257779	10.4742221	10.0231704	10.4973925	27
34	9.5029838	9.9767872	9.5261966	10.4738034	10.0232128	10.4970162	26
35	9.5033597	9.9767447	9.5266150	10.4733850	10.0232553	10.4966403	25
36	9.5037353	9.9767022	9.5270331	10.4729669	10.0232978	10.4962647	24
37	9.5041105	9.9766597	9.5274508	10.4725492	10.0233403	10.4958895	23
38	9.5044853	9.9766171	9.5278682	10.4721318	10.0233829	10.4955147	22
39	9.5048598	9.9765745	9.5282853	10.4717147	10.0234255	10.4951402	21
40	9.5052339	9.9765318	9.5287021	10.4712979	10.0234682	10.4947661	20
41	9.5056077	9.9764891	9.5291186	10.4708814	10.0235109	10.4943923	19
42	9.5059811	9.9764464	9.5295347	10.4704653	10.0235536	10.4940189	18
43	9.5063542	9.9764036	9.5299505	10.4700495	10.0235964	10.4936458	17
44	9.5067268	9.9763608	9.5303661	10.4696339	10.0236392	10.4932731	16
45	9.5070992	9.9763179	9.5307813	10.4692187	10.0236821	10.4929078	15
46	9.5074712	9.9762750	9.5311961	10.4688039	10.0237250	10.4925288	14
47	9.5078428	9.9762321	9.5316107	10.4683893	10.0237679	10.4921572	13
48	9.5082141	9.9761891	9.5320250	10.4679750	10.0238109	10.4917859	12
49	9.5085850	9.9761461	9.5324389	10.4675611	10.0238539	10.4914150	11
50	9.5089556	9.9761030	9.5328526	10.4661474	10.0238970	10.4910444	10
51	9.5093258	9.9760599	9.5332659	10.4667341	10.0239401	10.4906742	9
52	9.5096956	9.9760167	9.5336789	10.4663211	10.0239833	10.4903044	8
53	9.5100651	9.9759736	9.5340916	10.4659084	10.0240264	10.4899349	7
54	9.5104343	9.9759303	9.5345040	10.4654960	10.0240697	10.4895657	6
55	9.5108031	9.9758870	9.5342161	10.4650839	10.0241130	10.4891969	5
56	9.5111715	9.9758437	9.5353278	10.4646722	10.0241563	10.4888284	4
57	9.5115397	9.9758004	9.5357393	10.4642607	10.0241996	10.4884603	3
58	9.5119074	9.9757570	9.5351505	10.4638495	10.0242430	10.4880926	2
59	9.5122749	9.9757135	9.5355613	10.4634387	10.0242865	10.4877251	1
60	9.5126419	9.9756701	9.5369719	10.4630281	10.0243299	10.4873581	0
	LCo-Sine.	L. Sine	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

71 DEGREES.

19 DEGREES.

M	N Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co- Secant	
0	3255682	9455185	3443276	29042109	10576207	30715535	60
1	3258432	9454238	3446530	29014688	10577267	30689610	59
2	3261182	9453290	3449785	28987314	10578328	30663743	58
3	3263931	9452341	3453040	28959986	10579390	30637898	57
4	3266681	9451391	3456296	28932704	10580453	30612111	56
5	3269430	9450440	3459553	28905467	10581517	30586370	55
6	3272179	9449489	3462810	28878277	10582583	30560675	54
7	3274928	9448537	3466068	28851132	10583649	30535026	53
8	3277676	9447584	3469327	28824033	10584717	30509423	52
9	3280424	9446630	3472586	28796979	10585786	30483864	51
10	3283172	9445675	3475846	28769970	10586855	30458352	50
11	3285919	9444720	3479107	28743007	10587926	30432884	49
12	3288666	9443764	3482368	28716088	10588999	30407462	48
13	3291413	9442807	3485630	28689215	10590072	30382084	47
14	3294160	9441849	3488893	28662386	10591146	30356752	46
15	3296906	9440890	3492156	28635602	10592221	30331464	45
16	3299652	9439931	3495420	28608863	10593298	30306221	44
17	3302398	9438971	3498685	28582168	10594376	30231023	43
18	3305144	9438010	3501950	28555517	10593454	30255868	42
19	3307889	9437048	3505216	28528911	10596534	30230759	41
20	3310634	9436085	3508483	28502349	10597615	30205693	40
21	3313379	9435121	3511750	28475831	10598697	30180672	39
22	3316123	9434157	3515018	28449356	10599781	30155694	38
23	3318867	9433192	3518287	28422926	10600805	30130760	37
24	3321611	9432226	3521556	28396539	10601951	30105870	36
25	3324355	9431260	3524826	28370196	10603037	30081024	35
26	3327098	9430293	3528097	28343896	10604125	30056221	34
27	3329841	9429325	3531368	28317639	10605214	30031462	33
28	3332584	9428356	3534640	28291426	10606304	30006746	32
29	3335327	9427386	3537913	28265256	10607395	29982073	31
30	3338069	9426415	3541186	28239129	10608487	29957443	30
31	3340810	9425443	3544460	28213045	10609580	29932856	29
32	3343552	9424471	3547735	28187003	10610675	29908312	28
33	3346293	9423498	3551010	28161104	10611770	29883811	27
34	3349034	9422524	3554286	28135048	10612867	29859352	26
35	3351775	9421550	3557563	28109134	10613965	29835936	25
36	3354516	9420575	3560840	28083263	10615064	29810563	24
37	3357256	9419599	3564118	28057433	10616164	29786231	23
38	3359996	9418622	3567397	28031646	10617265	29761942	22
39	3362735	9417644	3570676	28005901	10618367	29737695	21
40	3365475	9416665	3573956	27980198	10619471	29713490	20
41	3368214	9415685	3577237	27954537	10620575	29689327	19
42	3370953	9414705	3580518	27928917	10621681	29665205	18
43	3373691	9413724	3583800	27903339	10622788	29641125	17
44	3376429	9412742	3587083	27877802	10623896	29617087	16
45	3379167	9411760	3590367	27852307	10625005	29593090	15
46	3381905	9410777	3593651	27826853	10626115	29569135	14
47	3384642	9409793	3596930	27801440	10627227	29545221	13
48	3387379	9408808	3600222	27776069	10628339	29521348	12
49	3390116	9407822	3503508	27750738	10629453	29497516	11
50	3392583	9406835	3606795	27725448	10630568	29473725	10
51	3395589	9405848	3610083	27700199	10631684	29449975	9
52	3398325	9404860	3613371	27674990	10632801	29426265	8
53	3401060	9403871	3616660	27649822	10633919	29402597	7
54	3403795	9402881	3619950	27624695	10635038	29378968	6
55	3406530	9401890	3623240	27599608	10636158	29355380	5
56	3409265	9400899	3626531	27574561	10637280	29331833	4
57	3412000	9399907	3629823	27549554	10638403	29308326	3
58	3414734	9398914	3633115	27524588	10639527	29284858	2
59	3417468	9397920	3636408	27499661	10640652	29261431	1
60	3420202	9396926	3639702	27474774	10641778	29238044	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N .Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

70 DEGREES.

19 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.5126419	9.9756701	9.5369719	10.4630281	10.0243299	10.4873581	60
1	9.5130086	9.9756265	9.5373821	10.4626179	10.0243735	10.4869914	59
2	9.5133750	9.9755830	9.5377920	10.4622080	10.0244170	10.4866250	58
3	9.5137410	9.9755394	9.5382017	10.4617983	10.0244606	10.4862590	57
4	9.5141067	9.9754957	9.5386110	10.4613890	10.0245403	10.4858933	56
5	9.5144724	9.9754521	9.5390200	10.4609800	10.0245479	10.4855279	55
6	9.5148371	9.9754083	9.5394287	10.4605713	10.0245917	10.4851629	54
7	9.5152017	9.9753646	9.5398371	10.4601629	10.0246354	10.4847983	53
8	9.5155660	9.9753208	9.5402453	10.4597547	10.0246792	10.4844340	52
9	9.5159300	9.9752769	9.5406531	10.4593469	10.0247231	10.4840700	51
10	9.5162936	9.9752330	9.5410606	10.4589394	10.0247670	10.4837064	50
11	9.5166569	9.9751891	9.5414678	10.4585322	10.0248109	10.4833431	49
12	9.5170198	9.9751451	9.5418747	10.4581253	10.0248549	10.4829802	48
13	9.5173824	9.9751011	9.5422813	10.4577187	10.0248989	10.4826176	47
14	9.5177447	9.9750579	9.5426877	10.4573123	10.0249430	10.4822553	46
15	9.5181066	9.9750129	9.5430937	10.4569063	10.0249871	10.4818934	45
16	9.5184682	9.9749688	9.5434994	10.4565006	10.0250312	10.4815318	44
17	9.5188295	9.9749246	9.5439048	10.4560952	10.0250754	10.4811705	43
18	9.5191904	9.9748804	9.5443100	10.4556900	10.0251196	10.4808096	42
19	9.5195510	9.9748361	9.5447148	10.4552852	10.0251639	10.4804490	41
20	9.5199112	9.9747918	9.5451193	10.4548807	10.0252082	10.4800888	40
21	9.5202711	9.9747475	9.5455236	10.4544764	10.0252525	10.4797289	39
22	9.5206307	9.9747031	9.5459276	10.4540724	10.0252969	10.4793693	38
23	9.5209899	9.9746587	9.5463312	10.4536688	10.0253413	10.4790101	37
24	9.5213488	9.9746142	9.5467346	10.4532654	10.0253858	10.4786512	36
25	9.5217074	9.9745697	9.5471377	10.4528623	10.0254303	10.4782926	35
26	9.5220656	9.9745252	9.5475405	10.4524595	10.0254748	10.4779344	34
27	9.5224235	9.9744806	9.5479430	10.4520570	10.0255194	10.4775765	33
28	9.5227811	9.9744359	9.5483452	10.4516548	10.0255641	10.4772189	32
29	9.5231383	9.9743913	9.5487471	10.4512529	10.0256087	10.4768617	31
30	9.5234953	9.9743466	9.5491487	10.4508513	10.0256534	10.4765047	30
31	9.5238518	9.9743018	9.5495500	10.4504500	10.0256982	10.4761482	29
32	9.5242081	9.9742570	9.5499511	10.4500489	10.0257430	10.4757919	28
33	9.5245640	9.9742122	9.5503519	10.4496481	10.0257878	10.4754360	27
34	9.5249196	9.9741673	9.5507523	10.4492477	10.0258327	10.4750804	26
35	9.5252749	9.9741224	9.5511525	10.4488475	10.0258776	10.4747215	25
36	9.5256298	9.9740774	9.5515524	10.4484476	10.0259226	10.4743702	24
37	9.5259844	9.9740324	9.5519521	10.4480479	10.0259676	10.4740156	23
38	9.5263387	9.9739873	9.5523514	10.4476486	10.0260127	10.4736613	22
39	9.5266927	9.9739422	9.5527504	10.4472496	10.0260578	10.4733073	21
40	9.5270463	9.9738971	9.5531492	10.4468508	10.0261029	10.4729537	20
41	9.5273997	9.9738519	9.5535477	10.4464523	10.0261481	10.4726003	19
42	9.5277526	9.9738067	9.5539459	10.4460541	10.0261933	10.4722474	18
43	9.5281053	9.9737615	9.5543438	10.4456562	10.0262385	10.4718947	17
44	9.5284577	9.9737162	9.5547415	10.4452585	10.0262838	10.4715423	16
45	9.5288097	9.9736709	9.5551388	10.4448612	10.0263291	10.4711903	15
46	9.5291614	9.9736255	9.5555359	10.4444641	10.0263745	10.4708386	14
47	9.5295128	9.9735801	9.5559327	10.4440673	10.0264199	10.4704872	13
48	9.5298638	9.9735346	9.5563292	10.4436708	10.0264654	10.4701362	12
49	9.5302146	9.9734891	9.5567255	10.4432745	10.0365109	10.4697854	11
50	9.5305650	9.9734435	9.5571214	10.4428786	10.0265565	10.4694350	10
51	9.5309151	9.9733980	9.5575171	10.4424829	10.0266020	10.4690849	9
52	9.5312649	9.9733523	9.5579125	10.4420875	10.0266477	10.4687351	8
53	9.5316143	9.9733067	9.5583077	10.4416923	10.0266933	10.4683857	7
54	9.5319635	9.9732610	9.5587025	10.4412975	10.0267390	10.4680365	6
55	9.5323123	9.9732152	9.5590971	10.4409029	10.0267848	10.4676877	5
56	9.5326608	9.9731694	9.5594914	10.4405086	10.0268306	10.4673392	4
57	9.5330090	9.9731236	9.5598854	10.4401146	10.0268764	10.4669910	3
58	9.5333569	9.9730777	9.5602792	10.4397208	10.0269223	10.4666431	2
59	9.5337044	9.9730318	9.5606727	10.4393273	10.0269682	10.4662956	1
60	9.5340517	9.9729858	9.5610660	10.4389341	10.0270142	10.4659483	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

70 DEGREES.

20 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	V. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant.	
0	342 202	9396926	3639702	27474774	10641778	29238044	60
1	3422935	9395931	3642997	27449927	10642905	29214697	59
2	3425668	9394935	3646292	27425120	10644033	29191389	58
3	3428401	9393938	3649588	27400352	10645163	29168121	57
4	3431133	9392940	3652885	27375623	10646294	29144892	56
5	3433865	9391942	3656182	27350934	10647426	29121703	55
6	3436597	9390943	3659480	27326284	10648559	29098553	54
7	3439329	9389943	3662779	27301674	10649693	29075443	53
8	3442060	9388942	3666079	27277102	10650828	29052372	52
9	3444791	9387940	3669379	27252569	10651064	29029339	51
10	3447522	9386937	3672680	27228075	10653101	29006346	50
11	3450252	9385934	3675982	27203620	10654240	28983391	49
12	3452982	9384930	3679284	27179204	10655380	28960475	48
13	3455712	9383925	3682587	27154826	10656521	28937598	47
14	3458442	9382919	3685891	27130487	10657663	28914760	46
15	3461171	9381913	3689195	27106186	10658807	28891959	45
16	3463900	9380906	3692500	27081923	10659951	28869198	44
17	3466629	9379898	3695806	27057699	10661097	28846474	43
18	3469357	9378889	3699113	27033513	10662243	28823789	42
19	3472085	9377879	3702420	27009364	10663391	28801142	41
20	3474813	9376869	3705728	26985254	10664540	28778532	40
21	3477540	9375858	3709037	26961181	10665690	28755961	39
22	3480267	9374846	3712346	26937147	10666842	28733428	38
23	3482994	9373833	3715656	26913149	10667994	28710932	37
24	3485721	9372819	3718967	26889190	10669148	28688474	36
25	3488447	9371805	3722278	26865267	10670302	28666053	35
26	3491173	9370790	3725590	26841383	10671458	28643670	34
27	3493899	9369774	3728903	26817535	10672615	28621324	33
28	3496524	9368757	3732217	26793725	10673774	28599015	32
29	3499349	9367740	3735532	26769951	10674934	28576744	31
30	3502074	9366722	3738847	26746215	10676094	28554509	30
31	3504799	9365703	3742163	26722516	10677255	28532312	29
32	3507523	9364683	3745479	26698853	10678418	28510152	28
33	3510247	9363662	3748797	26675227	10679582	28488028	27
34	3512970	9362640	3752115	26651638	10680747	28465941	26
35	3515693	9361618	3755434	26628085	10681914	28443891	25
36	3518416	9360595	3758753	26604569	10683081	28421877	24
37	3521139	9359571	3762073	25581089	10684250	28399899	23
38	3523862	9358546	3765394	26557645	10685420	28377959	22
39	3526584	9357521	3768716	26534238	10686591	28356054	21
40	3529306	9356495	3772038	26510867	10687763	28334185	20
41	3532027	9355468	3775361	26487531	10688936	28312353	19
42	3534748	9354440	3778685	26464232	10690110	28390556	18
43	3537469	9353411	3782010	26440969	10691286	28268796	17
44	3540190	9352382	3785335	26417741	10692463	28247071	16
45	3542910	9351352	3788661	26394549	10693641	28225382	15
46	3545630	9350321	3791988	26371392	10694820	28203729	14
47	3548350	9349289	3795316	26348271	10696000	28182111	13
48	3551070	9348256	3798644	26325186	10697182	28160519	12
49	3553789	9347223	3801973	26302136	10698364	28138982	11
50	3556508	9346189	3805303	26279121	10699548	28117471	10
51	3559225	9345154	3808533	26256141	10700733	28095995	9
52	3561944	9344118	3811964	26233196	10701919	28074554	8
53	3564662	9343082	3815296	26210286	10703106	28053148	7
54	3567380	9342045	3818629	26187411	10704295	28031777	6
55	3570097	9341007	3821962	26164571	10705484	28010441	5
56	3572814	9339968	3825296	26141766	10706675	27989140	4
57	3575531	9338928	3828631	26118995	10707867	27967873	3
58	3578248	9337887	3831967	26096259	10709060	27946641	2
59	3580964	9336846	3835303	26073558	10710254	27925444	1
60	3583679	9335804	3838640	26050891	10711450	27904281	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

69 DEGREES.

20 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant*	
0	9.5340517	9.9729858	9.5610658	10.4389341	10.0270142	10.4059483	60
1	9.5343986	9.9729398	9.5614588	10.4385412	10.0270602	10.4656014	59
2	9.5347452	9.9728938	9.5618515	10.4381485	10.0271062	10.4652548	58
3	9.5350915	9.9728477	9.5622439	10.4377561	10.0271523	10.4649085	57
4	9.5354375	9.9728016	9.5626360	10.4373640	10.0271984	10.4645625	56
5	9.5357832	9.9727554	9.5630278	10.4369722	10.0272446	10.4642168	55
6	9.5361286	9.9727092	9.5634194	10.4365806	10.0272908	10.4638714	54
7	9.5364737	9.9726629	9.5638107	10.4361893	10.0273371	10.4635263	53
8	9.5368184	9.9726166	9.5642018	10.4352982	10.0273834	10.4631816	52
9	9.5371628	9.9725703	9.5645925	10.4354075	10.0274297	10.4628272	51
10	9.5375069	9.9725239	9.5649831	10.4350169	10.0274761	10.4624930	50
11	9.5378508	9.9724775	9.5653733	10.4346267	10.0275225	10.4621492	49
12	9.5381943	9.9724310	9.5657633	10.4342367	10.0275690	10.4618057	48
13	9.5385375	9.9723845	9.5661530	10.4338470	10.0276155	10.4614625	47
14	9.5388804	9.9723380	9.5665424	10.4334576	10.0276620	10.4611196	46
15	9.5392230	9.9722914	9.5669316	10.4330684	10.0277086	10.4607770	45
16	9.5395653	9.9722448	9.5673205	10.4326795	10.0277552	10.4604347	44
17	9.5399073	9.9721981	9.5677091	10.4322909	10.0278019	10.4600927	43
18	9.5402489	9.9721514	9.5680975	10.4319025	10.0278486	10.4597511	42
19	9.5405903	9.9721047	9.5684856	10.4315144	10.0278953	10.4594097	41
20	9.5409314	9.9720579	9.5688735	10.4311265	10.0279421	10.4590686	40
21	9.5412721	9.9720117	9.5692611	10.4307389	10.0279890	10.4587279	39
22	9.5416126	9.9719642	9.5696484	10.4303516	10.0280358	10.4583874	38
23	9.5419527	9.9719172	9.5700355	10.4299645	10.0280828	10.4580473	37
24	9.5422926	9.9718703	9.5704223	10.4295777	10.0281297	10.4577074	36
25	9.5426321	9.9718233	9.5708088	10.4291912	10.0281767	10.4573679	35
26	9.5429713	9.9717762	9.5711951	10.4288049	10.0282238	10.4570287	34
27	9.5433103	9.9717291	9.5715811	10.4284189	10.0282709	10.4566897	33
28	9.5436489	9.9716820	9.5719669	10.4280331	10.0283180	10.4563541	32
29	9.5439873	9.9716348	9.5723524	10.4276476	10.0283652	10.4560127	31
30	9.5443253	9.9715876	9.5727377	10.4272623	10.0284124	10.4556747	30
31	9.5446630	9.9715404	9.5731227	10.4268773	10.0284595	10.4553370	29
32	9.5450005	9.9714931	9.5735074	10.4264926	10.0285009	10.4549995	28
33	9.5453376	9.9714457	9.5738919	10.4261081	10.0285543	10.4546624	27
34	9.5456745	9.9713984	9.5742761	10.4257239	10.0286016	10.4543255	26
35	9.5460110	9.9713509	9.5746601	10.4253399	10.0286491	10.4539890	25
36	9.5463472	9.9713035	9.5750438	10.4249562	10.0286965	10.4536415	24
37	9.5466832	9.9712560	9.5754272	10.4245728	10.0287440	10.4533168	23
38	9.5470189	9.9712084	9.5758104	10.4241896	10.0287916	10.4529811	22
39	9.5473542	9.9711608	9.5761934	10.4238066	10.0288392	10.4526458	21
40	9.5476893	9.9711132	9.5765761	10.4234239	10.0288868	10.4523107	20
41	9.5480240	9.9710655	9.5769585	10.4230415	10.0289345	10.4519760	19
42	9.5483585	9.9710178	9.5773407	10.4226593	10.0289822	10.4516415	18
43	9.5486927	9.9709701	9.5777226	10.4222774	10.0290299	10.4513073	17
44	9.5490266	9.9709223	9.5781043	10.4218957	10.0290777	10.4509734	16
45	9.5493602	9.9708744	9.5784858	10.4215142	10.0291256	10.4506398	15
46	9.5496935	9.9708265	9.5788669	10.4211331	10.0291735	10.4503065	14
47	9.5500265	9.9707786	9.5792479	10.4207521	10.0292214	10.4499735	13
48	9.5503592	9.9707306	9.5796286	10.4203714	10.0292694	10.4496408	12
49	9.5506916	9.9706826	9.5800090	10.4199910	10.0293174	10.4493084	11
50	9.5510237	9.9706346	9.5803892	10.4196108	10.0293654	10.4489763	10
51	9.5513556	9.9705865	9.5807691	10.4192309	10.0294135	10.4486444	9
52	9.5516871	9.9705383	9.5811488	10.4188512	10.0294617	10.4483129	8
53	9.5420184	9.9704902	9.5815282	10.4184718	10.0295098	10.4479816	7
54	9.5523494	9.9704419	9.5819074	10.4180926	10.0295581	10.4476506	6
55	9.5526801	9.9703937	9.5822864	10.4177136	10.0296063	10.4473199	5
56	9.5530105	9.9703454	9.5826651	10.4173349	10.0296546	10.4469895	4
57	9.5533406	9.9702970	9.5830435	10.4169565	10.0297030	10.4466594	3
58	9.5536704	9.9702486	9.5834217	10.4165783	10.0297514	10.4463296	2
59	9.5539999	9.9702002	9.5837997	10.4162003	10.0297998	10.4460001	1
60	9.5543292	9.9701517	9.5841774	10.4158226	10.0298483	10.4456708	0
	L Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L.Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L.Co-Secant*	*L. Secant*	M

69 DEGREES.

21 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant	M
0	3583679	9335804	3838640	26050891	10711450	27904281	60
1	3586395	9334761	3841978	26028258	10712647	27883153	59
2	3589110	9333717	3845317	26005659	10713844	27862059	58
3	3591825	9332673	3848656	25983095	10715043	27840999	57
4	3594540	9331628	3851996	25960564	10716244	27819973	56
5	3597254	9330582	3855337	25938068	10717445	27798982	55
6	3599968	9329535	3858679	25915606	10718647	27778024	54
7	3602682	9328487	3862021	25893177	10719851	27757100	53
8	3605395	9327439	3865364	25870782	10721056	27736211	52
9	3608108	9326390	3868708	25848421	10722262	27715355	51
10	3610821	9325340	3872053	25826094	10723469	27694532	50
11	3613533	9324289	3875398	25803800	10724678	27673743	49
12	3616246	9323238	3878744	25781539	10725887	27652988	48
13	3618958	9322186	3882091	25759312	10727098	27632266	47
14	3621669	9321133	3885439	25737118	10728310	27611578	46
15	3624380	9320079	3888787	25714957	10729523	27590923	45
16	3627091	9319024	3892136	25692830	10730737	27570301	44
17	3629802	9317968	3895486	25670735	10731953	27549712	43
18	3632512	9316912	3898837	25648674	10733170	27529157	42
19	3635222	9315855	3902189	25626645	10734388	27508634	41
20	3637932	9314797	3905541	25604649	10735607	27488144	40
21	3640641	9313738	3908894	25582686	10736827	27467687	39
22	3643350	9312679	3912248	25560756	10738048	27447263	38
23	3646059	9311619	3915602	25538858	10739271	27429871	37
24	3648768	9310558	3918957	25516992	10740495	27406512	36
25	3651476	9309496	3922313	25495160	10741720	27386186	35
26	3654184	9308433	3925670	25473359	10742946	27365892	34
27	3656892	9307370	3929028	25451591	10744173	27345630	33
28	3659599	9306306	3932386	25429855	10745402	27325400	32
29	3662306	9305241	3935745	25408151	10746631	27305203	31
30	3665013	9304175	3939105	25386479	10747862	27285038	30
31	3667719	9303109	3942466	25364839	10749095	27264905	29
32	3670425	9302042	3945827	25343231	10750328	27244808	28
33	3673131	9300974	3949189	25321655	10751562	27224735	27
34	3675836	9299905	3952552	25300111	10752798	27204698	26
35	3678541	9298835	3955916	25278598	10754035	27184693	25
36	3681246	9297765	3959280	25257117	10755273	27164719	24
37	3683950	9296694	3962645	25235667	10756512	27144777	23
38	3686654	9295622	3966011	25214249	10757753	27124866	22
39	3689358	9294549	3969378	25192863	10758995	27104987	21
40	3692062	9293475	3972746	25161507	10760237	27085139	20
41	3694765	9292401	3976114	25150183	10761481	27065323	19
42	3697465	9291326	3979483	25128890	10762727	27045538	18
43	3700170	9290250	3982853	25107629	10763973	27025784	17
44	3702872	9289173	3986224	25086398	10765221	27006061	16
45	3705574	9288095	3989596	25065198	10766470	26986370	15
46	3708276	9287017	3992968	25044029	10767720	26966709	14
47	3710977	9285938	3996341	25022891	10768971	26947079	13
48	3713678	9284858	3999715	25001784	10770224	26927480	12
49	3716379	9283777	4003089	24980707	10771477	26907912	11
50	3719080	9282696	4007465	24959661	10772732	26888374	10
51	3721780	9281614	4009841	24938645	10773988	26868867	9
52	3724480	9280531	4013218	24917660	10774246	26849391	8
53	3727179	9279447	4016596	24896706	10776504	26829945	7
54	3729878	9278362	4019975	24865781	10777765	26810530	6
55	3732577	9276277	4023354	24854887	10779025	26791145	5
56	3735275	9276191	4026734	24834023	10780287	26771790	4
57	3737973	9275104	4030115	24813190	10781550	26752465	3
58	3740671	9274016	4033497	24792386	10782815	26733170	2
59	3743369	9272928	4036879	24771612	10784080	26713906	1
60	3746066	9271839	4040262	24750869	10785347	26694672	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang	N. Tangent	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

68 DEGREES.

21 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L Co-Secant	
0	9.5543292	9.9701517	9.5841774	10.4158226	10.0298483	10.4456708	60
1	9.5546581	9.9701032	9.5845549	10.4154451	10.0298968	10.4453419	59
2	9.5549868	9.9700547	9.5849321	10.4150679	10.0299453	10.4450132	58
3	9.5553152	9.9700061	9.5853091	10.4146909	10.0299989	10.4446848	57
4	9.5556433	9.9699574	9.5856859	10.4143141	10.0300426	10.4443567	56
5	9.5559711	9.9699087	9.5860624	10.4139376	10.0300913	10.4440289	55
6	9.5562987	9.9698600	9.5864386	10.4135614	10.0301400	10.4437013	54
7	9.5566259	9.9698112	9.5868147	10.4131853	10.0301888	10.4433741	53
8	9.5569529	9.9697624	9.5871904	10.4128096	10.0302376	10.4430471	52
9	9.5572796	9.9697136	9.5875660	10.4124340	10.0302864	10.4427204	51
10	9.5576060	9.9696647	9.5879413	10.4120587	10.0303353	10.4423940	50
11	9.5579321	9.9696158	9.5883163	10.4116837	10.0303842	10.4420679	49
12	9.5582579	9.9695668	9.5886912	10.4113088	10.0304332	10.4417421	48
13	9.5585835	9.9695177	9.5890657	10.4109343	10.0304823	10.4414165	47
14	9.5589088	9.9694687	9.5894401	10.4105599	10.0305313	10.4410912	46
15	9.5592338	9.9694196	9.5898142	10.4101858	10.0305804	10.4407662	45
16	9.5595585	9.9693704	9.5901881	10.4098119	10.0306296	10.4404415	44
17	9.5598829	9.9693212	9.5905617	10.4094383	10.0306788	10.4401171	43
18	9.5602071	9.9692720	9.5909351	10.4090649	10.0307280	10.4397929	42
19	9.5605310	9.9692227	9.5913082	10.4086918	10.0307773	10.4394690	41
20	9.5608546	9.9691734	9.5916812	10.4083188	10.0308266	10.4391554	40
21	9.5611779	9.9691240	9.5920539	10.4079461	10.0308759	10.4388221	39
22	9.5615010	9.9690746	9.5924263	10.4075737	10.0309254	10.4384990	38
23	9.5618237	9.9990252	9.5927985	10.4072015	10.0309748	10.4381763	37
24	9.5621462	9.9689757	9.5931705	10.4068295	10.0310243	10.4378538	36
25	9.5624685	9.9689262	9.5935422	10.4064577	10.0310738	10.4375315	35
26	9.5627904	9.9688766	9.5939138	10.4060862	10.0311234	10.4372096	34
27	9.5631121	9.9688270	9.5942851	10.4057149	10.0311730	10.4368879	33
28	9.5634335	9.9687773	9.5946561	10.4053439	10.0312227	10.4365665	32
29	9.5637546	9.9687276	9.5950269	10.4049731	10.0312724	10.4362454	31
30	9.5640754	9.9686779	9.5953975	10.4046025	10.0313221	10.4359246	30
31	9.5643960	9.9686281	9.5957679	10.4042321	10.0313719	10.4356040	29
32	9.5647163	9.9685783	9.5961380	10.4038620	10.0314217	10.4352837	28
33	9.5650363	9.9685284	9.5965079	10.4034921	10.0314716	10.4349637	27
34	9.5653561	9.9684785	9.5968776	10.4031224	10.0315215	10.4346439	26
35	9.5656756	9.9684286	9.5972470	10.4027530	10.0315714	10.4343244	25
36	9.5659948	9.9683786	9.5976162	10.4023838	10.0316214	10.4340052	24
37	9.5663137	9.9683285	9.5979852	10.4020148	10.0316715	10.4336863	23
38	9.5666324	9.9682784	9.5983540	10.4016460	10.0317216	10.4333676	22
39	9.5669508	9.9682283	9.5987225	10.4012778	10.0317717	10.4330492	21
40	9.5672689	9.9681781	9.5990908	10.4009092	10.0318219	10.4327311	20
41	9.5675868	9.9681279	9.5994588	10.4005411	10.0318721	10.4324132	19
42	9.5679044	9.9680777	9.5998267	10.4001733	10.0319223	10.4320956	18
43	9.5682217	9.9680274	9.6001943	10.3998057	10.0319726	10.4317783	17
44	9.5685387	9.9679771	9.6005617	10.3994383	10.0320229	10.4314613	16
45	9.5688555	9.9679267	9.6009289	10.3990711	10.0320733	10.4311445	15
46	9.5691721	9.9678763	9.6012958	10.3987042	10.0321237	10.4308279	14
47	9.5694883	9.9678258	9.6016625	10.3983375	10.0321742	10.4305117	13
48	9.5698043	9.9677753	9.6020290	10.3979710	10.0322247	10.4301957	12
49	9.5701200	9.9677247	9.6023953	10.3976047	10.0322753	10.4298800	11
50	9.5704355	9.9676741	9.6027613	10.3972387	10.0323259	10.4295645	10
51	9.5707506	9.9676235	9.6031271	10.3968729	10.0323705	10.4292494	9
52	9.5710656	9.9675728	9.6034927	10.3965073	10.0324272	10.4289344	8
53	9.5713802	9.9675221	9.6038581	10.3961419	10.0324779	10.4286198	7
54	9.5716946	9.9674713	9.6042233	10.3957767	10.0325287	10.4283054	6
55	9.5720087	9.9674205	9.6045882	10.3954118	10.0325795	10.4279913	5
56	9.5723226	9.9673697	9.6049529	10.3950471	10.0326303	10.4276774	4
57	9.5726362	9.9673188	9.6053174	10.3946826	10.0326812	10.4273638	3
58	9.5729495	9.9672679	9.6056817	10.3943183	10.0327321	10.4270505	2
59	9.5732626	9.9672169	9.6060457	10.3939543	10.0327831	10.4267374	1
60	9.5735754	9.9671659	9.6064096	10.3935904	10.0328341	10.4264246	0
	LCo-Sine.	L. Sine	L.Co-Tang	L. Tangent	L.Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

68 DEGREES.

22 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	3746066	9271839	4040262	24750869	10785347	26694072	60
1	3748763	9270749	4043646	24730155	10786616	26675467	59
2	3751459	9269658	4047031	24709470	10787885	26656292	58
3	3754156	9268566	4050417	24688816	10789156	26637148	57
4	3756852	9267473	4053804	24668191	10796427	26618033	56
5	3759547	9266380	4057191	24647596	10791700	26598947	55
6	3762243	9265286	4060579	24627030	10792975	26579891	54
7	3764938	9264191	4063968	24606494	10794250	25560865	52
8	3767632	9263096	4067358	24585987	10795527	26541868	51
9	3770327	9262000	4070748	24565509	10796805	26522901	50
10	3773021	9260973	4074139	24545061	10798084	26503962	49
11	3775714	9259805	4077531	24524642	10799364	26485054	53
12	3778408	9258706	4080924	24504252	10780646	26466174	48
13	3781101	9257606	4084318	24483891	10801928	26447323	47
14	3783794	9256506	4087713	24463559	10803212	26428502	46
15	3786486	9255405	4091108	24443256	10804497	26409709	45
16	3789178	9254303	4094504	24422982	10805784	26390946	44
17	3791870	9253200	4097901	24402736	10807071	26372211	43
18	3794562	9252097	4101299	24382519	10808360	26353505	42
19	3797253	9250993	4104697	24362331	10809650	26334828	41
20	3799944	9249888	4108097	24342172	10810942	26316180	40
21	3802634	9248782	4111497	24322041	10812234	26297560	39
22	3805324	9247675	4114898	24301938	10813528	26278969	38
23	3808014	9246568	4118300	24281861	10814823	26260406	37
24	3810704	9245460	4121703	24261819	10816119	26241872	36
25	3813393	9244351	4125106	24241801	10817417	26223365	35
26	3816082	9243241	4128510	24221812	10818715	26204888	34
27	3818770	9242131	4131915	24201851	10820015	26186439	33
28	3821459	9241020	4135321	24181918	10821316	26168018	32
29	3824147	9239908	4138728	24162013	10822618	26149624	31
30	3826834	9238795	4142136	24142136	10823922	26131259	30
31	3829522	9237681	4145544	24122286	10825227	25112922	29
32	3832209	9236567	4148953	24102465	10826533	26094613	28
33	3834895	9235452	4152363	24082672	10827840	26076332	27
34	3837582	9234336	4155774	24062906	10829149	26058078	26
35	3840268	9233219	4159186	24043168	10830458	26039852	25
36	3842953	9232102	4162599	24023457	10831769	26021654	24
37	3845639	9230984	4166012	24002774	10833081	26003484	23
38	3848324	9229865	4169426	23984118	10834395	25985341	22
39	3851008	9228745	4172841	23964490	10835709	25967225	21
40	3853693	9227624	4176257	23944889	10837025	25949137	20
41	3856877	9226503	4179674	23925316	10838342	25931077	19
42	3859060	9225381	4183091	23905769	10839661	25913043	18
43	3861744	9224258	4186509	23886250	10840980	25895037	17
44	3864427	9223134	4189928	23866758	10842301	25877058	16
45	3867110	9222009	4193348	23847293	10843623	25859107	15
46	3869792	9220884	4196769	23827855	10844947	25841182	14
47	3872474	9219758	4200191	23808414	10846271	25823284	13
48	3875156	9218631	4203613	23789060	10847597	25805414	12
49	3877837	9217503	4207036	23769703	10848924	25787570	11
50	3880518	9216375	4210460	23750[illegible]72	10850252	25769753	10
51	3883199	9215246	4213885	23731068	10851582	25751963	9
52	3885880	9214116	4217311	23711791	10852913	25734199	8
53	3888560	9212985	4220738	23692540	10854245	25716462	7
54	3891239	9211854	4224166	23673316	10855578	25698752	6
55	3893919	9210722	4227594	23654118	10856912	27681060	5
56	3896598	9209589	4231023	23634946	10858248	2566341[illegible]	4
57	3899277	9208455	4234453	23615801	10859585	25645781	3
58	3901955	9207320	4237884	23596683	10860924	25628176	2
59	3904633	9206185	4241316	23577590	10862263	25610599	1
60	3907311	9205049	4244749	23558524	10863604	25593047	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N Tangent	N. Co-Secant	N. Secant.	M

67 DEGREES.

22 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.5735754	9.9671659	9.6064096	10.3935904	10.0328341	10.4264245	60
1	9.5738880	9.9671144	9.6067731	10.3932269	10.0328852	10.4261120	59
2	9.5742003	9.9670637	9.6071366	10.3928634	10.0329363	10.4257997	58
3	9.5745123	9.9670125	9.6074997	10.3925003	10.0329875	10.4254877	57
4	9.5748240	9.9669614	9.6078627	10.3921373	10.0330386	10.4251760	56
5	9.5751356	9.9669101	9.6082254	10.3917746	10.0330899	10.4248644	55
6	9.5754468	9.9668588	9.6085880	10.3914120	10.0331412	10.4245532	54
7	9.5757578	9.9668075	9.6089503	10.3910497	10.0331925	10.4242422	53
8	9.5760685	9.9667562	9.6093124	10.3906876	10.0332438	10.4239315	52
9	9.5763790	9.9667048	9.6096742	10.3903258	10.0332952	10.4236210	51
10	9.5766892	9.9666533	9.6100359	10.3899641	10.0333467	10.4233108	50
11	9.5769991	9.9666018	9.6103973	10.3896027	10.0333982	10.4230009	49
12	9.5773088	9.9665503	9.6107586	10.3892414	10.0334497	10.4226912	48
13	9.5776183	9.9664987	9.6111196	10.3888804	10.0335013	10.4223817	47
14	9.5779275	9.9664471	9.6114804	10.3885196	10.0335529	10.4220725	46
15	9.5782364	9.9663954	9.6118409	10.3881591	10.0336046	10.4217636	45
16	9.5785450	9.9663437	9.6122013	10.3877987	10.0336563	10.4214550	44
17	9.5788535	9.9662920	9.6125615	10.3874385	10.0337080	10.4211465	43
18	9.5791616	9.9662402	9.6129214	10.3870786	10.0337598	10.4208384	42
19	9.5794695	9.9661884	9.6132812	10.3867188	10.0338116	10.4205305	41
20	9.5797772	9.9661365	9.6136407	10.3863593	10.0338635	10.4202228	40
21	9.5800845	9.9660846	9.6140000	10.3860000	10.0339154	10.4199155	39
22	9.5803917	9.9660326	9.6143591	10.3856409	10.0339674	10.4196083	38
23	9.5806986	9.9659806	9.6147180	10.3852820	10.0340194	10.4193014	37
24	9.5810052	9.9659285	9.6150765	10.3849234	10.0340715	10.4189948	36
25	9.5813116	9.9658764	9.6154351	10.3845649	10.0341236	10.4186884	35
26	9.5816177	9.9658243	9.6157934	10.3842066	10.0341757	10.4183823	34
27	9.5819236	9.9657721	9.6161514	10.3838486	10.0342279	10.4180764	33
28	9.5822292	9.9657199	9.6165093	10.3834907	10.0342801	10.4177708	32
29	9.5825345	9.9656677	9.6168669	10.3831331	10.0343323	10.4174655	31
30	9.5828397	9.9656153	9.6172243	10.3827757	10.0343847	10.4171603	30
31	9.5831445	9.9655630	9.6175815	10.3824185	10.0344370	10.4168555	29
32	9.5834491	9.9655106	9.6176385	10.3820615	10.0344894	10.4165509	28
33	9.5837535	9.9654582	9.6182953	10.3817047	10.0345418	10.4162465	27
34	9.5840576	9.9654057	9.6186519	10.3813481	10.0345943	10.4159424	26
35	9.5843615	9.9653532	9.6190083	10.3809917	10.0346468	10.4156385	25
36	9.5846651	9.9653006	9.6193645	10.3806355	10.0346994	10.4153349	24
37	9.5849685	9.9652480	9.6197205	10.3802795	10.0347520	10.4150315	23
38	9.5852716	9.9651952	9.6200762	10.3799238	10.0348047	10.4147284	22
39	9.5855745	9.9651426	9.6204318	10.3795682	10.0348574	10.4144255	21
40	9.5858771	9.9650899	9.6207872	10.3792128	10.0349101	10.4141229	20
41	9.5861795	9.9650371	9.6211423	10.3788577	10.0349629	10.4138205	19
42	9.5864816	9.9649843	9.6214973	10.3785027	10.0350157	10.4135188	18
43	9.5867835	9.9649314	9.6218520	10.3781480	10.0350686	10.4132165	17
44	9.5870851	9.9648785	9.6222066	10.3777934	10.0351215	10.4129149	16
45	9.5873865	9.9648256	9.6225609	10.3774391	10.0351744	10.4126135	15
46	9.5876876	9.9647726	9.6229150	10.3770850	10.0352274	10.4123124	14
47	9.5879885	9.9647195	9.6232690	10.3767310	10.0352805	10.4120115	13
48	9.3882892	9.9646665	9.6236227	10.3763773	10.0353335	10.4117108	12
49	9.5885896	9.9646133	9.6239763	10.3760237	10.0353867	10.4114104	11
50	9.5888897	9.9645602	9.6243296	10.3756704	10.0354398	10.4111103	10
51	9.5891897	9.9645069	9.6246827	10.3753173	10.0354931	10.4108103	9
52	9.5894893	9.9644537	9.6250356	10.3749644	10.0355463	10.4105107	8
53	9.5897888	9.9644004	9.6253884	10.3746116	10.0355996	10.4102112	7
54	9.5900880	9.9643470	9.6257409	10.3742591	10.0356530	10.4099120	6
55	9.5903869	9.9642937	9.6260932	10.3739068	10.0357063	10.4096131	5
56	9.5906856	9.9642402	9.6264454	10.3735546	10.0357598	10.4093144	4
57	9.5909840	9.9641868	9.6267973	10.3732027	10.0358132	10.4090159	3
58	9.5912823	9.9641332	9.6271491	10.3728509	10.0358668	10.4087177	2
59	9.5915803	9.9640797	9.6275006	10.3724994	10.0359203	10.4084197	1
60	9.5918780	9.9640261	9.6278519	10.3721481	10.0359739	10.4081220	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

67 DEGREES.

23 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sin	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant.	
0	3907311	9205049	4244749	23558524	10863604	25593047	60
1	3909989	9203912	4248182	23539483	10864946	25575521	59
2	3912666	9202774	4251616	23520469	10866289	25558022	58
3	3915343	9201635	4255051	23501481	10867634	25540548	57
4	3918019	9200496	4258487	23482519	10868979	25523101	56
5	3920695	9199356	4261924	23463582	10870326	25505680	55
6	3923371	9198215	4265362	23444672	10871675	25488284	54
7	3926047	9197073	4268800	23425787	10873024	25470915	53
8	3928722	9195931	4272239	23406928	10874375	25453571	52
9	3931397	9194788	4275679	23388095	10875727	25436253	51
10	3934071	9193644	4279120	23369287	10877080	25418961	50
11	3936745	9192499	4282562	23350505	10878435	25401694	49
12	3939419	9191353	4286005	23331748	10879791	25384452	48
13	3942093	9190207	4289449	23313017	10881148	25367238	47
14	3944766	9189060	4292894	23294311	10882506	25350048	46
15	3947439	9187912	4296339	23275630	10883866	25332883	45
16	3950111	9186763	4299785	23256975	10885227	25315744	44
17	3952783	9185614	4303232	23238345	10886589	25298630	43
18	3955455	9184464	4306680	23219740	10887952	25281541	42
19	3958127	9183313	4310129	23201160	10889317	25264478	41
20	3960798	9182161	4313579	23182606	10890683	25247440	40
21	3963469	9181008	4317030	23164076	10892050	25230426	39
22	3966139	9179855	4320481	23145571	10893418	25213438	38
23	3968809	9178701	4323933	23127091	10894788	25196475	37
24	3971479	9177546	4327386	23108636	10896159	25179537	36
25	3974148	9176390	4330840	23090206	10897531	25162624	35
26	3976817	9175234	4334295	23071801	10898904	25145735	34
27	3979486	9174077	4337751	23053420	10900279	25128872	33
28	3982155	9172919	4341208	23035064	10901655	25112032	32
29	3984823	9171760	4344665	23016732	10903032	25095218	31
30	3987491	9170601	4348124	22998425	10904411	25078428	30
31	3990158	9169441	4351583	22980143	10905791	25061663	29
32	3992825	9168280	4355043	22961885	10907172	25044923	28
33	3995492	9167118	4358504	22943651	10908554	25028207	27
34	3998158	9165955	4361965	22925442	10909938	25011515	26
35	4000824	9164791	4365429	22907257	10910323	24994847	25
36	4003490	9163627	4368893	22889096	10912709	24977204	24
37	4006156	9162462	4372358	22870959	10914097	24961586	23
38	4008821	9161296	4375823	22852846	10915486	24944991	22
39	4011486	9160130	4379289	22834758	10916876	24928421	21
40	4014150	9158953	4382756	22816693	10918267	24911874	20
41	4016814	9157795	4386224	22798653	10919659	24895352	19
42	4019478	9156626	4389693	22780636	10921053	24878854	18
43	4022141	9155456	4393163	22762643	10922448	24862380	17
44	4024804	9154286	4396634	22744674	10923845	24845929	16
45	4027467	9153115	4400106	22726729	10925243	24829503	15
46	4030129	9151943	4403578	22708807	10926642	24813100	14
47	4032791	9150770	4407051	22690909	10928042	24796721	13
48	4035453	9149596	4410525	22673035	10929444	24780366	12
49	4038114	9148422	4414000	22655184	10930847	24764034	11
50	4040775	9147247	4117476	22637357	10932251	24747726	10
51	4043436	9146071	4420953	22619553	10933656	24731442	9
52	4046096	9144895	4424431	22601773	10935063	24715181	8
53	4048756	9143718	4427910	22584016	10936471	24698943	7
54	4051416	9142540	4431390	22566283	10937880	24682729	6
55	4054075	9141361	4434871	22548572	10939291	24666538	5
56	4056734	9140181	4438353	22530885	10940703	24650371	4
57	4059393	9139000	4441835	22513221	10942116	24634227	3
58	4062051	9137819	4445318	22495580	10943530	24618106	2
59	4064709	9136637	4448802	22477962	10944946	24602008	1
60	4067366	9135454	4452287	22460368	10946363	24585933	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

66 DEGREES.

23 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant*	
0	9.5918780	9.9640261	9.6278519	10.3721481	10.0359739	10.4081220	60
1	9.5921755	9.9639724	9.6282031	10.3717969	10.0360276	10.4078243	59
2	9.5924728	9.9639187	9.6285540	10.3714460	10.0360813	10.4079372	58
3	9.5927698	9.9638650	9.6289048	10.3710952	10.0361350	10.4072302	57
4	9.5930666	9.9638112	9.6292553	10.3707447	10.0361888	10.4069334	56
5	9.5933631	9.9637574	9.6296057	10.3703943	10.0362426	10.4066369	55
6	9.5936594	9.9637036	9.6299558	10.3700442	10.0362964	10.4063406	54
7	9.5939555	9.9636490	9.6303058	10.3696942	10.0363504	10.4060445	53
8	9.5942513	9.9635957	9.6306556	10.3693444	10.0364043	10.4057487	52
9	9.5945469	9.9635417	9.6310052	10.3689948	10.0364583	10.4054531	51
10	9.5948422	9.9634877	9.6313545	10.3686455	10.0365123	10.4051578	50
11	9.5951373	9.9634336	9.6317037	10.3682963	10.0365664	10.4048627	49
12	9.5954322	9.9633795	9.6320527	10.3679473	10.0366205	10.4045678	48
13	9.5957268	9.9633253	9.6324015	10.3675985	10.0366747	10.4042732	47
14	9.5960212	9.9632711	9.6327501	10.3672499	10.0367289	10.4039788	46
15	9.5963154	9.9632168	9.6330985	10.3669015	10.0367832	10.4036846	45
16	9.5966093	9.9631625	9.6334468	10.3665532	10.0368375	10.4033907	44
17	9.5969030	9.9631082	9.6337948	10.3662052	10.0368918	10.4030970	43
18	9.5971965	9.9630538	9.6341426	10.3658574	10.0369462	10.4028035	42
19	9.5974897	9.9629994	9.6344903	10.3655097	10.0370006	10.4025103	41
20	9.5977827	9.9629449	9.6348378	10.3651622	10.0370551	10.4022175	40
21	9.5980754	9.9628904	9.6351850	10.3648150	10.0371096	10.4019246	39
22	9.5983679	9.9628358	9.6355321	10.3644679	10.0371642	10.4016321	38
23	9.5986602	9.9627812	9.6358790	10.3641210	10.0372188	10.4013398	37
24	9.5989523	9.9627266	9.6362257	10.3637743	10.0372734	10.4010477	36
25	9.5992441	9.9626719	9.6365722	10.3634278	10.0373281	10.4007559	35
26	9.5995357	9.9626172	9.6369185	10.3630815	10.0373828	10.4004643	34
27	9.5998271	9.9625624	9.6372646	10.3627354	10.0374376	10.4001730	33
28	9.6001181	9.9625076	9.6376106	10.3623894	10.0374924	10.3998819	32
29	9.6004090	9.9624527	9.6379563	10.3620437	10.0375473	10.3995910	31
30	9.6006997	9.9623978	9.6383019	10.3616981	10.0376022	10.3993003	30
31	9.6009901	9.9623428	9.6386473	10.3613527	10.0376572	10.3990099	29
32	9.6012803	9.9622878	9.6389925	10.3610075	10.0377122	10.3987197	28
33	9.6015703	9.9622328	9.6393375	10.3606625	10.0377672	10.3984297	27
34	9.6018600	9.9621777	9.6396823	10.3603177	10.0378223	10.3981400	26
35	9.6021495	9.9621226	9.6400269	10.3599731	10.0378774	10.3978505	25
36	9.6024388	9.9620674	9.6403714	10.3596286	10.0379325	10.3975612	24
37	9.6027278	9.9620122	9.6407156	10.3592844	10.0379878	10.3972722	23
38	9.6030166	9.9619569	9.6410597	10.3589403	10.0380431	10.3969834	22
39	9.6033052	9.9619016	9.6414036	10.3585964	10.0382984	10.3966948	21
40	9.6035936	9.9618463	9.6417473	10.3582527	10.0381537	10.3964064	20
41	9.6038817	9.9617909	9.6420908	10.3579092	10.0382091	10.3961183	19
42	9.6041696	9.9617355	9.6424342	10.3575658	10.0382645	10.3958304	18
43	9.6044573	9.9616800	9.6427773	10.3572228	10.0383200	10.3955427	17
44	9.6047448	9.9616245	9.6431203	10.3568797	10.0383755	10.3952522	16
45	9.6050320	9.9615689	9.6434631	10.3565369	10.0384311	10.3949680	15
46	9.6053190	9.9615133	9.6438057	10.3561943	10.0384867	10.3946810	14
47	9.6056057	9.9614576	9.6441481	10.3558519	10.0385424	10.3943943	13
48	9.6058923	9.9614020	9.6444903	10.3555097	10.0385980	10.3941077	12
49	9.6061786	9.9613463	9.6448324	10.3551676	10.0386538	10.3938214	11
50	9.6064647	9.9612904	9.6451743	10.3548257	10.0387096	10.3935353	10
51	9.6067506	9.9612346	9.6455160	10.3544840	10.0387654	10.3932494	9
52	9.6070362	9.9611787	9.6458575	10.3541425	10.0388213	10.3929638	8
53	9.6073216	9.9611228	9.6461988	10.3538012	10.0388772	10.3926784	7
54	9.6076068	9.9610668	9.6465400	10.3534600	10.0389332	10.3923932	6
55	9.6078918	9.9610108	9.6468810	10.3531190	10.0389892	10.3921082	5
56	9.6081765	9.9609548	9.6472217	10.3527783	10.0390452	10.3918235	4
57	9.6084611	9.9608987	9.6475624	10.3524376	10.0391013	10.3915389	3
58	9.6087454	9.9608426	9.6479028	10.3520972	10.0391574	10.3912546	2
59	9.6090294	9.9607864	9.6482431	10.3517569	10.0392136	10.3909706	1
60	9.6093133	9.9607302	9.6485831	10.3514169	10.0392698	10.3906867	0
	L Co-Sine.	*L. Sine*	*L.Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L.Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

66 DEGREES.

24 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N Co-Secant	
0	4067366	9135454	4452287	22460368	10946363	24585933	60
1	4070023	9134271	4455773	22442796	10947781	24569882	59
2	4072680	9133087	4459260	22425247	10949201	24553853	58
3	4075337	9131902	4462748	22407721	10950622	24537848	57
4	4077993	9130716	4466237	22390218	10952044	24521865	56
5	4080649	9129529	4469727	22372738	10953467	24505905	55
6	4083305	9128342	4473217	22355280	10954892	24489968	54
7	4085960	9127154	4476708	22337845	10956318	24474054	53
8	4088615	9125965	4480200	22320433	10957746	24458163	52
9	4091269	9124775	4483693	22303043	10959174	24442294	51
10	4093923	9123584	4487187	22285676	10960604	24426448	50
11	4096577	9122393	4490682	22268331	10962036	24410624	49
12	4099230	9121201	4494178	22251009	10963468	24394823	48
13	4101883	9120008	4497675	22233709	10964902	24379045	47
14	4104536	9118814	4501173	22216432	10966337	24363289	46
15	4107189	9117620	4504672	22199177	10967774	24347555	45
16	4109841	9116425	4508172	22181944	10969212	24331844	44
17	4112493	9115229	4511673	22164733	10970651	24316155	43
18	4115144	9114032	4515174	22147545	10972091	24300489	42
19	4117795	9112835	4518676	22130379	10973533	24284844	41
20	4120446	9111637	4522179	22113234	10974976	24269222	40
21	4123096	9110438	4525683	22096112	10976420	24253622	39
22	4125746	9109238	4529188	22079012	10977866	24238044	38
23	4128395	9108038	4532694	22061934	10979313	24222488	37
24	4131044	9106837	4536201	22044878	10980761	24206954	36
25	4133693	9105635	4539709	22027843	10982211	24191442	35
26	4136342	9104432	4543218	22010831	10983662	24175952	34
27	4138990	9103228	4546728	21993840	10985114	24160484	33
28	4141638	9102024	4550239	21976871	10986568	24145038	32
29	4144285	9100819	4553751	21959923	10988023	24129613	31
30	4146932	9099613	4557264	21942997	10989479	24114210	30
31	4149579	9098406	4560777	21926093	10990936	24098829	29
32	4152226	9097198	4564291	21909210	10992395	24083469	28
33	4154872	9095990	4567806	21892349	10993855	24068132	27
34	4157518	9094781	4571322	21875510	10995317	24052815	26
35	4160163	9093571	4574839	21858691	10996779	24037520	25
36	4162808	9092361	4578357	21841894	10998243	24022247	24
37	4165453	9091150	4581876	21825119	10999709	24006995	23
38	4168097	9089938	4585396	21808364	11001176	23991764	22
39	4170741	9088725	4588917	21791631	11002644	23976555	21
40	4173385	9087511	4592439	21774920	11004113	23961367	20
41	4176028	9086297	4595962	21758229	11005584	23946201	19
42	4178671	9085082	4599486	21741559	11007056	23931055	18
43	4181313	9083866	4603011	21724911	11008529	23915931	17
44	4183955	9082649	4606537	21708283	11010004	23900828	16
45	4186597	9081432	4610064	21691677	11011480	23885746	15
46	4189239	9080214	4613591	21675091	11012957	23870685	14
47	4191880	9078995	4617119	21658527	11014436	23855645	13
48	4194521	9077775	4620648	21641983	11015916	23840625	12
49	4197161	9076554	4624178	21625460	11017397	23825627	11
50	4199801	9075333	4627709	21608958	11018879	23810650	10
51	4202441	9074111	4631242	21592476	11020363	23795693	9
52	4205080	9072888	4634776	21576015	11021849	23780758	8
53	4207719	9071664	4638311	21559575	11023335	23765843	7
54	4210358	9070440	4641846	21543156	11024823	23750949	6
55	4212996	9069215	4645382	21526757	11026313	23736075	5
56	4215634	9067989	4648919	21510378	11027803	23721222	4
57	4218272	9066762	4652457	21494020	11029295	23706390	3
58	4220909	9065535	4655996	21477683	11030789	23691578	2
59	4223546	9064307	4659536	21461366	11032283	23676787	1
60	4226183	9063078	4663077	21445069	11033779	23662016	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

65 DEGREES.

24 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L Co-Sec.ant	
0	9.6093133	9.9607302	9.6485831	10.3514169	10.0392698	10.3906867	60
1	9.6095969	9.9606739	9.6489230	10.3510770	10.0393261	10.3904031	59
2	9.6098803	9.9606176	9.6492628	10.3507372	10.0393824	10.3901197	58
3	9.6101635	9.9605612	9.6496023	10.3503977	10.0394388	10.3898365	57
4	9.6104465	9.9605048	9.6499417	10.3500583	10.0394952	10.3895535	56
5	9.6107293	9.9604484	9.6502809	10.3497191	10.0395516	10.3892707	55
6	9.6110118	9.9603919	9.6506199	10.3493801	10.0396081	10.3889882	54
7	9.6112941	9.9603354	9.6509587	10.3490413	10.0396646	10.3887059	53
8	9.6115762	9.9602788	9.6512974	10.3487026	10.0397212	10.3884238	52
9	9.6118580	9.9602222	9.6516359	10.3483641	10.0397778	10.3881420	51
10	9.6121397	9.9601655	9.6519742	10.3480258	10.0398345	10.3878603	50
11	9.6124211	9.9601088	9.6523123	10.3476877	10.0398912	10.3875789	49
12	9.6127023	9.9600520	9.6526503	10.3473497	10.0399480	10.3872977	48
13	9.6129833	9.9599952	9.6529881	10.3470119	10.0400048	10.3870167	47
14	9.6132641	9.9599384	9.6533257	10.3466743	10.0400616	10.3867359	46
15	9.6135446	9.9598815	9.6536631	10.3463369	10.0401185	10.3864554	45
16	9.6138250	9.9598246	9.6540004	10.3459996	10.0401754	10.3861750	44
17	9.6141051	9.9597676	9.6543375	10.3456625	10.0402324	10.3858949	43
18	9.6143850	9.9597106	9.6546744	10.3453256	10.0402894	10.3856150	42
19	9.6146647	9.9596535	9.6550112	10.3449888	10.0403465	10.3853353	41
20	9.6149441	9.9595964	9.6553477	10.3446523	10.0404036	10.3850559	40
21	9.6152234	9.9595393	9.6556841	10.3443159	10.0404607	10.3847766	39
22	9.6155024	9.9594821	9.6560204	10.3439796	10.0405179	10.3844976	38
23	9.6157812	9.9594248	9.6563564	10.3436436	10.0405752	10.3842188	37
24	9.6160598	9.9593675	9.6566923	10.3433077	10.0406325	10.3839402	36
25	9.6163382	9.9593102	9.6570280	10.3429720	10.0406898	10.3836618	35
26	9.6166164	9.9592528	9.6573636	10.3426364	10.0407472	10.3833836	34
27	9.6168944	9.9591954	9.6576989	10.3423011	10.0408046	10.3831056	33
28	9.6171721	9.9591380	9.6580341	10.3419659	10.0408620	10.3828279	32
29	9.6174496	9.9590805	9.6583692	10.3416308	10.0409195	10.3825504	31
30	9.6177270	9.9590229	9.6587041	10.3412959	10.0409771	10.3822730	30
31	9.6180041	9.9589653	9.6590387	10.3409613	10.0410347	10.3819959	29
32	9.6182809	9.9589077	9.6593733	10.3406267	10.0410923	10.3817191	28
33	9.6185576	9.9588500	9.6597076	10.3402924	10.0411500	10.3814424	27
34	9.6188341	9.9587923	9.6600418	10.3399582	10.0412077	10.3811659	26
35	9.6191103	9.9587345	9.6603758	10.3396242	10.0412655	10.3808897	25
36	9.6193864	9.9586767	9.6607097	10.3392903	10.0413233	10.3806136	24
37	9.6196622	9.9586188	9.6610434	10.3389566	10.0413812	10.3803378	23
38	9.6199378	9.9585609	9.6613769	10.3386231	10.0414391	10.3800622	22
39	9.6202132	9.9585030	9.6617103	10.3382897	10.0414970	10.3797868	21
40	9.6204884	9.9584450	9.6620434	10.3379566	10.0415550	10.3795116	20
41	9.6207634	9.9583869	9.6623765	10.3376235	10.0416131	10.3792366	19
42	9.6210382	9.9583288	9.6627093	10.3372907	10.0416712	10.3789618	18
43	9.6213127	9.9582707	9.6630420	10.3369580	10.0417293	10.3786873	17
44	9.6215871	9.9582125	9.6633745	10.3366255	10.0417875	10.3784129	16
45	9.6218612	9.9581543	9.6637069	10.3362931	10.0418457	10.3781388	15
46	9.6221351	9.9580961	9.6640391	10.3359609	10.0419039	10.3778649	14
47	9.6224088	9.9580378	9.6643711	10.3356289	10.0419622	10.3775912	13
48	9.6226824	9.9579794	9.6647030	10.3352970	10.0420206	10.3773176	12
49	9.6229557	9.9579210	9.6650346	10.3349654	10.0420790	10.3770443	11
50	9.6232287	9.9578626	9.6653662	10.3346338	10.0421374	10.3767713	10
51	9.6235016	9.9578041	9.6656975	10.3343025	10.0421959	10.3764984	9
52	9.6237743	9.9577456	9.6660288	10.3339712	10.0422544	10.3762257	8
53	9.6230467	9.9576870	9.6663598	10.3336402	10.0423130	10.3759532	7
54	9.6243190	9.9576284	9.6666907	10.3333093	10.0423716	10.3756810	6
55	9.6245911	9.9575697	9.6670214	10.3329786	10.0424303	10.3754089	5
56	9.6248629	9.9575110	9.6673519	10.3326481	10.0424890	10.3751371	4
57	9.6251346	9.9574522	9.6676823	10.3323177	10.0425478	10.3748654	3
58	9.6254060	9.9573934	9.6680126	10.3319874	10.0426066	10.3745940	2
59	9.6256772	9.9573346	9.6683426	10.3316574	10.0426654	10.3743228	1
60	9.6259483	9.9572757	9.6686725	10.3313275	10.0427243	10.3740517	0
	L Co-Sine.	L. Sine	L.Co-Tnag.	L. Tangent.	L.Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

65 DEGREES.

25 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N. Co-Sine.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant*	*N Co-Secant*	
0	4226183	9063078	4663077	21445069	11033779	23662016	60
1	4228819	9061848	4666619	21428793	11035277	23647265	59
2	4231455	9060617	4670162	21412537	11036775	23632535	58
3	4234090	9059386	4673706	21396301	11038275	23617826	57
4	4236725	9058154	4677251	21380085	11039777	23603136	56
5	4239360	5056921	4680797	21363889	11041279	23588467	55
6	4241994	9055688	4684343	21347714	11042783	23573818	54
7	4244628	9054454	4687890	21331559	11044289	23559189	53
8	4247262	9053219	4691438	21315423	11045795	23544581	52
9	4249895	9051983	4694988	21299308	11047303	23529992	51
10	4252528	9050746	4698539	21283213	11048813	23515424	50
11	4255161	9049509	4702090	21267137	11050324	23500875	49
12	4257793	9048271	4705643	21251082	11051836	23486347	48
13	4260425	9047032	4709196	21235046	11053349	23471838	47
14	4263056	9045792	4712751	21219030	11054864	23457349	46
15	4265687	9044551	4716306	21203034	11056380	23442880	45
16	4268318	9043310	4719863	21187057	11057898	23428431	44
17	4270949	9042068	4723420	21171101	11059417	23414002	43
18	4273579	9040825	4726978	21155164	11060937	23399593	42
19	4276209	9039582	4730538	21139246	11062458	23385203	41
20	4278838	9038338	4734098	21123348	11063981	23370833	40
21	4281467	9037093	4737659	21107470	11065506	23356452	39
22	4284095	9035847	4741222	21091611	11067031	23342152	38
23	4286723	9034600	4744785	21075771	11068558	23327840	37
24	4289351	9033353	4748349	21059951	11070087	23313548	36
25	4291979	9032105	4751914	21044150	11071616	23299276	35
26	4294606	9030856	4755481	21028369	11073147	23285023	34
27	4297233	9029606	4759048	21012607	11074680	23270790	33
28	4299859	9028356	4762616	20996864	11070214	23256575	32
29	4302485	9027105	4766185	20981140	11077749	23242381	31
30	4305111	9025853	4769755	20965436	11079285	23228205	30
31	4307736	9024600	4773326	20949751	11080823	23214049	29
32	4310361	9023347	4776899	20934084	11082363	23199911	28
33	4312986	9022093	4780472	20918437	11083903	23185794	27
34	4315610	9020838	4784046	20902809	11085445	23171695	26
35	4318234	9019582	4787621	20887200	11086989	23157615	25
36	4320857	9014325	4791197	20871610	11088533	23143554	24
37	4323480	9017068	4794774	20856039	11090079	23129513	23
38	4326103	9015810	4798352	20840486	11091627	23115490	22
39	4328726	9014551	4801932	20824953	11093176	23101486	21
40	4331348	9013291	4805512	20809438	11094726	23087501	20
41	4333970	9012031	4809093	20793942	11096277	23073535	19
42	4236591	9010770	4812675	20778465	11097830	23059588	18
43	4339212	9009508	4816258	20763007	11099385	23045660	17
44	4341833	9008245	4819842	20747567	11100941	23031751	16
45	4344453	9006982	4823427	20732146	11102498	23017860	15
46	4347073	9005718	4827014	20716743	11104056	23003988	14
47	4349692	9004453	4830601	20701359	11105616	22990134	13
48	4352311	9003187	4834189	20685993	11107177	22976299	12
49	4354930	9001921	4837778	20670646	11108740	22962483	11
50	4357548	9000654	4841368	20655318	11110304	22948685	10
51	4360166	8999386	4844959	20640008	11111869	22934906	9
52	4362784	8998117	4848552	20624716	11113436	22921145	8
53	4365401	8996848	4852145	20609442	11115004	22907403	7
54	4368018	8995578	4855739	20594187	11116573	22893679	6
55	4370634	8994307	4859334	20578950	11118144	22879974	5
56	4373250	8993035	4862931	20563732	11119716	22866286	4
57	4375866	8991762	4866528	20548531	11121290	22852618	3
58	4378482	8990489	4870126	20533349	11122865	22838967	2
59	4381097	8989215	4873726	20518184	11124442	22825334	1
60	4383712	8987940	4877326	20503038	11126019	22811720	0
	N. Co-Sine	*N. Sine.*	*N Co Tang.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N.Co-Secant.*	*N. Secant*	M

64 DEGREES.

25 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.6259483	9.9572757	9.6686725	10.3313275	10.0427243	10.3740517	60
1	9.6262191	9.9572168	9.6690023	10.3309977	10.0427832	10.3737809	59
2	9.6264897	9.9571578	9.6693319	10.3306681	10.0428422	10.3735103	58
3	9.6267601	9.9570988	9.6696613	10.3303387	10.0429012	10.3732399	57
4	9.6270303	9.9570397	9.6699906	10.3300094	10.0429603	10.3729697	56
5	9.6273003	9.9569806	9.6703197	10.3296803	10.0430194	10.3726997	55
6	9.6275701	9.9569215	9.6706486	10.3293514	10.0430785	10.3724299	54
7	9.6278397	9.9568623	9.6709774	10.3290226	10.0431377	10.3721603	53
8	9.6281090	9.9568030	9.6713060	10.3286940	10.0431970	10.3718910	52
9	9.6283782	9.9567437	9.6716345	10.3283555	10.0432563	10.3716218	51
10	9.6286472	9.9566844	9.6719628	10.3280372	10.0433156	10.3713528	50
11	9.6289160	9.9566250	9.6722910	10.3277090	10.0433790	10.3710840	49
12	9.6291845	9.9565656	9.6726190	10.3273810	10.0434344	10.3708155	48
13	9.6294529	9.9565061	9.6729468	10.3270532	10.0434939	10.3705471	47
14	9.6297211	9.9564466	9.6732745	10.3267255	10.0435534	10.3702789	46
15	9.6299890	9.9563870	9.6736020	10.3263980	10.0436130	10.3700110	45
16	9.6302568	9.9563274	9.6739294	10.3260706	10.0436726	10.3697432	44
17	9.6305243	9.9562678	9.6742566	10.3257434	10.0437322	10.3694757	43
18	9.6307617	9.9562081	9.6745836	10.3254164	10.0437919	10.3692083	42
19	9.6310589	9.9561483	9.6749105	10.3250895	10.0438517	10.3689411	41
20	9.6313258	9.9560886	9.6752372	10.3247628	10.0439114	10.3686742	40
21	9.6315926	9.9560287	9.6755638	10.3244362	10.0439713	10.3684074	39
22	9.6318591	9.9559689	9.6758902	10.3241097	10.0440311	10.3681409	38
23	9.6321255	9.9559089	9.6762165	10.3237835	10.0440911	10.3678745	37
24	9.6323916	9.9558490	9.6765426	10.3234574	10.0441510	10.3676084	36
25	9.6326576	9.9557890	9.6768686	10.3231314	10.0442110	10.3673424	35
26	9.6329233	9.9557289	9.6771944	10.3228056	10.0442711	10.3670767	34
27	9.6331889	9.9556688	9.6775201	10.3224799	10.0443312	10.3668111	33
28	9.6334542	9.9556087	9.6778456	10.3221544	10.0443913	10.3665458	32
29	9.6337194	9.9555485	9.6781709	10.3218291	10.0444515	10.3662806	31
30	9.6339844	9.9554882	9.6784961	10.3215039	10.0445118	10.3660156	30
31	9.6342491	9.9554280	9.6788211	10.3211789	10.0445720	10.3657509	29
32	9.6345137	9.9553676	9.6791460	10.3208540	10.0446324	10.3654863	28
33	9.6347780	9.9553073	9.6794708	10.3205292	10.0446927	10.3652220	27
34	9.6350422	9.9552469	9.6797953	10.3202047	10.0447531	10.3649578	26
35	9.6353062	9.9551864	9.6801198	10.3198803	10.0448136	10.3646938	25
36	9.6355699	9.9551259	9.6804440	10.3195560	10.0448741	10.3644301	24
37	9.6358335	9.9550653	9.6807682	10.3192318	10.0449347	10.3641665	23
38	9.6360969	9.9550047	9.6810921	10.3189079	10.0449953	10.3639031	22
39	9.6363601	9.9549441	9.6814160	10.3185840	10.0450559	10.3636299	21
40	9.6366231	9.9548834	9.6817396	10.3182604	10.0451166	10.3633760	20
41	9.6368859	9.9548227	9.6820532	10.3179363	10.0451773	10.3631141	19
42	9.6371484	9.9547619	9.6823865	10.3176135	10.0452381	10.3628516	18
43	9.6374108	9.9547011	9.6827098	10.3172902	10.0452989	10.3625892	17
44	9.6376731	9.9546402	9.6830328	10.3169672	10.0453589	10.3623269	16
45	9.6379351	9.9545793	9.6833557	10.3166443	10.0454207	10.3620649	15
46	9.6381969	9.9545184	9.6836785	10.3163215	10.0454816	10.3618031	14
47	9.6384585	9.9544574	9.6840011	10.3159989	10.0455426	10.3615415	13
48	9.6387199	9.9543963	9.6843236	10.3156764	10.0456037	10.3612801	12
49	9.6389812	9.9543352	9.6846459	10.3153541	10.0456648	10.3610188	11
50	9.6392422	9.9542741	9.6849681	10.3150319	10.0457259	10.3607578	10
51	9.6395030	9.9542129	9.6852901	10.3147099	10.0457871	10.3604970	9
52	9.6397637	9.9541517	9.6856120	10.3143880	10.0457483	10.3602363	8
53	9.6400241	9.9540904	9.6859338	10.3140662	10.0459096	10.3599759	7
54	9.6402844	9.9540291	9.6862553	10.3137447	10.0459709	10.3597156	6
55	9.6405445	9.9539677	9.6865768	10.3134232	10.0460323	10.3594555	5
56	9.6408044	9.9539063	9.6868981	10.3131019	10.0460937	10.3591956	4
57	9.6410640	9.9538448	9.6872192	10.3127808	10.0461552	10.3589360	3
58	9.6413235	9.9537833	9.6875402	10.3124598	10.0462167	10.3586765	2
59	9.6415828	9.9537218	9.6878611	10.3121389	10.0462782	10.3584172	1
60	9.6418420	9.9536602	9.6881818	10.3118182	10.0463398	10.3581580	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L.Co-Secant*	*L Secant*	M

64 DEGREES.

25 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N. Co-Sine.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant*	*N Co-Secant*	
0	4226183	9063078	4663077	21445069	11033779	23662016	60
1	4228819	9061848	4666619	21428793	11035277	23647265	59
2	4231455	9060617	4670162	21412537	11036775	23632535	58
3	4234090	9059386	4673706	21396301	11038275	23617826	57
4	4236725	9058154	4677251	21380085	11039777	23603136	56
5	4239360	5056921	4680797	21363889	11041279	23588467	55
6	4241994	9055688	4684343	21347714	11042783	23573818	54
7	4244628	9054454	4687890	21331559	11044289	23559189	53
8	4247262	9053219	4691438	21315423	11045795	23544581	52
9	4249895	9051983	4694988	21299308	11047303	23529992	51
10	4252528	9050746	4698539	21283213	11048813	23515424	50
11	4255161	9049509	4702090	21267137	11050324	23500875	49
12	4257793	9048271	4705643	21251082	11051836	23486347	48
13	4260425	9047032	4709196	21235046	11053349	23471838	47
14	4263056	9045792	4712751	21219030	11054864	23457349	46
15	4265687	9044551	4716306	21203034	11056380	23442880	45
16	4268318	9043310	4719863	21187057	11057898	23428431	44
17	4270949	9042068	4723420	21171101	11059417	23414002	43
18	4273579	9040825	4726978	21155164	11060937	23399593	42
19	4276209	9039582	4730538	21139246	11062458	23385203	41
20	4278838	9038338	4734098	21123348	11063981	23370833	40
21	4281467	9037093	4737659	21107470	11065506	23356482	39
22	4284095	9035847	4741222	21091611	11067031	23342152	38
23	4286723	9034600	4744785	21075771	11068558	23327840	37
24	4289351	9033353	4748349	21059951	11070087	23313548	36
25	4291979	9032105	4751914	21044150	11071616	23299276	35
26	4294606	9030856	4755481	21028369	11073147	23285023	34
27	4297233	9029606	4759048	21012607	11074680	23270790	33
28	4299859	9028356	4762616	20996864	11070214	23256575	32
29	4302485	9027105	4766185	20981140	11077749	23242381	31
30	4305111	9025853	4769755	20965436	11079285	23228205	30
31	4307736	9024600	4773326	20949751	11080823	23214049	29
32	4310361	9023347	4776899	20934084	11082363	23199911	28
33	4312986	9022093	4780472	20918437	11083903	23185794	27
34	4315610	9020838	4784046	20902809	11085445	23171695	26
35	4318234	9019582	4787621	20887200	11086989	23157615	25
36	4320857	9014325	4791197	20871610	11088533	23143554	24
37	4323480	9017068	4794774	20856039	11090079	23129513	23
38	4326103	9015810	4798352	20840486	11091627	23115490	22
39	4328726	9014551	4801932	20824953	11093176	23101486	21
40	4331348	9013291	4805512	20809438	11094726	23087501	20
41	4333970	9012031	4809093	20793942	11096277	23073535	19
42	4236591	9010770	4812675	20778465	11097830	23059588	18
43	4339212	9009508	4816258	20763007	11099385	23045660	17
44	4341833	9008245	4819842	20747567	11100941	23031751	16
45	4344453	9006982	4823427	20732146	11102498	23017860	15
46	4347073	9005718	4827014	20716743	11104056	23003988	14
47	4349692	9004453	4830601	20701359	11105616	22990134	13
48	4352311	9003187	4834189	20685993	11107177	22976299	12
49	4354930	9001921	4837778	20670646	11108740	22962483	11
50	4357548	9000654	4841368	20655318	11110304	22948685	10
51	4360166	8999386	4844959	20640008	11111869	22934906	9
52	4362784	8998117	4848552	20624716	11113436	22921145	8
53	4365401	8996848	4852145	20609442	11115004	22907403	7
54	4368018	8995578	4855739	20594187	11116573	22893679	6
55	4370634	8994307	4859334	20578950	11118144	22879974	5
56	4373250	8993035	4862931	20563732	11119716	22866286	4
57	4375866	8991762	4866528	20548531	11121290	22852618	3
58	4378482	8990489	4870126	20533349	11122865	22838967	2
59	4381097	8989215	4873726	20518184	11124442	22825334	1
60	4383712	8987940	4877326	20503038	11126019	22811720	0
	N. Co-Sine	*N. Sine.*	*N Co Tang.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N.Co-Secant.*	*N. Secant*	M

64 DEGREES.

25 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co. Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.6259483	9.9572757	9.6686725	10.3313275	10.0427243	10.3740517	60
1	9.6262191	9.9572168	9.6690023	10.3309977	10.0427832	10.3737809	59
2	9.6264897	9.9571578	9.6693319	10.3306681	10.0428422	10.3735103	58
3	9.6267601	9.9570988	9.6696613	10.3303387	10.0429012	10.3732399	57
4	9.6270303	9.9570397	9.6699906	10.3300094	10.0429603	10.3729697	56
5	9.6273003	9.9569806	9.6703197	10.3296803	10.0430194	10.3726997	55
6	9.6275701	9.9569215	9.6706486	10.3293514	10.0430785	10.3724299	54
7	9.6278397	9.9568623	9.6709774	10.3290226	10.0431377	10.3721603	53
8	9.6281090	9.9568030	9.6713060	10.3286940	10.0431970	10.3718910	52
9	9.6283782	9.9567437	9.6716345	10.3283555	10.0432563	10.3716218	51
10	9.6286472	9.9566844	9.6719628	10.3280372	10.0433156	10.3713528	50
11	9.6289160	9.9566250	9.6722910	10.3277090	10.0433790	10.3710840	49
12	9.6291845	9.9565656	9.6726190	10.3273810	10.0434344	10.3708155	48
13	9.6294529	9.9565061	9.6729468	10.3270532	10.0434939	10.3705471	47
14	9.6297211	9.9564466	9.6732745	10.3267255	10.0435534	10.3702789	46
15	9.6299890	9.9563870	9.6736020	10.3263980	10.0436130	10.3700110	45
16	9.6302568	9.9563274	9.6739294	10.3260706	10.0436726	10.3697432	44
17	9.6305243	9.9562678	9.6742566	10.3257434	10.0437322	10.3694757	43
18	9.6307617	9.9562081	9.6745836	10.3254164	10.0437919	10.3692083	42
19	9.6310589	9.9561483	9.6749105	10.3250895	10.0438517	10.3689411	41
20	9.6313258	9.9560886	9.6752372	10.3247628	10.0439114	10.3686742	40
21	9.6315926	9.9560287	9.6755638	10.3244362	10.0439713	10.3684074	39
22	9.6318591	9.9559689	9.6758902	10.3241097	10.0440311	10.3681409	38
23	9.6321255	9.9559089	9.6762165	10.3237835	10.0440911	10.3678745	37
24	9.6323916	9.9558490	9.6765426	10.3234574	10.0441510	10.3676084	36
25	9.6326576	9.9557890	9.6768686	10.3231314	10.0442110	10.3673424	35
26	9.6329233	9.9557289	9.6771944	10.3228056	10.0442711	10.3670767	34
27	9.6331889	9.9556688	9.6775201	10.3224799	10.0443312	10.3668111	33
28	9.6334542	9.9556087	9.6778456	10.3221544	10.0443913	10.3665458	32
29	9.6337194	9.9555485	9.6781709	10.3218291	10.0444515	10.3662806	31
30	9.6339844	9.9554882	9.6784961	10.3215039	10.0445118	10.3660156	30
31	9.6342491	9.9554280	9.6788211	10.3211789	10.0445720	10.3657509	29
32	9.6345137	9.9553676	9.6791460	10.3208540	10.0446324	10.3654863	28
33	9.6347780	9.9553073	9.6794708	10.3205292	10.0446927	10.3652220	27
34	9.6350422	9.9552469	9.6797953	10.3202047	10.0447531	10.3649578	26
35	9.6353062	9.9[illegible]864	9.6801198	10.3198803	10.0448136	10.3646938	25
36	9.6355699	9.9551259	9.6804440	10.3195560	10.0448741	10.3644301	24
37	9.6358335	9.9550653	9.6807682	10.3192318	10.0449347	10.3641665	23
38	9.6360969	9.9550047	9.6810921	10.3189079	10.0449953	10.3639031	22
39	9.6363601	9.9549441	9.6814160	10.3185840	10.0450559	10.3636299	21
40	9.6366231	9.9543834	9.6817396	10.3182604	10.0451166	10.3633760	20
41	9.6368859	9.9548227	9.6820532	10.3179361	10.0451773	10.3631141	19
42	9.6371484	9.9547619	9.6823865	10.3176135	10.0452381	10.3628516	18
43	9.6374108	9.9547011	9.6827098	10.3172902	10.0452989	10.3625892	17
44	9.6376731	9.9546402	9.6830328	10.3169572	10.0453589	10.3623269	16
45	9.6379351	9.9545793	9.6833557	10.3166443	10.0454207	10.3620649	15
46	9.6381969	9.9545184	9.6836785	10.3163215	10.0454816	10.3618031	14
47	9.6384585	9.9544574	9.6840011	10.3159989	10.0455426	10.3615415	13
48	9.6387199	9.9543963	9.6843236	10.3156764	10.0456037	10.3612801	12
49	9.6389812	9.9543352	9.6846459	10.3153541	10.0456648	10.3610188	11
50	9.6392422	9.9542741	9.6849681	10.3150319	10.0457259	10.3607578	10
51	9.6395030	9.9542129	9.6852901	10.3147099	10.0457871	10.3604970	9
52	9.6397637	9.9541517	9.6856120	10.3143880	10.0457483	10.3602363	8
53	9.6400241	9.9540904	9.6859338	10.3140662	10.0459096	10.3599759	7
54	9.6402844	9.9540291	9.6862553	10.3137447	10.0459709	10.3597156	6
55	9.6405445	9.9539677	9.6865768	10.3134232	10.0460323	10.3594555	5
56	9.6408044	9.9539063	9.6868981	10.3131019	10.0460937	10.3591956	4
57	9.6410640	9.9538448	9.6872192	10.3127808	10.0461552	10.3589360	3
58	9.6413235	9.9537833	9.6875402	10.3124598	10.0462167	10.3586765	2
59	9.6415828	9.9537218	9.6878611	10.3121389	10.0462782	10.3584172	1
60	9.6418420	9.9536602	9.6881818	10.3118182	10.0463398	10.3581580	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L Secant*	M

64 DEGREES.

26 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	M
0	4383712	8987940	4877326	20503038	11126019	22811720	60
1	4386326	8986665	4880927	20487910	11127598	22798124	59
2	4388940	8985389	4884530	20472800	11129179	22784546	58
3	4391553	8984112	4888133	20457708	11130761	22770986	57
4	4394166	8982834	4891737	20442634	11132345	22757445	56
5	4396779	8981555	4895343	20427578	11133930	22743921	55
6	4399392	8980276	4898949	20412540	11135516	22730415	54
7	4402004	8978996	4902557	20397519	11137103	22716927	53
8	4404616	8977715	4906166	20382517	11138692	22703457	52
9	4407227	8976433	4909775	20367532	11140282	22690005	51
10	4409838	8975151	4913386	20352565	11141874	22676571	50
11	4412448	8973868	4916997	20337615	11143467	22663155	49
12	4415058	8972584	4920610	20322683	11145062	22649756	48
13	4417668	8971299	4924224	20307769	11146658	22630375	47
14	4420278	8970013	4927838	20292473	11148255	22623012	46
15	4422887	8968727	4931454	20277994	11149854	22509667	45
16	4425496	8967440	4935071	20263133	11151454	22590339	44
17	4428104	8966152	4938689	20248289	11153056	22583029	43
18	4430712	8964864	4942308	20233462	11154659	22569730	42
19	4433320	8963575	4945928	20218653	11156263	22556461	41
20	4435927	8962285	4949549	20203862	11157869	22543204	40
21	4438534	8960994	4953171	20189088	11159476	22529964	39
22	4441140	8959703	4956794	20174331	11161084	22516741	38
23	4443746	8958411	4960418	20159592	11162694	22503536	37
24	4446452	8957118	4964043	20144869	11164306	22490348	36
25	4448957	8955824	4967669	20130164	11165919	22477178	35
26	4451562	8954529	4971297	20115477	11167533	22464024	34
27	4454167	8953234	4974925	20100806	11169149	22450889	33
28	4456771	8951938	4978554	20086153	11170766	22437770	32
29	4459375	8950641	4982185	20071516	11172384	22424669	31
30	4461978	8949343	4985816	20056897	11174004	22411584	30
31	4464581	8948045	4989449	20042295	11175625	22398517	29
32	4467184	8946746	4993082	20027710	11177248	22385467	28
33	4469785	8945446	4996717	20013142	11178872	22372435	27
34	4472388	8944145	5000352	19998590	11180498	22359419	26
35	4474990	8942844	5003989	19984056	111[illegible]25	22346420	25
36	4477591	8941542	5007627	19969539	11183753	22333438	24
37	4480192	8940239	5011266	19955038	11185383	22320474	23
38	4482792	8938936	5014906	19940554	11187014	22307526	22
39	4485392	8937632	5018547	19926087	11188647	22294595	21
40	4487992	8936327	5022189	19911637	11190281	22281681	20
41	4490591	8935021	5025832	19897204	11191916	22268783	19
42	4493190	8933714	5029476	19882787	11193553	22255903	18
43	4495789	8932406	5033121	19868387	11195191	22243039	17
44	4498387	8921098	5036767	19854003	11196831	22230192	16
45	4500985	8929789	5040415	19839636	11198472	22217362	15
46	4503582	8928479	5044063	19825286	11200115	22204548	14
47	4506179	8927169	5047713	19810952	11201759	2219175	13
48	4508776	8925858	5051363	19796635	11203405	22178971	12
49	4511372	8924546	5055015	19782334	11205052	22165207	11
50	4513968	8923233	5058668	19768050	11206700	22153460	10
51	4516563	8921920	5062322	19753782	11208350	22140730	9
52	4519158	8920606	5065977	19739531	11210001	22128016	8
53	4521753	8919291	5069633	19725296	11211653	22115318	7
54	4524347	8917975	5073290	19711077	15213307	22102637	6
55	4526941	8916659	5076948	19696874	11214963	22089972	5
56	4529535	8915342	5080607	19682688	11216620	22077323	4
57	4532128	8914024	5084267	19668518	11218278	22064691	3
58	4534721	8912705	5087928	19654364	11219938	22052075	2
59	4537313	8911385	5091591	19640227	11221600	22039476	1
60	4539905	8910065	5095254	19626105	11223262	22026893	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N· Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant.	M

63 DEGREES.

26 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L· Co-Secant*	
0	9.6418420	9.9536602	9.6881818	10.3118182	10.0463398	10.3581580	60
1	9.6421009	9.9535985	9.6885023	10.3114977	10.0464015	10.3578991	59
2	9.6423596	9.9535369	9.6888227	10.3111773	10.0464631	10.3576404	58
3	9.6426182	9.9534751	9.6891430	10.3108570	10.0465249	10.3573818	57
4	9.6428765	9.9534134	9.6894631	10.3105369	10.0465866	10.3571235	56
5	9.6431347	9.9533515	9.6897831	10.3102169	10.0466485	10.3568653	55
6	9.6433926	9.9532898	9.6901030	10.3098970	10.0467103	10.3566074	54
7	9.6436504	9.9532278	9.6904226	10.3095774	10.0467722	10.3563496	53
8	9.6439080	9.9531658	9.6907422	10.3092578	10.0468342	10.3560920	52
9	9.6441654	9.9531038	9.6910616	10.3089384	10.0468962	10.3558346	51
10	9.6444226	9.9530418	9.6913809	10.3086191	10.0469582	10.3555774	50
11	9.6446796	9.9529797	9.6917000	10.3083000	10.0470203	10.3553204	49
12	9.6449365	9.9529175	9.6920189	10.3079811	10.0470825	10.3550635	48
13	9.6451931	9.9528553	9.6923378	10.3076622	10.0471447	10.3548069	47
14	9.6454496	9.9527931	9.6926565	10.3073435	10.0472069	10.3545504	46
15	9.6457058	9.9527308	9.6929750	10.3070250	10.0472692	10.3545942	45
16	9.6459619	9.9526685	9.6932934	10.3067066	10.0473315	10.3540381	44
17	9.6462178	9.9526061	9.6936117	10.3063883	10.0473939	10.3537822	43
18	9.6464735	9.9525437	9.6939298	10.3060702	10.0474563	10.3535265	42
19	9.6467290	9.9524813	9.6942478	10.3057522	10.0475187	10.3532710	41
20	9.6469844	9.9524188	9.6945656	10.3054344	10.0475812	10.3530156	40
21	9.6472395	9.9523562	9.6948833	10.3051167	10.0476438	10.3527605	39
22	9.6474945	9.9522936	9.6952009	10.3047991	10.0477064	10.3525055	38
23	9.6477492	9.9522310	9.6955183	10.3044817	10.0477690	10.3522508	37
24	9.6480038	9.9521683	9.6958355	10.3041645	10.0478317	10.3519962	36
25	9.6482582	9.9521055	9.6961527	10.3038473	10.0478945	10.3517418	35
26	9.6485124	9.9520428	9.6964697	10.3035303	10.0479572	10.3514876	34
27	9.6487665	9.9519799	9.6967865	10.3032135	10.0480201	10.3512335	33
28	9.6490203	9.9519171	9.6971032	10.3028968	10.0480829	10.3509797	32
29	9.6492740	9.9518541	9.6974198	10.3025802	10.0481459	10.3507260	31
30	9.6495274	9.9517912	9.6977363	10.3022637	10.0482088	10.3504726	30
31	9.6497807	9.9517282	9.6980526	10.3019474	10.0482718	10.3502193	29
32	9.6500338	9.9516651	9.6983687	10.3016313	10.0483349	10.3499662	28
33	9.6502868	9.9516020	9.6986847	10.3013153	10.0483980	10.3497132	27
34	9.6505395	9.9515389	9.6990006	10.3009994	10.0484611	10.3494605	26
35	9.6507920	9.9514757	9.6993164	10.3006836	10.0485243	10.3492080	25
36	9.6510444	9.9514124	9.6996320	10.3003680	10.0485876	10.3489556	24
37	9.6512966	9.9513492	9.6999474	10.3000526	10.0486508	10.3487034	23
38	9.6515486	9.9512858	9.7002628	10.2997372	10.0487142	10.3484514	22
39	9.6518004	9.9512224	9.7005780	10.2994220	10.0487776	10.3481996	21
40	9.6520521	9.9511590	9.7008930	10.2991070	10.0488410	10.3479479	20
41	9.6523035	9.9510956	9.7012080	10.2987920	10.0489044	10.3476965	19
42	9.6525548	9.9510320	9.7015227	10.2984773	10.0489680	10.3474452	18
43	9.6528059	9.9509685	9.7018374	10.2981626	10.0490315	10.3471941	17
44	9.6530568	9.9509049	9.7021519	10.2978481	10.0490951	10.3469432	16
45	9.6533075	9.9508412	9.7024663	10.2975337	10.0491588	10.3466925	15
46	9.6535581	9.9507775	9.7027805	10.2972195	10.0492225	10.3464419	14
47	9.6538084	9.9507138	9.7030946	10.2969054	10.0492862	10.3461916	13
48	9.6540586	9.9506500	9.7034086	10.2965914	10.0493500	10.3459414	12
49	9.6543086	9.9505861	9.7037225	10.2962775	10.0494139	10.3456914	11
50	9.6545584	9.9505223	9.7040362	10.2959638	10.0494777	10.3454416	10
51	9.6548081	9.9504583	9.7043497	10.2956503	10.0495417	10.3451919	9
52	9.6550575	9.9503944	9.7046632	10.2953368	10.0496056	10.3449425	8
53	9.6553068	9.9503303	9.7049765	10.2950235	10.0496697	10.3446932	7
54	9.6555559	9.9502663	9.7052897	10.2947103	10.0497337	10.3444441	6
55	9.6558048	9.9502022	9.7056027	10.2943973	10.0497978	10.3441952	5
56	9.6560536	9.9501380	9.7059156	10.2940844	10.0498620	10.3439404	4
57	9.6563021	9.9500738	9.7062284	10.2937716	10.0499262	10.3436979	3
58	9.6565505	9.9500095	9.7065410	10.2934590	10.0499905	10.3434495	2
59	9.6567987	9.9499452	9.7068535	10.2931465	10.0500548	10.3432013	1
60	9.6570468	9.9498809	9.7071659	10.2928341	10.0501191	10.3429532	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent:*	*L.Co-Secant*	*L Secant·*	M

63 DEGREES.

27 DEGREES.

M	*N. Sine.*	*N. Co-Sine.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant.*	*N. Co-Secant*	
0	4539905	8910065	5095254	19626105	11223262	22026893	60
1	4542497	8908744	5098919	19612000	11224926	22014326	59
2	4545088	8907422	5102585	19597910	11226592	22001775	58
3	4547679	8906100	5106252	19583837	11228259	21989240	57
4	4550269	8904777	5109919	19569780	11229928	21976721	56
5	4552859	8903453	5113588	19555739	11231598	21964219	55
6	4555449	8902128	5117259	19541713	11233269	21951733	54
7	4558038	8900802	5120930	19527704	11234942	21939262	53
8	4560627	8899476	5124602	19513711	11236616	21926808	52
9	4563216	8898149	5128275	19499733	11238292	21914370	51
10	4565804	8896821	5131950	19485771	11239969	21901947	50
11	4568392	8895493	5135625	19471825	11241648	21889541	49
12	4570979	8894164	5139302	19457896	11243328	21877150	48
13	4573566	8892834	5142980	19443981	11245010	21864775	47
14	4576153	8891503	5146658	19430083	11246593	21852417	46
15	4578739	8890171	5150338	19416200	11248377	21840074	45
16	4581325	8888839	5154019	19402333	11250063	21827746	44
17	4583910	8887506	5157702	19388481	11251750	21815435	43
18	4586495	8886172	5161385	19374645	11253439	21803139	42
19	4589080	8884837	5165069	19360825	11255129	21790859	41
20	4591664	8883502	5168755	19347020	11256821	21778594	40
21	4594248	8882166	5172441	19333231	11258514	21766346	39
22	4596832	8880829	5176129	19319457	11260209	21754112	38
23	4599415	8879492	5179818	19305698	11261905	21741895	37
24	4601998	8878154	5183508	19291956	11263603	21729593	36
25	4604580	8876815	5187199	19278228	11265302	21717506	35
26	4607162	8875475	5190891	19264516	11267003	21705335	34
27	4609744	8874134	5194584	19250819	11268705	21693180	33
28	4612325	8872793	5198278	19237138	11270408	21681040	32
29	4614906	8871451	5201974	19223472	11272113	21668915	31
30	4617486	8870108	5205670	19209821	11273819	21656806	30
31	4620066	8868764	5209368	19196186	11275527	21644712	29
32	4622646	8867420	5213067	19182565	11277237	21632633	28
33	4625225	8866075	5216767	19168965	11278948	21620570	27
34	4627804	8864725	5220468	19155370	11280660	21608522	26
35	4630382	8863383	5224170	19141795	11282374	21596489	25
36	4632960	8862036	5227874	19128236	11284089	21584471	24
37	4635538	8860688	5231578	19114691	11285806	21572469	23
38	4638115	8859339	5235284	19101162	11287524	21560482	22
39	4640692	8857989	5238990	19087647	11289244	21548510	21
40	4643269	8856639	5242698	19074147	11290965	21536553	20
41	4645845	8855288	5246407	19060663	11292688	21524611	19
42	4648421	8853936	5250117	19047193	11294412	21512684	18
43	4650996	8852583	5253829	19033738	11296137	21500772	17
44	4653571	8851230	5257541	19020299	11297864	21488875	16
45	4656145	8849876	5261254	19006874	11299593	21476993	15
46	4658719	8848521	5264969	18993464	11301323	21465127	14
47	4661293	8847166	5268685	18980068	11303055	21453275	13
48	4663866	8845810	5272402	18966688	11304788	21441437	12
49	4666439	8844453	5276120	18953322	11306522	21429615	11
50	4669012	8843095	5279839	18939971	11308258	21417808	10
51	4671584	8841736	5283559	18926634	11309996	21406015	9
52	4674156	8840377	5287281	18913313	11311735	21394238	8
53	4676727	8839017	5291004	18900006	11313475	21382475	7
54	4679298	8837656	5294727	18886713	11315217	21370726	6
55	4681869	8836294	5298452	18873436	11316961	21358993	5
56	4684439	8834932	5302178	18860172	11318706	21347274	4
57	4687009	8833569	5305906	18846924	11320452	21335570	3
58	4689578	8832205	5309634	18833690	11322200	21323880	2
59	4692147	8830841	5313364	18820470	11323950	21312205	1
60	4694716	8829476	5317094	18807265	11325701	21200545	0
	N. Co-Sine.	*N. Sine.*	*N· Co-Tang.*	*N. Tangent*	*N. Co-Secant.*	*N. Secant.*	M

62 DEGREES.

27 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant.*	
0	9.6570468	9.9498809	9.7071659	10.2928341	10.0501191	10.3429532	60
1	9.6572946	9.9498165	9.7074781	10.2925219	10.0501835	10.3427054	59
2	9.6575423	9.9497521	9.7077902	10.2922098	10.0502479	10.3424577	58
3	9.6577898	9.9496876	9.7081022	10.2918978	10.0503124	10.3422102	57
4	9.6580371	9.9496230	9.7084141	10.2915859	10.0503770	10.3419629	56
5	9.6582842	9.9495585	9.7087258	10.2912742	10.0504415	10.3417158	55
6	9.6585312	9.9494938	9.7090374	10.2909626	10.0505062	10.3414688	54
7	9.6587780	9.9494292	9.7093488	10.2906512	10.0505708	10.3412220	53
8	9.6590246	9.9493645	9.7096601	10.2903399	10.0506355	10.3409754	52
9	9.6592710	9.9492997	9.7099713	10.2900287	10.0507003	10.3407290	51
10	9.6595173	9.9492349	9.7102824	10.2897176	10.0507651	10.3404827	50
11	9.6597634	9.9491700	9.7105933	10.2894067	10.0508300	10.3402367	49
12	9.6600093	9.9491051	9.7109041	10.2890959	10.0508949	10.3399907	48
13	9.6602550	9.9490402	9.7112148	10.2887852	10.0509598	10.3397450	47
14	9.6605005	9.9489752	9.7115254	10.2884746	10.0510248	10.3394995	46
15	9.6607459	9.9489101	9.7118358	10.2881642	10.0510899	10.3392541	45
16	9.6609911	9.9488450	9.7121461	10.2878539	10.0511500	10.3390089	44
17	9.6612361	9.9487799	9.7124562	10.2875435	10.0512201	10.3387639	43
18	9.6614810	9.9487147	9.7127662	10.2872338	10.0512853	10.3385190	42
19	9.6617257	9.9486495	9.7130761	10.2869239	10.0513505	10.3382743	41
20	9.6619701	9.9485842	9.7133859	10.2866141	10.0514158	10.3380298	40
21	9.6622145	9.9485189	9.7136956	10.2863044	10.0514811	10.3377855	39
22	9.6624586	9.9484535	9.7140051	10.2859949	10.0515465	10.3375414	38
23	9.6627026	9.9483881	9.7143145	10.2856855	10.0516119	10.3372974	37
24	9.6629464	9.9483227	9.7146237	10.2853763	10.0516773	10.3370536	36
25	9.6631900	9.9482572	9.7149329	10.2850671	10.0517428	10.3368100	35
26	9.6634335	9.9481916	9.7152419	10.2847581	10.0518084	10.3365665	34
27	9.6636768	9.9481260	9.7155508	10.2844492	10.0518740	10.3363232	33
28	9.6639199	9.9480604	9.7158595	10.2841405	10.0519396	10.3360801	32
29	9.6641628	9.9479947	9.7161682	10.2838318	10.0520053	10.3358372	31
30	9.6644056	9.9479289	9.7164767	10.2835233	10.0520711	10.3355944	30
31	9.6646482	9.9478631	9.7167851	10.2832149	10.0521369	10.3353518	29
32	9.6648906	9.9477973	9.7170933	10.2829067	10.0522027	10.3351094	28
33	9.6651329	9.9477314	9.7174014	10.2825986	10.0522686	10.3348671	27
34	9.6653749	9.9476655	9.7177094	10.2822906	10.0523345	10.3346251	26
35	9.6656168	9.9475995	9.7180173	10.2819827	10.0524005	10.3343832	25
36	9.6658586	9.9475335	9.7183251	10.2816749	10.0524665	10.3341414	24
37	9.6661001	9.9474674	9.7186327	10.2813673	10.0525326	10.3338999	23
38	9.6663415	9.9474013	9.7189402	10.2810598	10.0525987	10.3336585	22
39	9.6665828	9.9473352	9.7192476	10.2807524	10.0526648	10.3334172	21
40	9.6668238	9.9472689	9.7195549	10.2804451	10.0527311	10.3331762	20
41	9.6670647	9.9472027	9.7198620	10.2801380	10.0527973	10.3329353	19
42	9.6673054	9.9471364	9.7201690	10.2798310	10.0528636	10.3326946	18
43	9.6675459	9.9470700	9.7204759	10.2795241	10.0529300	10.3324541	17
44	9.6577863	9.9470036	9.7207827	10.2792173	10.0529964	10.3322137	16
45	9.6680265	9.9469372	9.7210893	10.2789107	10.0530628	10.3319735	15
46	9.6682665	9.9468707	9.7213958	10.2786042	10.0531293	10.3317335	14
47	9.6689064	9.9468042	9.7217022	10.2782978	10.0531958	10.3314936	13
48	9.6687461	9.9467376	9.7220085	10.2779915	10.0532624	10.3312539	12
49	9.6689856	9.9466717	9.7223147	10.2776853	10.0533290	10.3310144	11
50	9.6692250	9.9466043	9.7226207	10.2777393	10.0533957	10.3307750	10
51	9.6694642	9.9465376	9.7229266	10.2770734	10.0534624	10.3305358	9
52	9.6697032	9.9464708	9.7232324	10.2767676	10.0535292	10.3302968	8
53	9.6699420	9.9464040	9.7235381	10.2764619	10.0535960	10.3300580	7
54	9.6701807	9.9463371	9.7238436	10.2761564	10.0536629	10.3298193	6
55	9.6704192	9.9462702	9.7241490	10.2758510	10.0537298	10.3295808	5
56	9.6706576	9.9462032	9.7244543	10.2755457	10.0537968	10.3293424	4
57	9.6708958	9.9461362	9.7247595	10.2752405	10.0538638	10.3291042	3
58	9.6711338	9.9460692	9.7250646	10.2749354	10.0539308	10.3288662	2
59	9.6713716	9.9460021	9.7253695	10.2746305	10.0539979	10.3286284	1
60	9.6716093	9.9459349	9.7256744	10.2743256	10.0540651	10.3283907	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

62 DEGREES.

28 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant	
0	46947 6	8829476	5317091	18807265	11325701	21300545	60
1	4697284	8828110	5320826	18794074	11327453	21288899	59
2	4699852	8826743	5324559	18780898	11329207	21277267	58
3	4702419	8825375	5328293	18767736	11330962	21265651	57
4	4704986	8824007	5332029	18754588	11332719	21254048	56
5	4707553	8822638	5335765	18741455	11334478	21242460	55
6	4710119	8821268	5339503	18728336	11336238	21230887	54
7	4712685	8819898	5343242	18715231	11337999	21219325	53
8	4715250	8818527	5346982	18702141	11339762	21207783	52
9	4717815	8817155	5350723	18689064	11341527	21196253	51
10	4720380	8815782	5354465	18676003	11343293	21184737	50
11	4722944	8814409	5358208	18662955	11345090	21173235	49
12	4725508	8813035	5361953	18649921	11346829	21161748	48
13	4728071	8811660	5365699	18636902	11348600	21150274	47
14	4730634	8810284	5369446	18623896	11350372	21138815	46
15	4733197	8808907	5373194	18610905	11352146	21127371	45
16	4735759	8807530	5376943	18597928	11353921	21115940	44
17	4738321	8806152	5380694	18584965	11355698	21104523	43
18	4740882	8804773	5384445	18572015	11357476	21093121	42
19	4743443	8803394	5388198	18559080	11359255	21081733	41
20	4746004	8802014	5391952	18546159	11361036	21070359	40
21	4748564	8800633	5395707	18533252	11362819	21058998	39
22	4751124	8799251	5399464	18520358	11364603	21047652	38
23	4753683	8797869	5403221	18507479	11366389	21036320	37
24	4756242	8796486	5406980	18494613	11368176	21025002	36
25	4758801	8795102	5410740	18481761	11369965	21013698	35
26	4761359	8793717	5414501	18468923	11371755	21002408	34
27	4763917	8792332	5418263	18456099	11373547	20991131	33
28	4766474	8790946	5422027	18443289	11375340	20979869	32
29	4769031	8789559	5425791	18430492	11377135	20968620	31
30	4771588	8788171	5429557	18417709	11378932	20957395	30
31	4774144	8786783	5433324	18404939	11380730	20946164	29
32	4779700	8785294	5437092	18392184	11382529	20934957	28
33	4779255	8784004	5440862	18379442	11384330	20923764	27
34	4781810	8782613	5444632	18366713	11386133	20912584	26
35	4784364	8781222	5448404	18353999	11387937	20901418	25
36	4786918	8770830	5452177	18341297	11389743	20890265	24
37	4789472	8778437	5455951	18328610	11391550	20879127	23
38	4792026	8777043	5459726	18315936	11393359	20868002	22
39	4794579	8775649	5463503	18303275	11395169	20856890	21
40	4797171	8774254	5467281	18290628	11396981	20845792	20
41	4799683	8772858	5471060	18277994	11398795	20834708	19
42	4802235	8771461	5474840	18265374	11400609	20823637	18
43	4804786	8770064	5478621	18252767	11402425	20812580	17
44	4807337	8768666	5482404	18240173	11404243	20801536	16
45	4809888	8767267	5486188	18227593	11406062	20790506	15
46	4812438	8765868	5489973	18215026	11407883	20779489	14
47	4814988	8764468	5493759	18202473	11409706	20768486	13
48	4817537	8763067	5497546	18189932	11411530	20757496	12
49	4820086	8761665	5501335	18177405	11413356	20746519	11
50	4822634	8760262	5505125	18164892	11415183	20735556	10
51	4825182	8758859	5508916	18152391	11417012	20724606	9
52	4827730	8757455	5512708	18139904	11418842	20713670	8
53	4830277	8756050	5516502	18127430	11420674	20702746	7
54	4832824	8754645	5520257	18114969	11422507	20691836	6
55	4835370	8753239	5524093	18102521	11424342	20680943	5
56	4837916	8751832	5527890	18090086	11426179	20670050	4
57	4840462	8750424	5531688	18077664	11428017	20659186	3
58	4843007	8749016	5535488	18065256	11429857	20648325	2
59	4845552	8747607	5539288	18052860	11431698	20637484	1
60	4848096	8746197	5543090	18040478	11433541	20626653	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co Secant.	N. Secant.	M

61 DEGREES.

28 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant	
0	9.6716093	9.9459349	9.7256744	10.2743256	10.0540651	10.3283907	60
1	9.6718468	9.9458677	9.7259791	10.2740209	10.0541323	10.3281532	59
2	9.6720841	9.9458005	9.7262837	10.2737163	10.0541995	10.3279159	58
3	9.6723213	9.9457332	9.7265881	10.2734119	10.0542668	10.3276787	57
4	9.6725583	9.9456659	9.7268925	10.2731075	10.0543341	10.3274417	56
5	9.6727952	9.9455985	9.7271967	10.2728033	10.0544015	10.3272048	55
6	9.6730319	9.9455310	9.7275008	10.2724992	10.0544690	10.3269681	54
7	9.6732684	9.9454036	9.7278048	10.2721952	10.0545364	10.3267316	53
8	9.6735047	9.9453960	9.7281087	10.2718913	10.0546040	10.3264953	52
9	9.6737409	9.9453285	9.7284124	10.2715876	10.0546715	10.3262591	51
10	9.6739769	9.9452609	9.7287161	10.2712839	10.0547391	10.3260231	50
11	9.6742128	9.9451932	9.7290196	10.2709804	10.0548068	10.3257872	49
12	9.6744485	9.9451255	9.7293230	10.2706770	10.0548745	10.3255515	48
13	9.6746840	9.9450577	9.7296253	10.2703737	10.0549423	10.3253160	47
14	9.6749194	9.9449899	9.7299295	10.2700705	10.0550101	10.3250806	46
15	9.6751346	9.9449220	9.7302325	10.2697675	10.0550780	10.3248454	45
16	9.6753896	9.9448541	9.7305354	10.2694646	10.0551459	10.3246104	44
17	9.6756245	9.9447862	9.7308383	10.2691617	10.0552138	10.3243756	43
18	9.6758592	9.9447182	9.7311410	10.2688590	10.0552818	10.3241408	42
19	9.6760937	9.9446501	9.7314436	10.2685564	10.0553499	10.3239063	41
20	9.6763281	9.9445821	9.7317460	10.2682540	10.0554179	10.3236719	40
21	9.6765623	9.9445139	9.7320484	10.2679516	10.0554861	10.3234377	39
22	9.6767963	9.9444457	9.7323506	10.2670491	10.0555543	10.3232037	38
23	9.6770302	9.9443775	9.7326527	10.2673473	10.0556225	10.3229698	37
24	9.6772640	9.9443092	9.7329547	10.2570453	10.0556908	10.3227360	36
25	9.6774975	9.9442409	9.7332566	10.2657434	10.0557591	10.3225025	35
26	9.6777309	9.9441725	9.7335584	10.2664416	10.0558275	10.3222691	34
27	9.6779642	9.9441041	9.7338601	10.2661399	10.0558959	10.3220358	33
28	9.6781972	9.9440356	9.7341516	10.2658384	10.0559644	10.3218028	32
29	9.6784301	9.9439571	9.7344631	10.2655369	10.0560329	10.3215699	31
30	9.6786629	9.9438985	9.7347644	10.2652356	10.0561015	10.3213371	30
31	9.6788955	9.9438299	9.7350656	10.2649344	10.0561701	10.3211045	29
32	9.6791279	9.9437612	9.7353667	10.2646333	10.0562388	10.3208721	28
33	9.6793602	9.9436925	9.7356677	10.2643323	10.0563075	10.3206298	27
34	9.6795923	9.9436238	9.7359685	10.2640315	10.0563762	10.3204077	26
35	9.6798243	9.9435549	9.7362693	10.2537307	10.0564451	10.3201757	25
36	9.6800560	9.9434861	9.7365699	10.2534301	10.0565139	10.3199440	24
37	9.6802877	9.9434172	9.7368705	10.2631295	10.0565828	10.3197123	23
38	9.6805191	9.9433482	9.7371709	10.2628291	10.0566518	10.3194809	22
39	9.6807504	9.9432792	9.7374712	10.2625288	10.0567208	10.3192496	21
40	9.6809816	9.9432102	9.7377714	10.2622286	10.0567898	10.3190184	20
41	9.6812126	9.9431411	9.7380715	10.2619285	10.0568589	10.3187874	19
42	9.6814434	9.9430720	9.7383714	10.2616286	10.0569280	10.3185566	18
43	9.6816741	9.9430028	9.7386713	10.2613287	10.0569972	10.3183259	17
44	9.6819046	9.9429335	9.7389710	10.2610290	10.0570665	10.3180954	16
45	9.6821349	9.9428643	9.7392707	10.2607293	10.0571357	10.3178651	15
46	9.6823651	9.9427949	9.7395702	10.2604298	10.0572051	10.3176349	14
47	9.6825952	9.9427255	9.7398696	10.2601304	10.0572745	10.3174048	13
48	9.6828250	9.9426561	9.7401689	10.2598311	10.0573439	10.3171750	12
49	9.6830548	9.9425866	9.7404681	10.2595319	10.0574134	10.3169452	11
50	9.6832843	9.9425171	9.7407672	10.2592328	10.0574829	10.3167157	10
51	9.6835137	9.9424476	9.7410662	10.2589338	10.0575524	10.3164863	9
52	9.6837430	9.9423779	9.7413650	10.2586350	10.0576221	10.3162570	8
53	9.6839720	9.9423083	9.7410638	10.2583362	10.0576917	10.3160280	7
54	9.6842010	9.9422386	9.7419624	10.2580376	10.0577614	10.3157990	6
55	9.6844297	9.9421688	9.7422609	10.2577391	10.0578312	10.3155703	5
56	9.6846583	9.9420990	9.7425594	10.2574406	10.0579010	10.3153417	4
57	9.6848868	9.9420291	9.7428577	10.2561423	10.0579709	10.3151132	3
58	9.6851151	9.9419592	9.7431559	10.2568441	10.0580408	10.3148849	2
59	9.6853432	9.9418893	9.7434540	10.2565460	10.0581107	10.3146568	1
60	9.6855712	9.9418193	9.7437520	10.2562480	10.0581807	10.3144288	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine.	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

61 DEGREES.

29 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	4848096	8746197	5543090	18040478	11433541	20626653	60
1	4850640	8744786	5546894	18028108	11435385	20615836	59
2	4853184	8743375	5550698	18015751	11437231	20605031	58
3	4855727	8741963	5554504	18003408	11439078	20594239	57
4	4858270	8740550	5558311	17991077	11440927	20583460	56
5	4860812	8739136	5562119	17978759	11442778	20572695	55
6	4863354	8737722	5565929	17966454	11444630	20561942	54
7	4865895	8736307	5569739	17954162	11446484	20551203	53
8	4868436	8734891	5573551	17941883	11448339	20540476	52
9	4870977	8733475	5577364	17929616	11450196	20529762	51
10	4873517	8732058	5581179	17917362	11452055	20519061	50
11	4876057	8730640	5584994	17905121	11453915	20508373	49
12	4878597	8729221	5588811	17892893	11555776	20497698	48
13	4881136	8727801	5592629	17880678	11457639	20487036	47
14	4883674	8726381	5596448	17868475	11459504	20476386	46
15	4886212	8724960	5600269	17856285	11461370	20465750	45
16	4888750	8723538	5604091	17844107	11463238	20455125	44
17	4891287	8722116	5607914	17831943	11465108	20444515	43
18	4893824	8720693	5611738	17819790	11466979	20433916	42
19	4896361	8719269	5615564	17807651	11468852	20423330	41
20	4898897	8717844	5619391	17795524	11470726	20412757	40
21	4901433	8716419	5623219	17783409	11472602	20402197	39
22	4903968	8714993	5627048	17771307	11474479	20391649	38
23	4906503	8713566	5630879	17759218	11476358	20381114	37
24	4909037	8712138	5634710	17747141	11478239	20370592	36
25	4911571	8710710	5638543	17735076	11480121	20360082	35
26	4914105	8709281	5642378	17723024	11482005	20349585	34
27	4916638	8707851	5646213	17710985	11483890	20339100	33
28	4919171	8706420	5650050	17698958	11485777	20328627	32
29	4921704	8704989	5653888	17686943	11487665	20318168	31
30	4924236	8703557	5657728	17674940	11489555	20307720	30
31	4926767	8702124	5661568	17662950	11491447	20297286	29
32	4929298	8700690	5665410	17650972	11493340	20286863	28
33	4931829	8699256	5669253	17639007	11495235	20226453	27
34	4934359	8697821	5673098	17627053	11497132	20266056	26
35	4936889	8696385	5676944	17615112	11499030	20245670	25
36	4939419	8694949	5680791	17603183	11500930	20245292	24
37	4941948	8693512	5684639	17591267	11502831	20234937	23
38	4944477	8692074	5688488	17579362	11504734	20224589	22
39	4947005	8690635	5692339	17567470	11502638	20214258	21
40	4949533	8689196	5696191	17555590	11508544	20203929	20
41	4952050	8687756	5700045	17543722	11510452	20193617	19
42	4954587	8686315	5703899	17531866	11512361	20183318	18
43	4957113	8684873	5707755	17520023	11514272	20173031	17
44	4959639	8683431	5711612	17508191	11516185	20162756	16
45	4962165	8681988	5715471	17496371	11518099	20152494	15
46	4964690	8680544	5719331	17484564	11520015	20142243	14
47	4967215	8679100	5723192	17472768	11521932	20132005	13
48	4969740	8677655	5727054	17460984	11523851	20121779	12
49	4972264	8676209	5730918	17449213	11525772	20111564	11
50	4974787	8674762	5734783	17437453	11527694	20101362	10
51	4977310	8673314	5738649	17425705	11529618	20091172	9
52	4979833	8671866	5742516	17413969	11531543	20080994	8
53	4982355	8670417	5746385	17402245	11533470	20070828	7
54	4984877	8668967	5750255	17390533	11535399	20060674	6
55	4987399	8667517	5754126	17378833	11537329	20050532	5
56	4989920	8666066	5757999	17367144	11539261	20040402	4
57	4992441	8664614	5761873	17355468	11541195	20030283	3
58	4994961	8663161	5765748	17343803	11543130	20020177	2
59	4997481	8661708	5769625	17332149	11545067	20010083	1
60	5000000	8660254	5773503	17320508	11547005	20000000	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. CoSecant.	N. Secant.	M

60 DEGREES.

29 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co. Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant*	
0	9.6855712	9.9418193	9.7437521	10.2562480	10.0581807	10.3144288	60
1	9.6857991	9.9417492	9.7440499	10.2559501	10.0582508	10.3142009	59
2	9.6860267	9.9416791	9.7443476	10.2556524	10.0583209	10.3139733	58
3	9.6862542	9.9416090	9.7446453	10.2553547	10.0583910	10.3137458	57
4	9.68648 6	9.9415388	9.7449428	10.2550572	10.0584612	10.3135184	56
5	9.6867088	9.9414685	9.7452403	10.2547597	10.0585315	10.3132912	55
6	9.6869359	9.9413982	9.7455376	10.2544624	10.0586018	10.3130641	54
7	9.6871625	9.9413279	9.7458349	10.2541651	10.0586721	10.3128372	53
8	9.6873895	9.9412575	9.7461320	10.2538680	10.0587425	10.3126105	52
9	9.6876161	9.9411871	9.7464290	10.2535710	10.0588129	10.3123839	51
10	9.6878425	9.9411166	9.7467259	10.2532741	10.0588834	10.3121575	50
11	9.6880688	9.9410461	9.7470227	10.2529773	10.0589539	10.3119312	49
12	9.6882949	9.9409755	9.7473194	10.2526806	10.0590245	10.3117051	48
13	9.6885209	9.9409048	9.7476160	10.2523840	10.0590952	10.3114791	47
14	9.6887467	9.9408342	9.7479125	10.2520875	10.0591658	10.3112533	46
15	9.6889723	9.9407634	9.7482089	10.2517911	10.0592366	10.3110277	45
16	9.6891978	9.9406927	9.7485052	10.2514948	10.0593073	10.3108022	44
17	9.6894232	9.9406219	9.7488013	10.2511987	10.0593781	10.3105768	43
18	9.6896484	9.9405510	9.7490974	10.2509026	10.0594490	10.3103516	42
19	9.6898734	9.9404801	9.7493934	10.2506066	10.0595199	10.3101266	41
20	9.6900983	9.9404091	9.7496892	10.2503108	10.0595909	10.3099017	40
21	9.6903231	9.9403381	9.7499850	10.2500150	10.0596619	10.3096769	39
22	9.6905476	9.9402670	9.7502806	10.2497194	10.0597330	10.3094524	38
23	9.6907721	9.9401959	9.7505762	10.2494238	10.0598041	10.3092279	37
24	9.6909964	9.9401248	9.7508716	10.2491284	10.0598752	10.3090036	36
25	9.6912205	9.9400535	9.7511669	10.2488331	10.0599465	10.3087795	35
26	9.6914445	9.9399823	9.7514622	10.2485378	10.0600177	10.3085555	34
27	9.6916683	9.9399110	9.7517573	10.2482427	10.0600890	10.3083317	33
28	9.6918919	9.9398396	9.7520523	10.2479477	10.0601604	10.3081081	32
29	9.6921155	9.9397682	9.7523472	10.2476528	10.0602318	10.3078845	31
30	9.6923388	9.9396968	9.7526420	10.2473580	10.0603032	10.3076612	30
31	9.6925620	9.9396253	9.7529368	10.2470632	10.0603747	10.3074380	29
32	9.6927851	9.9395537	9.7532314	10.2467686	10.0604463	10.3072149	28
33	9.6930080	9.9394821	9.7535259	10.2464741	10.0605179	10.3069920	27
34	9.6932308	9.9394105	9.7538203	10.2461797	10.0605895	10.3067692	26
35	9.6934534	9.9393388	9.7541140	10.2458854	10.0606612	10.3065466	25
36	9.6936758	9.9392671	9.7544088	10.2455912	10.0607329	10.3063242	24
37	9.6938981	9.9391953	9.7547029	10.2452971	10.0608047	10.3061019	23
38	9.6941203	9.9391234	9.7549969	10.2450031	10.0608766	10.3058797	22
39	9.6943423	9.9390515	9.7552908	10.2447092	10.0609485	10.3056577	21
40	9.6945642	9.9389796	9.7555846	10.2444154	10.0610204	10.3054358	20
41	9.6947859	9.9389076	9.7558783	10.2441217	10.0610924	10.3052141	19
42	9.6950074	9.9388356	9.7561718	10.2438282	1,00611644	10.3049926	18
43	9.6952288	9.9387635	9.7564653	10.2435347	10.0612365	10.3047712	17
44	9.6954501	9.9386914	9.7567587	10.2432413	10.0613086	10.3045499	16
45	9.6956712	9.9386192	9.7570520	10.2429480	10.0613808	10.3043288	15
46	9.6958922	9.9385470	9.7573452	10.2426548	10.0614530	10.3041078	14
47	9.6961130	9.9384747	9.7576383	10.2423617	10.0615253	10.3038870	13
48	9.6963336	9.9384024	9.7579313	10.2420687	10.0615976	10.3036664	12
49	9.6965541	9.9383300	9.7582242	10.2417758	10.0616700	10.3034459	11
50	9.6967745	9.9382576	9.7585170	10.2414830	10.0617424	10.3032255	10
51	9.6969947	9.9381851	9.7582096	10.2411904	10.0618149	10.3030053	9
52	9.6972148	9.9381126	9.7591022	10.2408978	10.0618874	10.3027852	8
53	9.6974347	9.9380400	9.7593947	10.2406053	10.0619600	10.3025653	7
54	9.6976545	9.9379674	9.7596871	10.2403129	10.0620325	10.3023455	6
55	9.6978741	9.9378947	6.7599794	10.2400206	10.0621053	10.3021259	5
56	9.6980936	9.9378220	9.7602716	10.2397284	10.0621780	10.3019064	4
57	9.6983129	9.9377492	9.7605637	10.2394363	10.0622508	10.3015871	3
58	9.6985321	9.9376764	9.7608557	10.2391443	10.0623236	10.3014679	2
59	9.6987511	9.9376035	9.7611476	10.2388524	10.0623965	10.3012489	1
60	9.6989700	9.9375306	9.7614394	10.2385606	10.0624694	10.3010300	0
	L Co-Tang	*L. Sine*	*L. Co Sine*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant*	

60 DEGREES.

30 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N. Co-Secant	
0	5000000	8660254	5773503	17320508	1154 005	20000000	60
1	5002519	8658799	5777382	17308878	11548945	19989949	59
2	5005038	8657343	5781262	17297260	11550887	19979870	58
3	5007556	8655887	5785144	17285654	11552830	19969823	57
4	5010074	8654430	5789027	17274060	11554775	19959788	56
5	5012591	8652972	5792911	17262477	11556722	19949764	55
6	5015108	8651514	5796797	17250905	11558670	19939753	54
7	5017624	8650055	5800684	17239345	11560620	19929752	53
8	5020140	8648595	5804573	17227797	11562572	19919764	52
9	5022655	8647134	5808462	17216251	11564525	19909787	51
10	5025170	8645673	5812353	17204736	11566480	19899822	50
11	5027685	8644211	5816245	17193222	11568436	19889869	49
12	5030199	8642748	5820139	17181720	11570394	19879926	48
13	5032713	8641284	5824034	17170230	11572354	19869997	47
14	5035227	8639820	5827930	17158751	11574315	19860080	46
15	5037740	8638355	5831828	17147283	11576278	19850172	45
16	5040253	8636889	5835727	17135827	11578243	19840276	44
17	5042765	8635423	5839527	17124382	11580209	19830393	43
18	5045277	8633956	5843528	17112949	11582177	19820520	42
19	5047788	8632488	5847431	17101527	11584147	19810659	41
20	5050299	8631019	5851335	17090116	11586118	19800810	40
21	5052809	8629549	5855241	17078717	11588091	19790972	39
22	5055319	8628079	5859148	17067329	11590065	19781146	38
23	5057828	8626608	5863056	17055953	11592041	19771331	37
24	5060337	8625136	5866965	17044587	11594019	19761527	36
25	5062846	8623664	5870876	17033233	11595999	19751735	35
26	5065355	8622191	5874788	17021890	11597980	19741954	34
27	5067863	8620717	5878702	17010559	11599963	19732185	33
28	5070370	8619243	5882617	16999238	11601947	19722426	32
29	5072877	8617768	5889533	16987929	11603933	19712680	31
30	5075384	8616292	5890450	16976632	11605921	19702944	30
31	5077890	8614815	5894369	16965344	11607911	19693220	29
32	5080396	8613337	5898289	16954069	11609902	19683507	28
33	5082901	8611859	5902211	16942804	11611895	19673805	27
34	5085406	8610380	5906134	16931550	11613889	19664114	26
35	5087910	8608900	5910058	16920308	11615885	19654434	25
36	5590414	8607420	5913983	16909077	11617883	19644767	24
37	5092918	8605939	5917910	16897856	11619882	19635110	23
38	5095421	8604457	5921839	16886647	11621883	19625464	22
39	5097924	8602974	5925768	16875449	11623886	19615829	21
40	5100426	8601491	5929699	16864261	11625891	19606206	20
41	5102928	8600007	5933632	16853085	11627897	19596593	19
42	5105429	8598522	5937566	16841919	11629905	19586992	18
43	5107930	8597037	5941501	16830705	11631914	19577401	17
44	5110431	8595551	5945437	16819621	11633925	19567822	16
45	5112931	8594064	5949375	16808489	11635938	19558254	15
46	5115431	8592576	5953314	16797367	11637953	19548697	14
47	5117930	8591088	5957254	16786256	11639969	19539150	13
48	5120429	8589599	5961196	16775156	11641987	19529615	12
49	5122927	8588109	5965140	16764067	11644007	19520091	11
50	5125425	8586618	5969084	16752988	11646023	19510577	10
51	5127922	8585127	5973030	16741921	11648051	19501075	9
52	5130419	8583635	5976978	16730864	11650076	19491583	8
53	5132916	8582142	5980927	16719818	11652102	19482102	7
54	5135412	8580649	5984877	16708782	11654130	19472632	6
55	5137908	8579155	5988828	16697758	11656160	19463173	5
56	5140404	8577660	5992781	16686744	11658191	19453725	4
57	5142899	8576164	5996735	16675741	11650224	19444288	3
58	5145393	8574668	6000691	16664748	11662259	19434861	2
59	5147887	8573171	6004648	16653766	11664296	19425445	1
60	5150381	8571673	6008606	16642795	11666334	19416040	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

59 DEGREES.

30 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L Co-Secant	
0	9.6989700	9.9375306	9.7614394	10.2385606	10.0624694	10.3010300	60
1	9.6991887	9.9374577	9.7617311	10.2382689	10.0625423	10.3008113	59
2	9.6994073	9.9373847	9.7620227	10.2379773	10.0626153	10.3005927	58
3	9.6996258	9.9373116	9.7623142	10.2376858	10.0626884	10.3003742	57
4	9.6998441	9.9372385	9.7626056	10.2373944	10.0627615	10.3001559	56
5	9.7000622	9.9371653	9.7628969	10.2371031	10.0628347	10.2999378	55
6	9.7002802	9.9370921	9.7631881	10.2368119	10.0629079	10.2997198	54
7	9.7004981	9.9370189	9.7634792	10.2365208	10.0629811	10.2995019	53
8	9.7007158	9.9369456	9.7637702	10.2362298	10.0630544	10.2992842	52
9	9.7009334	9.9368722	9.7640612	10.2359388	10.0631278	10.2990656	51
10	9.7011508	9.9367988	9.7643520	10.2356480	10.0632012	10.2988492	50
11	9.7013681	9.9367254	9.7646427	10.2353573	10.0632746	10.2986319	49
12	9.7015852	9.9366519	9.7649334	10.2350666	10.0633481	10.2984148	48
13	9.7018022	9.9365783	9.7652239	10.2347761	10.0634217	10.2981978	47
14	9.7020190	9.9365047	9.7655143	10.2344857	10.0634953	10.2979810	46
15	9.7022387	9.9364311	9.7658047	10.2341953	10.0635689	10.2977663	45
16	9.7024523	9.9363574	9.7660949	10.2339051	10.0636426	10.2975477	44
17	9.7026687	9.9362836	9.7663851	10.2336149	10.0637164	10.2973413	43
18	9.7028849	9.9362098	9.7666751	10.2333249	10.0637902	10.2971151	42
19	9.7031011	9.9361360	9.7669651	10.2330349	10.0638640	10.2968989	41
20	9.7033170	9.9360621	9.7672550	10.2327450	10.0639379	10.2966830	40
21	9.7035329	9.9359881	9.7675448	10.2324552	10.0640119	10.2964671	39
22	9.7037486	9.9359141	9.7678344	10.2321656	10.0640859	10.2962514	38
23	9.7039641	9.9358401	9.7681240	10.2318760	10.0641599	10.2960359	37
24	9.7041795	9.9357660	9.7684135	10.2315865	10.0642340	10.2958205	36
25	9.7043947	9.9356918	9.7687029	10.2312971	10.0643082	10.2956052	35
26	9.7046099	9.9356177	9.7689922	10.2310078	10.0643823	10.2953901	34
27	9.7048248	9.9355434	9.7692814	10.2307186	10.0644566	10.2951752	33
28	9.7050397	9.9354691	9.7695705	10.2304295	10.0645309	10.2949603	32
29	9.7052543	9.9353948	9.7698596	10.2301404	10.0646052	10.2947457	31
30	9.7054689	9.9353204	9.7701485	10.2298515	10.0646796	10.2945311	30
31	9.7056833	9.9352459	9.7704373	10.2295627	10.0647541	10.2943167	29
32	9.7058975	9.9351715	9.7707261	10.2292739	10.0648285	10.2941025	28
33	9.7061116	9.9350969	9.7710147	10.2289853	10.0649031	10.2938884	27
34	9.7063256	9.9350223	9.7713033	10.2286967	10.0649777	10.2936744	26
35	9.7065394	9.9349477	9.7715917	10.2284083	10.0650523	10.2934606	25
36	9.7067531	9.9348730	9.7718801	10.2281199	10.0651270	10.2932469	24
37	9.7069667	9.9347983	9.7721684	10.2278316	10.0652017	10.2930333	23
38	9.7071801	9.9347235	9.7724566	10.2275434	10.0652765	10.2928199	22
39	9.7073933	9.9346486	9.7727447	10.2272553	10.0653514	10.2926067	21
40	9.7076064	9.9345738	9.7730327	10.2269673	10.0654262	10.2923936	20
41	9.7078194	9.9344988	9.7733206	10.2266794	10.0655012	10.2921806	19
42	9.7080323	9.9344238	9.7736084	10.2263916	10.0655762	10.2919677	18
43	9.7082450	9.9343488	9.7738961	10.2261039	10.0656512	10.2917550	17
44	9.7084575	9.9342737	9.7741838	10.2258162	10.0657263	10.2915425	16
45	9.7086699	9.9341986	9.7744713	10.2255287	10.0658014	10.2913301	15
46	9.7088822	9.9341234	9.7747588	10.2252812	10.0658766	10.2911178	14
47	9.7090943	9.9340482	9.7750462	10.2249738	10.0659518	10.2909057	13
48	9.7093063	9.9339729	9.7753334	10.2246665	10.0660271	10.2906937	12
49	9.7095182	9.9338976	9.7756206	10.2243794	10.0661024	10.2904818	11
50	9.7097299	9.9338222	9.7759077	10.2240923	10.0661778	10.2902701	10
51	9.7099415	9.9337467	9.7761947	10.2238053	10.0662533	10.2900585	9
52	9.7101529	9.9336713	9.7764816	10.2235184	10.0663287	10.2898471	8
53	9.7103642	9.9335957	9.7767685	10.2232315	10.0664043	10.2896358	7
54	9.7105753	9.9335201	9.7770552	10.2229448	10.0664799	10.2894247	6
55	9.7107863	9.9334445	9.7773418	10.2226582	10.0665555	10.2892137	5
56	9.7109972	9.9333688	9.7776284	10.2223716	10.0666312	10.2890028	4
57	9.7112080	9.9332931	9.7779149	10.2220851	10.0667069	10.2887920	3
58	9.7114186	9.9332173	9.7782022	10.2217988	10.0667827	10.2885814	2
59	9.7116290	9.9331415	9.7784875	10.2215125	10.0668585	10.2883710	1
60	9.7118393	9.9330656	9.7787737	10.2212263	10.0669344	10.2881607	0
	L Co Sine.	L. Sine	L.Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L.Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

59 DEGREES.

31 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N.Co-Secant	
0	5150381	8571673	6008606	16642795	11666334	19416040	60
1	5152874	8570174	6012566	16631834	11668374	19406646	59
2	5155367	8568675	6016527	16620884	11670416	19397262	58
3	5157859	8567175	6020490	16609945	11672459	19387889	57
4	5160351	8565674	6024454	16599016	11674504	19378527	56
5	5162842	8564173	6028419	16588097	11676551	19369176	55
6	5165333	8562671	6032386	16577189	11678599	19359835	54
7	5167824	8561168	6036354	16566292	11680649	19350505	53
8	5170314	8559664	6040323	16555405	11682701	19341185	52
9	5172804	8558160	6044294	16544529	11684755	19331876	51
10	5175293	8556655	6048266	16533663	11686810	19322578	50
11	5177782	8555149	6052240	16522808	11688867	19313290	49
12	5180270	8553642	6056215	16511963	11690926	19304013	48
13	5182758	8552135	6060192	16501128	11692986	19294746	47
14	5185246	8550627	6064170	16490304	11695048	19285490	46
15	5187733	8549118	6068149	16479490	11697112	19276244	45
16	5190219	8547609	6072130	16468686	11699178	19267009	44
17	5192705	8546099	6076112	16457893	11701245	19257784	43
18	5195191	8544588	6080095	16447111	11703314	19248570	42
19	5197676	8543076	6084080	16436338	11705385	19239366	41
20	5200161	8541564	6088067	16425576	11707457	19230173	40
21	5202646	8540051	6092054	16414824	11709531	19220990	39
22	5205130	8538537	6096043	16404082	11711607	19211817	38
23	5207613	8537023	6100034	16393351	11713685	19202655	37
24	5210096	8535508	6104026	16382630	11713314	19193508	36
25	5212579	8533992	6108019	16371919	11717845	19184362	35
26	5215061	8532475	6112014	16361218	11719928	19175230	34
27	5217543	8530958	6116011	16350528	11722013	19166109	33
28	5220024	8529440	6120008	16339847	11724099	19156999	32
29	5222505	8527921	6124007	16329177	11726187	19147899	31
30	5224986	8526402	6128008	16318517	11728277	19138809	30
31	5227466	8524881	6132010	16307867	11730369	19129729	29
32	5229945	8523360	6136013	16297227	11732462	19120659	28
33	5232424	8521838	6140018	16286597	11734557	19111600	27
34	5234903	8520316	6144024	16275977	11736654	19102551	26
35	5237381	8518793	6148032	16265368	11738752	19093512	25
36	5239850	8517269	6152041	16254768	11740852	19084483	24
37	5242336	8515744	6156052	16244178	11742954	19075464	23
38	5244813	8514219	6160064	16233599	11745058	19066456	22
39	5247290	8512693	6164077	16223029	11747164	19057457	21
40	5249766	8511166	6168092	16212469	11749271	19048469	20
41	5252241	8509639	6172108	16201920	11751380	19039491	19
42	5254716	8508111	6176126	16191380	11753491	19030522	18
43	5257191	8506582	6180145	16180850	11755603	19021564	17
44	5254665	8505052	6184166	16170330	11757717	19012616	16
45	5262135	8503522	6188188	16159820	11759833	19003678	15
46	5264612	8501991	6192211	16149320	11761951	18994710	14
47	5267085	8500459	6196236	16138829	11764070	18985832	13
48	5269558	8498927	6200263	16128349	11766191	18976924	12
49	5272030	8497394	6204291	16117878	11768314	18968026	11
50	5274502	8495860	6208320	16107417	11770439	18959138	10
51	5276973	8494325	6212351	16096966	11772566	18950259	9
52	5279444	8492790	6216383	16086525	11774694	18941391	8
53	5281914	8491254	6220417	16076094	11776824	18932532	7
54	5284384	8489717	6224452	16065672	11778956	18923684	6
55	5286853	8488179	6228488	16055260	11781090	18914845	5
56	5289322	8486641	6232526	16044858	11783225	18906016	4
57	5291790	8485102	6236566	16034465	11785362	18897197	3
58	5294258	8483562	6240607	16024082	11787501	18888388	2
59	5296726	8482022	6244650	16013709	11789642	18879589	1
60	5299193	8480481	6248694	16003345	11791784	18870799	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

58 DEGREES.

31 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant.	
0	9.7118393	9.9330656	9.7787737	10.2212263	10.0669344	10.2881607	60
1	9.7120495	9.9329897	9.7790599	10.2209401	10.0670103	10.2879505	59
2	9.7122596	9.9329137	9.7793459	10.2206541	10.0670863	10.2877404	58
3	9.7124695	9.9328376	9.7796318	10.2203682	10.0671624	10.2875305	57
4	9.7126792	9.9327616	9.7799177	10.2200823	10.0672384	10.2873208	56
5	9.7128889	9.9326854	9.7802034	10.2197966	10.0673146	10.2871111	55
6	9.7130983	9.9326092	9.7804891	10.2195109	10.0673908	10.2869017	54
7	9.7133077	9.9325330	9.7807747	10.2192253	10.0674670	10.2866923	53
8	9.7135169	9.9324567	9.7810602	10.2189398	10.0675433	10.2864831	52
9	9.7137260	9.9323804	9.7813456	10.2186544	10.0676196	10.2862640	51
10	9.7139349	9.9323040	9.7816309	10.2183691	10.0676960	10.2860651	50
11	9.7141437	9.9322276	9.7819162	10.2180838	10.0677724	10.2858563	49
12	9.7143524	9.9321511	9.7822013	10.2177987	10.0678489	10.2856476	48
13	9.7145609	9.9320746	9.7824864	10.2175136	10.0679254	10.2854391	47
14	9.7147693	9.9319980	9.7827713	10.2172287	10.0680020	10.2852307	46
15	9.7149776	9.9319213	9.7830562	10.2169438	10.0680787	10.2850224	45
16	9.7151857	9.9318447	9.7833410	10.2166590	10.0681553	10.2848143	44
17	9.7153937	9.9317679	9.7836258	10.2163742	10.0682321	10.2846063	43
18	9.7156015	9.9316911	9.7839104	10.2160896	10.0683089	10.2843985	42
19	9.7158092	9.9316143	9.7841949	10.2158051	10.0683857	10.2841908	41
20	9.7160168	9.9315374	9.7844794	10.2155206	10.0684626	10.2839832	40
21	9.7162243	9.9314605	9.7847638	10.2152362	10.0685395	10.2837757	39
22	9.7164316	9.9313835	9.7850481	10.2149519	10.0686165	10.2835684	38
23	9.7166387	9.9313065	9.7853323	10.2146677	10.0686935	10.2833613	37
24	9.7168458	9.9312294	9.7856164	10.2143836	10.0687706	10.2831542	36
25	9.7170526	9.9311522	9.7859004	10.2140996	10.0688478	10.2829474	35
26	9.7172594	9.9310750	9.7861844	10.2138156	10.0689250	10.2827406	34
27	9.7174660	9.9309978	9.7864682	10.2135318	10.0690022	10.2825340	33
28	9.7176725	9.9309205	9.7867520	10.2132480	10.0690795	10.2823275	32
29	9.7178789	9.9308432	9.7870357	10.2129643	10.0691568	10.2821211	31
30	9.7180851	9.9307658	9.7373193	10.2126807	10.0692342	10.2819149	30
31	9.7182912	9.9306883	9.7876028	10.2123972	10.0693117	10.2817088	29
32	9.7184971	9.9306109	9.7878863	10.2121137	10.0693891	10.2815029	28
33	9.7187030	9.9305333	9.7881696	10.2118304	10.0694667	10.2812970	27
34	9.7189085	9.9304557	9.7884529	10.2115471	10.0695443	10.2810914	26
35	9.7191142	9.9303781	9.7887361	10.2112639	10.0696219	10.2808858	25
36	9.7193196	9.9303004	9.7890192	10.2109808	10.0696996	10.2806804	24
37	9.7195249	9.9302226	9.7893023	10.2106977	10.0697774	10.2804751	23
38	9.7197300	9.9301448	9.7895852	10.2104148	10.0698552	10.2802700	22
39	9.7199350	9.9300670	9.7898681	10.2101319	10.0699330	10.2800650	21
40	9.7201399	9.9299891	9.7901508	10.2098492	10.0700109	10.2798601	20
41	9.7203447	9.9299112	9.7904335	10.2095665	10.0700888	10.2796553	19
42	9.7205493	9.9298332	9.7907161	10.2092839	10.0701668	10.2794507	18
43	9.7207538	9.9297551	9.7909987	10.2090013	10.0702449	10.2792462	17
44	9.7209581	9.9296770	9.7912811	10.2087189	10.0703230	10.2790419	16
45	9.7211623	9.9295989	9.7915635	10.2084365	10.0704011	10.2788377	15
46	9.7213664	9.9295207	9.7918458	10.2081542	10.0704793	10.2786336	14
47	9.7215704	9.9294424	9.7921280	10.2078720	10.0705576	10.2784296	13
48	9.7217742	9.9293641	9.7924101	10.2075899	10.0706359	10.2782258	12
49	9.7219779	9.9292857	9.7926921	10.2073079	10.0707143	10.2780221	11
50	9.7221814	9.9292073	9.7929741	10.2070259	10.0707927	10.2778186	10
51	9.7223848	9.9291289	9.7932560	10.2067440	10.0708711	10.2776152	9
52	9.7225881	9.9290504	9.7935378	10.2064622	10.0709496	10.2774119	8
53	9.7227913	9.9289718	9.7938195	10.2061805	10.0710283	10.2772087	7
54	9.7229943	9.9289932	9.7941011	10.2058989	10.0711068	10.2770057	6
55	9.7231972	9.9288145	9.7943827	10.2056173	10.0711855	10.2768028	5
56	9.7234000	9.9287358	9.7946641	10.2053359	10.0712643	10.2766030	4
57	9.7236026	9.9286571	9.7949455	10.2050545	10.0713429	10.2763974	3
58	9.7238051	9.9285783	9.7952268	10.2047732	10.0714217	10.2761939	2
59	9.7240075	9.9284994	9.7955081	10.2044919	10.0715006	10.2759925	1
60	9.7242097	9.9284205	9.7957892	10.2042108	10.0715795	10.2757903	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine.	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co Secant	L. Secant.	M

58 DEGREES.

32 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	5299193	8480481	6248694	16003345	11791784	18870799	60
1	5301659	8478939	6252739	15992991	11793928	18862019	59
2	5304125	8477376	6256786	15982647	11796074	18853249	58
3	5306591	8475853	6260834	15972312	11798222	18844489	57
4	5309056	8474309	6264884	15961987	11800372	18835738	56
5	5311521	8472764	6268935	15951672	11802523	18826997	55
6	5313986	8471219	6272988	15941365	11804676	18818266	54
7	5316450	8469673	6277042	15931070	11806831	18809545	53
8	5318913	8468126	6281098	15920783	11808988	18800833	52
9	5321376	8466578	6285156	15910505	11811147	18792131	51
10	5323839	8465030	6289215	15900238	11813307	18783438	50
11	5326301	8463481	6293275	15889979	11815469	18784755	49
12	5328763	8461931	6297336	15879730.	11817633	18766082	48
13	5331224	8460381	6301399	15869491	11819799	18757418	47
14	5333685	8458830	6305464	15859261	11821966	18748764	46
15	5336145	8457278	6309530	15849041	11824135	18740120	45
16	5338605	8455725	6313598	15838830	11826306	18731485	44
17	5341064	8454172	6317667	15828628	11828479	18722859	43
18	5343623	8452618	6321738	15818436	11830654	18714243	42
19	5345982	8451063	6325810	15808653	11832830	18705637	41
20	5348440	8449509	6329883	15798079	11835008	18697040	40
21	5350898	8447952	6333958	15787915	11837188	18688453	39
22	5353355	8446395	6338035	15777760	11839370	18679875	38
23	5355812	8444837	6342113	15767615	11841554	18671306	37
24	5358268	8443279	6346193	15757479	11843740	18662747	36
25	5360724	8441720	6350274	15747352	11845927	18654197	35
26	5363179	8440160	6354357	15737234	11848116	18645657	34
27	5365634	8438600	6358441	15727126	11850307	18637126	33
28	5368088	8437039	6362527	15717026	11852500	18628605	32
29	5370542	8435477	6366614	15706935	11854694	18620093	31
30	5372996	8433914	6370703	15696856	11856891	18611590	30
31	5375449	8432351	6374793	15686784	11859089	18603096	29
32	5377902	8430787	6378835	15676722	11861289	18594612	28
33	5380354	8429222	6382978	15666669	11863491	18536138	27
34	5382806	8427657	6387073	15656625	11865695	18577672	26
35	5385257	8426091	6391169	15646590	11867900	18569216	25
36	5387708	8424524	6395257	15636564	11870107	18560769	24
37	5390158	8422956	6399366	15626548	11872316	18552331	23
38	5392608	8421388	6403467	15616540	11874527	18543903	22
39	5395058	8419819	6407569	15606542	11876740	18535483	21
40	5397507	8418249	6411673	15596552	11878955	18527073	20
41	5399955	8416679	6415779	15586572	11881171	18518672	19
42	5402403	8415108	6419886	15576601	11883389	18510281	18
43	5404851	8413536	6423995	15566639	11885609	18501898	17
44	5407298	8411963	6428105	15556685	11887831	18493525	16
45	5409745	8410390	6432216	15546741	11890055	18485161	15
46	5412191	8408816	6436329	15536806	11892281	18476805	14
47	5414637	8407341	6440444	15526880	11894508	18468459	13
48	5417082	8405666	6444560	15516963	11896737	18460123	12
49	5419527	8404090	6448678	15507054	11898968	18451795	11
50	5421971	8402513	6452797	15497155	11901201	18443476	10
51	5424415	8400935	6456918	15487264	11903436	18435166	9
52	5426859	8399357	6461041	15477383	11905673	18426866	8
53	5429302	8397778	6465165	15467510	11907912	18418574	7
54	5431744	8396198	6469290	15457646	11910151	18410292	6
55	5434186	8394618	6473417	15447792	11912394	18402018	5
56	5436628	8393037	6477546	15437946	11914638	18393753	4
57	5439069	8391455	6481676	15428108	11916884	18385498	3
58	5441510	8389873	6485808	15418280	11919132	18377251	2
59	5443950	8388290	6489941	15408460	11921382	18369013	1
60	5446390	8386706	6494076	15398650	11923633	18360784	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N.Sine.	N· Co·Tang.	N. Tangent	N. CoSecant.	N. Secant.	M

57 DEGREES.

32 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.Sine.	L. Tangent	L. Co Tang.	L. Secant.	L Co-Secant.	
0	9.7242097	9.9284205	9.7957892	10.2042108	10.0715795	10.2757903	60
1	9.7244118	9.9283415	9.7960703	10.2039297	10.0716585	10.2755882	59
2	9.7246138	9.9282625	9.7963513	10.2036487	10.0717375	10.2753862	58
3	9.7248156	9.9281834	9.7966322	10.2033678	10.0718166	10.2751844	57
4	9.7250174	9.9281043	9.7969130	10.2030870	10.0718957	10.2749826	56
5	9.7252189	9.9280251	9.7971938	10.2028062	10.0719749	10.2747811	55
6	9.7254204	9.9279459	9.7974745	10.2025255	10.0720541	10.2745796	54
7	9.7256217	9.9278666	9.7977551	10.2022449	10.0721334	10.2743783	53
8	9.7258229	9.9277873	9.7980356	10.2019644	10.0722167	10.2741771	52
9	9.7260240	9.9277079	9.7983160	10.2016840	10.0722921	10.2739760	51
10	9.7262249	9.9276285	9.7985964	10.2014036	10.0723715	10.2737751	50
11	9.7264257	9.9275490	9.7988767	10.2011233	10.0724510	10.2735743	49
12	9.7266264	9.9274695	9.7991569	10.2008431	10.0725305	10.2733736	48
13	9.7268269	9.9273899	9.7994370	10.2005630	10.0726101	10.2731731	47
14	9.7270273	9.9273103	9.7997170	10.2002830	10.0726897	10.2729727	46
15	9.7272276	9.9272306	9.7999970	10.2000030	10.0727694	10.2727724	45
16	9.7274278	9.9271509	9.8002769	10.1997231	10.0728491	10.2725722	44
17	9.7276278	9.9270711	9.8005567	10.1994433	10.0729289	10.2723722	43
18	9.7278277	9.9269913	9.8008365	10.1991635	10.0730087	10.2721723	42
19	9.7280275	9.9269114	9.8011161	10.1988839	10.0730886	10.2719725	41
20	9.7282271	9.9268314	9.8013957	10.1986043	10.0731686	10.2717729	40
21	9.7284267	9.9267514	9.8016752	10.1983248	10.0732486	10.2715733	39
22	9.7286260	9.9266714	9.8019545	10.1980454	10.0733286	10.2713740	38
23	9.7288253	9.9265913	9.8022340	10.1977660	10.0734087	10.2711747	37
24	9.7290244	9.9265112	9.8025133	10.1974867	10.0734888	10.2709756	36
25	9.7292234	9.9264310	9.8027925	10.1972075	10.0735690	10.2707766	35
26	9.7294223	9.9263507	9.8030716	10.1959284	10.0736493	10.2705777	34
27	9.7296211	9.9262704	9.8033506	10.1966494	10.0737296	10.2703790	33
28	9.7298197	9.9261901	9.8036296	10.1963704	10.0738099	10.2701803	32
29	9.7300182	9.9261096	9.8039085	10.1956915	10.0738904	10.2699818	31
30	9.7302165	9.9260292	9.8041873	10.1958127	10.0739708	10.2697835	30
31	9.7304148	9.9259487	9.8044661	10.1955339	10.0740513	10.2695852	29
32	9.7306129	9.9258681	9.8047447	10.1952553	10.0741319	10.2693871	28
33	9.7308109	9.9257875	9.8050233	10.1949767	10.0742125	10.2691891	27
34	9.7310087	9.9257069	9.8053019	10.1946981	10.0742931	10.2689913	26
35	9.7312064	9.9256261	9.8055803	10.1944197	10.0743739	10.2687936	25
36	9.7314040	9.9255454	9.8058587	10.1941413	10.0744546	10.2685960	24
37	9.7316015	9.9254646	9.8061370	10.1938630	10.0745354	10.2683985	23
38	9.7317989	9.9253837	9.8064152	10.1935848	10.0746163	10.2682011	22
39	9.7319961	9.9253028	9.8066933	10.1933067	10.0746972	10.2680039	21
40	9.7321932	9.9252218	9.8069714	10.1930286	10.0747782	10.2678068	20
41	9.7323902	9.9251408	9.8072494	10.1927506	10.0748592	10.2676098	19
42	9.7322870	9.9250597	9.8075273	10.1924727	10.0749403	10.2674130	18
43	9.7327837	9.9249786	9.8078052	10.1921948	10.0750214	10.2672163	17
44	9.7329803	9.9248974	9.8080829	10.1919171	10.0751026	10.2670197	16
45	9.7331768	9.9248161	9.8083606	10.1916394	10.0751839	10.2665232	15
46	9.7333731	9.9247349	9.8086383	10.1913617	10.0752651	10.2666269	14
47	9.7335693	9.9246535	9.8089158	10.1910842	10.0753465	10.2564307	13
48	9.7337654	9.9245721	9.8091933	10.1908067	10.0754279	10.2662346	12
49	9.7339614	9.9244907	9.8094707	10.1905293	10.0755093	10.2660386	11
50	9.7341572	9.9244092	9.8097480	10.1902520	10.0755908	10.2658428	10
51	9.7343529	9.9243277	9.8100253	10.1899747	10.0756723	10.2656471	9
52	9.7345485	9.9242461	9.8103025	10.1896975	10.0757539	10.2654515	8
53	9.7347440	9.9241644	9.8105796	10.1894204	10.0758356	10.2652560	7
54	9.7349393	9.9240827	9.8108566	10.1891434	10.0759173	10.2650607	6
55	9.7351345	9.9240010	9.8111336	10.1888664	10.0759990	10.2648655	5
56	9.7353290	9.9239191	9.8114105	10.1885895	10.0760809	10.2646704	4
57	9.7355246	9.9238373	9.8116873	10.1883127	10.0761627	10.2644754	3
58	9.7357195	9.9237554	9.8119641	10.1880359	10.0762446	10.2642805	2
59	9.7359142	9.9236734	9.8122408	10.1877592	10.0763266	10.2640858	1
60	9.7361088	9.9235914	9.8125174	10.1874826	10.0764086	10.2638912	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L Sine.	L.Co Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

57 DEGREES.

33 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	5446390	8386706	6494076	15398650	11923633	18360784	60
1	5448830	8385121	6498212	15388848	11925886	18352564	59
2	5451269	8383536	6502350	15379055	11938141	18344353	58
3	5453707	8381950	6506490	15369270	11930398	18336151	57
4	5456145	8380263	6510631	15359494	11932657	18327958	56
5	5458583	8378775	6514774	15349727	11934918	18319774	55
6	5461020	8377187	6518918	15339969	11937181	18311599	54
7	5463456	8375598	6523064	15330220	11939446	18303432	53
8	5465892	8374008	6527211	15320479	11941712	18295274	52
9	5468328	8372418	6531360	15310747	11943980	18287125	51
10	5470763	8370827	6535511	15301023	11946250	18278985	50
11	5473198	8369235	6539663	15291308	11948522	18270854	49
12	5475632	8367624	6543817	15281602	11950796	18262731	48
13	5478066	8366050	6547972	15271904	11953072	18254617	47
14	5480499	8364456	6552129	15262215	11955350	18246512	46
15	5482932	8362861	6556287	15252535	11957630	18238416	45
16	5485365	8361266	6560447	15242863	11959911	18230328	44
17	5487797	8359670	6564609	15233200	11962194	18222249	43
18	5490228	8358073	6568772	15223545	11964479	18214179	42
19	5492659	8356476	6572937	15213899	11966766	18206118	41
20	5495090	8354878	6577103	15204261	11969055	18198065	40
21	5497520	8353279	6581271	15194632	11971346	18190021	39
22	5499950	8351680	6585441	15185012	11973639	18181985	38
23	5502379	8350080	6589612	15175400	11975934	18173958	37
24	5504808	8348479	6593785	15165796	11978231	18165940	36
25	5507236	8346877	6597959	15156201	11980529	18157930	35
26	5509664	8345275	6602135	15146614	11982829	18149929	34
27	5512091	8343672	6606313	15137036	11985131	18141937	33
28	5514518	8342068	6610492	15127466	11987435	18133953	32
29	5516944	8340463	6614673	15117905	11989741	18125977	31
30	5519370	8338858	6618856	15108352	11992049	18118010	30
31	5521795	8337252	6623040	15098807	11994359	18110052	29
32	5524220	8335645	6627226	15089271	11996671	18102102	28
33	5526645	8334038	6631413	15079743	11998985	18094161	27
34	5529069	8332430	6635602	15070224	12001301	18086228	26
35	5531492	8330821	6639792	15060713	12003619	18078304	25
36	5533915	8329212	6643984	15051210	12005938	18070388	24
37	5536338	8327692	6648178	15041716	12008259	18062481	23
38	5538760	8325991	6652373	15032230	12010582	18054582	22
39	5541182	8324380	6656570	15022752	12012907	18046691	21
40	5543603	8322768	6660769	15013282	12015234	18038809	20
41	5546024	8321155	6664969	15003820	12017563	18030935	19
42	5548444	8319541	6669171	14994367	12019894	18023070	18
43	5550864	8317927	6673375	14984922	12022227	18015213	17
44	5553283	8316312	6677580	14975486	12024562	18007365	16
45	5555702	8314696	6681787	14966058	12026899	17999525	15
46	5558121	8313079	6685995	14956638	12029237	17991693	14
47	5560539	8311462	6690205	14947226	12031577	17983869	13
48	5562956	8309844	6694417	14937822	12033919	17976054	12
49	5565373	8308226	6698630	14928426	12036264	17968247	11
50	5567790	8306607	6702845	14919038	12038610	17960448	10
51	5570206	8304987	6707062	14909659	12040958	17952658	9
52	5572621	8303366	6711280	14900288	12043308	17944876	8
53	5575036	8301745	6715500	14890925	12045660	17937102	7
54	5577451	8300123	6719721	14881570	12048014	17929337	6
55	5579865	8298500	6723944	14872223	12050370	17921580	5
56	5582279	8296876	6728169	14862884	12052728	17913831	4
57	5584692	8295252	6732396	14853553	12055088	17906090	3
58	5587105	8297627	6736624	14844230	12057450	17898358	2
59	5589517	8292002	6740854	14834916	12059814	17890633	1
60	5591929	8290376	6745085	14825610	12062180	17882916	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N.Sine.	N· Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. CoSecant.	N. Secant.	M

56 DEGREES.

33 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang	L. Secant.	L Co-Sec.ant	
0	9.7361088	9.9235914	9.8125174	10.1874826	10.0764086	10.2638917	60
1	9.7363032	9.9235093	9.8127939	10.1872061	10.0764907	10.2636968	59
2	9.7364976	9.9234272	9.8130704	10.1869296	10.0765728	10.2635024	58
3	9.7366918	9.9233450	9.8133468	10.1866532	10.0766550	10.2633082	57
4	9.7368859	9.9232628	9.8136231	10.1863769	10.0767372	10.2631141	56
5	9.7370799	9.9231805	9.8138993	10.1861007	10.0768195	10.2629201	55
6	9.7372737	9.9230982	9.8141755	10.1858245	10.0769018	10.2627263	54
7	9.7374675	9.9230158	9.8144516	10.1855484	10.0769842	10.2625325	53
8	9.7376641	9.9229334	9.8147277	10.1852723	10.0770666	10.2623389	52
9	9.7378516	9.9228509	9.8150036	10.1849964	10.0771491	10.2621454	51
10	9.7380479	9.9227684	9.8152795	10.1847205	10.0772316	10.2619521	50
11	9.7382412	9.9226858	9.8155554	10.1844446	10.0773142	10.2617588	49
12	9.7384343	9.9226032	9.8158311	10.1841689	10.0773969	10.2615657	48
13	9.7386273	9.9225205	9.8161068	10.1838932	10.0774795	10.2613727	47
14	9.7388201	9.9224377	9.8163824	10.1836176	10.0775623	10.2611799	46
15	9.7390129	9.9223549	9.8166580	10.1833420	10.0776451	10.2609871	45
16	9.7392055	9.9222721	9.8169335	10.1830665	10.0777279	10.2607945	44
17	9.7393980	9.9221891	9.8172089	10.1827911	10.0778109	10.2606020	43
18	9.7395904	9.9221062	9.8174842	10.1825158	10.0778938	10.2604096	42
19	9.7397827	9.9220232	9.8177595	10.1822405	10.0779768	10.2602173	41
20	9.7399748	9.9219401	9.8180347	10.1819653	10.0780599	10.2600252	40
21	9.7401668	9.9218570	9.8183098	10.1816902	10.0781430	10.2598332	39
22	9.7403587	9.9217738	9.8185849	10.1814151	10.0782262	10.2596413	38
23	9.7405505	9.9216906	9.8188599	10.1811401	10.0783094	10.2594495	37
24	9.7407421	9.9216073	9.8191348	10.1808652	10.0783927	10.2592579	36
25	9.7409337	9.9215240	9.8194096	10.1805904	10.0784760	10.2590663	35
26	9.7411251	9.9214406	9.8196844	10.1803156	10.0785594	10.2588749	34
27	9.7413164	9.9213572	9.8199592	10.1800408	10.0786428	10.2586830	33
28	9.7415075	9.9212737	9.8202338	10.1797662	10.0787663	10.2584925	32
29	9.7416986	9.9211902	9.8205084	10.1794916	10.0788098	10.2583014	31
30	9.7418895	9.9211066	9.8207829	10.1792171	10.0788934	10.2581105	30
31	9.7420803	9.9210229	9.8210574	10.1789426	10.0789771	10.2579197	29
32	9.7422710	9.9209393	9.8213317	10.1786683	10.0790607	10.2577290	28
33	9.7424616	9.9208555	9.8216060	10.1783940	10.0791445	10.2575384	27
34	9.7426520	9.9207717	9.8218803	10.1781197	10.0792283	10.2573480	26
35	9.7428423	9.9206878	9.8221545	10.1778455	10.0793122	10.2571577	25
36	9.7430325	9.9206039	9.8224286	10.1775714	10.0793961	10.2569675	24
37	9.7432226	9.9205200	9.8227026	10.1772974	10.0794800	10.2567774	23
38	9.7434126	9.9204360	9.8229766	10.1770234	10.0795640	10.2565874	22
39	9.7436024	9.9203519	9.8232505	10.1767495	10.0796481	10.2563976	21
40	9.7437921	9.9202678	9.8235244	10.1764756	10.0797322	10.2562079	20
41	9.7439817	9.9201836	9.8237981	10.1762019	10.0798164	10.2560188	19
42	9.7441712	9.9200994	9.8240719	10.1759281	10.0799006	10.2558288	18
43	9.7443606	9.9200151	9.8243455	10.1756545	10.0799849	10.2556394	17
44	9.7445498	9.9199308	9.8246191	10.1753809	10.0800692	10.2554502	16
45	9.7447390	9.9198464	9.8248926	10.1751074	10.0801536	10.2552610	15
46	9.7449280	9.9197619	9.8251660	10.1748340	10.0802381	10.2550720	14
47	9.7451169	9.9196775	9.8254394	10.1745606	10.0803225	10.2548831	13
48	9.7453056	9.9195939	9.8257127	10.1742873	10.0804071	10.2546944	12
49	9.7454943	9.9195083	9.8259860	10.1740140	10.0804917	10.2545057	11
50	9.7456828	9.9194237	9.8262592	10.1737408	10.0805763	10.2543172	10
51	9.7458712	9.9193390	9.8265323	10.1734677	10.0806610	10.2541288	9
52	9.7460590	9.9192542	9.8268053	10.1731947	10.0807458	10.2539405	8
53	9.7462477	9.9191694	9.8270783	10.1729217	10.0808306	10.2537523	7
54	9.7464358	9.9190845	9.8273512	10.1726487	10.0809155	10.2535642	6
55	9.7466237	9.9189996	6.8276241	10.1723759	10.0810004	10.2533763	5
56	9.7468115	9.9189146	9.8278969	10.1721031	10.0810854	10.2531885	4
57	9.7469992	9.9188296	9.8281696	10.1718304	10.0811704	10.2530008	3
58	9.7471868	9.9187445	9.8284423	10.1715577	10.0812555	10.2528132	2
59	9.7473743	9.9186594	9.8287149	10.1712851	10.0813406	10.2526257	1
60	9.7475617	9.9185742	9.8289874	10.1710126	10.0814258	10.2524383	0
	L Co-Sine.	L. Sine	L. Co Tang.	L. Tangent	L.Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

56 DEGREES.

34 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N.Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N.Co-Secant	
0	5591929	8290376	6745085	14825610	12062180	1788 916	60
1	5594340	8288749	6749318	14816311	12064548	17875408	59
2	5596751	8287121	6753553	14807011	12066918	17867508	58
3	5599161	8285493	6757790	14797738	12069289	17859817	57
4	5601571	8283864	6762028	14788463	12071662	17852133	56
5	5603981	8282234	6766268	14779197	12074037	17844457	55
6	5606390	8280603	6770509	41769938	12076414	17836790	54
7	5608798	8278972	6774752	14760688	12078793	17829131	53
8	5611206	8277340	6778997	14751445	12081175	17821479	52
9	5613614	8275707	6783244	14742210	12083559	17813836	51
10	5616021	8274074	6787492	14732983	12085944	17806201	50
11	5618428	8272440	6791742	14723764	12088331	17798574	49
12	5620834	8270805	6795993	14714553	12090720	17790955	48
13	5623239	8269170	6800246	14705350	12093112	17783343	47
14	5625644	8267534	6804501	14696155	12095505	17775740	46
15	5628049	8265897	6808758	14686967	12097900	17768145	45
16	5630453	8264260	6813016	14677787	12100297	17760558	44
17	5632857	8262622	6817276	14668616	12102696	17752979	43
18	5635260	8260983	6821538	14659452	12105097	17745408	42
19	5637663	8259343	6825801	14650296	12107500	17737845	41
20	5640065	8257703	6830066	14641147	12109905	17730290	40
21	5642467	8256062	6834333	14632007	12112312	17722743	39
22	5644869	8254420	6838601	14622874	12114721	17715204	38
23	5647270	8252778	6842871	14613749	12117132	17707673	37
24	5649670	8251135	6847143	14604632	12119545	17700149	36
25	5652070	8249491	6851417	14595522	12121960	17692633	35
26	5654469	8247847	6855692	14586420	12124377	17685125	34
27	5656868	8246202	6859969	14577326	12126796	17677625	33
28	5659267	8244556	6864247	14568240	12129217	17670133	32
29	5661665	8242909	6868527	14559161	12131640	17662649	31
30	5664062	8241262	6872810	14550090	12134064	17655173	30
31	5666459	8239614	6877094	14541027	12136491	17647704	29
32	5668856	8237965	6881379	14531971	12138920	17640243	28
33	5671252	8236316	6885666	14522923	12141351	17632791	27
34	5673648	8234666	6889955	14513883	12143783	17625345	26
35	5676043	8233015	6894246	14504850	12146218	17617908	25
36	5678437	8231364	6898538	14495825	12148655	17610478	24
37	5680831	8229712	6902832	14486808	12151094	17603056	23
38	5683225	8228059	6907128	14477798	12153535	17595642	22
39	5685618	8226405	6911425	14468796	12155978	17588236	21
40	5688011	8224751	6915724	14459801	12158423	17580837	20
41	5690403	8223096	6920025	14450814	12160870	17573446	19
42	5692795	8221440	6924328	14441834	12163319	17566063	18
43	5695186	8219784	6928633	14432862	12165770	17558087	17
44	5697577	8218127	6932939	14423897	12168223	17551319	16
45	5699968	8216469	6937247	14414940	12170678	17543959	15
46	5702358	8214811	6941557	14405951	12173135	17536607	14
47	5704747	8213152	6945868	14397049	12175594	17529252	13
48	5707136	8211492	6950181	14388114	12178055	17521924	12
49	5709524	8209831	6954496	14379187	12180518	17514594	11
50	5711912	8208170	6958813	14370268	12182983	17507273	10
51	5714299	8206508	6963131	14361356	12185450	17499958	9
52	5716686	8204846	6967451	14352451	12187919	17492651	8
53	5719073	8203183	6971773	14343554	12190390	17485352	7
54	5721459	8201519	6976097	14334664	12192864	17478060	6
55	5723844	8199854	6980422	14325781	12195339	17470776	5
56	5726229	8198189	6984749	14316906	12197816	17463499	4
57	5728614	8196523	6989078	14308039	12200296	17456230	3
58	5730998	8194856	6993409	14299178	12202777	17448969	2
59	5733381	8193189	6997741	14290326	12205260	17441715	1
60	5735764	8191521	7002075	14281480	12207746	17434468	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

55 DEGREES.

34 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant	
0	9.7475617	9.9185742	9.8289874	10.1710126	10.0814258	10.2524383	60
1	9.7477489	9.9184890	9.8292599	10.1707401	10.0815110	10.2522511	59
2	9.7479360	9.9184037	9.8295323	10.1704677	10.0815963	10.2520640	58
3	9.7481230	9.9183183	9.8298047	10.1701953	10.0816817	10.2518770	57
4	9.7483099	9.9182329	9.8300769	10.1699231	10.0817671	10.2516901	56
5	9.7484967	9.9181475	9.8303492	10.1696508	10.0818525	10.2515033	55
6	9.7486833	9.9180620	9.8306213	10.1693787	10.0813380	10.2513167	54
7	9.7488698	9.9179764	9.8308934	10.1691066	10.0820236	10.2511302	53
8	9.7490562	9.9178908	9.8311654	10.1688346	10.0821092	10.2509438	52
9	9.7492425	9.9178051	9.8314374	10.1685626	10.0821949	10.2507575	51
10	9.7494287	9.9177194	9.8317093	10.1682907	10.0822806	10.2505713	50
11	9.7496148	9.9176336	9.8319811	10.1680189	10.0823664	10.2503852	49
12	9.7498007	9.9175478	9.8322529	10.1677471	10.0824522	10.2501993	48
13	9.7499866	9.9174619	9.8325246	10.1674754	10.0825381	10.2500134	47
14	9.7501723	9.9173760	9.8327963	10.1672037	10.0826240	10.2498277	46
15	9.7503579	9.9172900	9.8330679	10.1669321	10.0827100	10.2496421	45
16	9.7505434	9.9172040	9.8333394	10.1666606	10.0827960	10.2494566	44
17	9.7507287	9.9171179	9.8336109	10.1663891	10.0828821	10.2492713	43
18	9.7509140	9.9170317	9.8338823	10.1661177	10.0829683	10.2490860	42
19	9.7510991	9.9169455	9.8341536	10.1658464	10.0830545	10.2489009	41
20	9.7512842	9.9168593	9.8344249	10.1655751	10.0831407	10.2487158	40
21	9.7514691	9.9167730	9.8346961	10.1653039	10.0832270	10.2485309	39
22	9.7516538	9.9166866	9.8349673	10.1650327	10.0833134	10.2483462	38
23	9.7518385	9.9166002	9.8352384	10.1647616	10.0833998	10.2481615	37
24	9.7520231	9.9165137	9.8355094	10.1644906	10.0834863	10.2479769	36
25	9.7522075	9.9164272	9.8357804	10.1642196	10.0835728	10.2477925	35
26	9.7523919	9.9163406	9.8360513	10.1639487	10.0836594	10.2476081	34
27	9.7525761	9.9162539	9.8363221	10.1636779	10.0837461	10.2474239	33
28	9.7527602	9.9161673	9.8365929	10.1634071	10.0838327	10.2472398	32
29	9.7529442	9.9160805	9.8368636	10.1631364	10.0839195	10.2470558	31
30	9.7531280	9.9159937	9.8371343	10.1628657	10.0840063	10.2468720	30
31	9.7533118	9.9159069	9.8374049	10.1625951	10.0840931	10.2465882	29
32	9.7534954	9.9158200	9.8376755	10.1623245	10.0841800	10.2465046	28
33	9.7536790	9.9157330	9.8379460	10.1620540	10.0842670	10.2463210	27
34	9.7538624	9.9156460	9.8382164	10.1617836	10.0843540	10.2461376	26
35	9.7540457	9.9155589	9.8384867	10.1615133	10.0844412	10.2459343	25
36	9.7542288	9.9154718	9.8387571	10.1612429	10.0845282	10.2457712	24
37	9.7544119	9.9153846	9.8390273	10.1609727	10.0846154	10.2455881	23
38	9.7545949	9.9152974	9.8392975	10.1607025	10.0847026	10.2454051	22
39	9.7547777	9.9152101	9.8395676	10.1604324	10.0847899	10.2452223	21
40	9.7549604	9.9151228	9.8398377	10.1601623	10.0848772	10.2450396	20
41	9.7551431	9.9150354	9.8401077	10.1598923	10.0849646	10.2448569	19
42	9.7553256	9.9149479	9.8403776	10.1596224	10.0850521	10.2446744	18
43	9.7555080	9.9148604	9.8406475	10.1593525	10.0851396	10.2444920	17
44	9.7556902	9.9147729	9.8409174	10.1590826	10.0852271	10.2443098	16
45	9.7558724	9.9146852	9.8411871	10.1588129	10.0853148	10.2441276	15
46	9.7560544	9.9145976	9.8414569	10.1585431	10.0854024	10.2439456	14
47	9.7562364	9.9145099	9.8417265	10.1582735	10.0854901	10.2437636	13
48	9.7564182	9.9144221	9.8419961	10.1580039	10.0855779	10.2435818	12
49	9.7565999	9.9143342	9.8422657	10.1577343	10.0856658	10.2434001	11
50	9.7567815	9.9142464	9.8425351	10.1574645	10.0857536	10.2432185	10
51	9.7569630	9.9141584	9.8428046	10.1571954	10.0858416	10.2430370	9
52	9.7571444	9.9140704	9.8430739	10.1569261	10.0859296	10.2428556	8
53	9.7573256	9.9139824	9.8433432	10.1566568	10.0860176	10.2426744	7
54	9.7575068	9.9138943	9.8436125	10.1563875	10.0861057	10.2424932	6
55	9.7576878	9.9138061	6.8438817	10.1561183	10.0861939	10.2423122	5
56	9.7578687	9.9137179	9.8441508	10.1558492	10.0862821	10.2421313	4
57	9.7580495	9.9136296	9.8444199	10.1555801	10.0863704	10.2419505	3
58	9.7582302	9.9135413	9.8446889	10.1553111	10.0864587	10.2417698	2
59	9.7584108	9.9134530	9.8449579	10.1550421	10.0865471	10.2415892	1
60	9.7585913	9.9133645	9.8452268	10.1547732	10.0866355	10.2414087	0
	L. Co-Sine	L. Sine	L. Co-Sine.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

55 DEGREES.

35 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N.Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	NCo-Secant	
0	5735764	8191521	7002075	14281480	12207746	17434468	60
1	5738147	8189852	7006411	14272642	12210233	17427229	59
2	5740529	8188182	7010749	14263811	12212723	17419997	58
3	5742911	8186512	7015089	14254987	12215215	17412773	57
4	5245292	8184841	7019430	14246171	12217708	17405556	56
5	5747672	8183169	7023773	14237362	12220204	17398347	55
6	5750052	8181497	7028118	14228561	12222702	17391145	54
7	5752432	8179824	7032465	14219766	12225202	17383951	53
8	5754811	8178150	7036813	14210979	12227703	17376764	52
9	5757190	8176476	7041163	14202200	12230207	17369585	51
10	5759568	8174801	7045515	14193422	12232713	17362413	50
11	5761946	8173125	7049869	14184662	12235221	17355247	49
12	5764323	8171449	7054224	14175904	12237732	17348090	48
13	5766700	8169772	7058581	14167153	12240244	17340941	47
14	5769076	8168094	7062940	14158409	12242758	17333798	46
15	5771452	8166415	7067301	14149673	12245274	17326663	45
16	5773827	8164736	7071664	14140943	12247793	17319535	44
17	5776202	8163056	7076029	14132221	12250313	17312414	43
18	5778576	8161376	7080395	14123506	12252836	17305301	42
19	5780950	8159695	7084763	14114799	12255361	17298195	41
20	5783323	8158013	7089133	14106098	12257887	17291096	40
21	5785696	8156330	7093505	14097405	12260416	17284005	39
22	5788068	8154647	7097878	14088718	12262947	17276921	38
23	5790440	8152963	7102253	14080039	12265480	17269844	37
24	5792852	8151278	7106630	14071367	12268015	17262774	36
25	5795183	8149593	7111009	14062702	12270552	17255712	35
26	5797553	8147906	7115390	14054944	12273091	17248657	34
27	5799923	8146219	7119773	14045393	12275633	17241609	33
28	5802292	8144532	7124157	14036749	12278176	17234568	32
29	5804661	8142844	7128543	14028113	12280721	17227534	31
30	5807030	8141155	7132931	14019483	12283269	17220508	30
31	5809398	8139465	7137321	14010860	12285819	17213489	29
32	5811765	8137775	7141713	14002245	12288371	17206477	28
33	5814132	8136084	7146106	13993636	12290925	17199472	27
34	5816498	8134393	7150501	13985034	12293481	17192475	26
35	5819864	8132701	7154898	13976440	12296039	17185484	25
36	5821230	8131008	7159297	13967852	12298599	17178501	24
37	5823595	8129314	7163698	13959272	12301161	17171525	23
38	5825959	8127620	7168101	13950698	12303725	17164556	22
39	5828323	8125925	7172505	13942131	12306292	17157594	21
40	5830687	8124229	7176911	13923571	12308861	17150639	20
41	5833050	8122532	7181319	13925018	12311431	17143691	19
42	5835412	8120835	7185729	13916473	12314005	17136750	18
43	5837774	8119137	7190141	13907934	12316580	17129817	17
44	5840136	8117439	7194551	13899401	12319157	17122890	16
45	5842497	8115740	7198970	13890876	12321736	17115970	15
46	5844857	8114040	7203387	13882358	12324317	17109058	14
47	5847217	8112339	7207806	13873846	12326900	17102152	13
48	5849577	8110638	7212227	13865342	12329486	17095254	12
49	5851936	8108936	7216650	13856844	12332074	17088362	11
50	5854394	8107233	7221075	13848353	12334664	17081478	10
51	5856652	8105530	7225502	13839869	12337256	17074600	9
52	5859010	8103826	7229931	13831392	12339850	17067730	8
53	5861367	8102121	7234361	13822922	12342446	17060866	7
54	5863724	8100416	7238793	13814458	12345044	17054010	6
55	5866080	8098710	7243227	13806001	12347645	17047160	5
56	5868435	8097003	7247663	13797551	12350248	17040318	4
57	5870790	8095296	7252101	13789108	12352852	17033482	3
58	5873145	8093588	7256541	13780672	12355459	17026653	2
59	5875499	8091879	7260983	13772242	12358068	17019831	1
60	5877853	8090170	7265426	13763819	12360680	17013016	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N.Co-Secant.	N. Secant	M

54 DEGREES.

35 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant*	
0	9.7585913	9.9133645	9.8452268	10.1547732	10.0866353	10.2414087	60
1	9.7587717	9.9132760	9.8454956	10.1545044	10.0867240	10.2412283	59
2	9.7589519	9.9131875	9.8457644	10.1542356	10.0868125	10.2410481	58
3	9.7591321	9.9130989	9.8460332	10.1539668	10.0869011	10.2408679	57
4	9.7593121	9.9130102	9.8463018	10.1536982	10.0869898	10.2406879	56
5	9.7594920	9.9129215	9.8465705	10.1534295	10.0870785	10.2405080	55
6	9.7596718	9.9128328	9.8468390	10.1531610	10.0871672	10.2403282	54
7	9.7598515	9.9127440	9.8471075	10.1528925	10.0872560	10.2401485	53
8	9.7600311	9.9126551	9.8473760	10.1526240	10.0873449	10.2399689	52
9	9.7602106	9.9125662	9.8476444	10.1523556	10.0874338	10.2397894	51
10	9.7603899	9.9124772	9.8479127	10.1520873	10.0875228	10.2396101	50
11	9.7605692	9.9123882	9.8481810	10.1518190	10.0876118	10.2394308	49
12	9.7607483	9.9122991	9.8484492	10.1515508	10.0877009	10.2392517	48
13	9.7609274	9.9122099	9.8487174	10.1512826	10.0877901	10.2390726	47
14	9.7611063	9.9121207	9.8489855	10.1510145	10.0878793	10.2388937	46
15	9.7612851	9.9120315	9.8492536	10.1507464	10.0879685	10.2387149	45
16	9.7614638	9.9119422	9.8495216	10.1504784	10.0880578	10.2385362	44
17	9.7616424	9.9118528	9.8497896	10.1502104	10.0881472	10.2383576	43
18	9.7618208	9.9117634	9.8500575	10.1499424	10.0882366	10.2381792	42
19	9.7619992	9.9116739	9.8503253	10.1496747	10.0883261	10.2380008	41
20	9.7621775	9.9115844	9.8505931	10.1494069	10.0884156	10.2378225	40
21	9.7623556	9.9114948	9.8508608	10.1491392	10.0885052	10.2376444	39
22	9.7625337	9.9114051	9.8511285	10.1488715	10.0885949	10.2374663	38
23	9.7627116	9.9113155	9.8513961	10.1486039	10.0886845	10.2372884	37
24	9.7628894	9.9112257	9.8516637	10.1483363	10.0887743	10.2371106	36
25	9.7630671	9.9111359	9.8519312	10.1480688	10.0888641	10.2369329	35
26	9.7632447	9.9110460	9.8521987	10.1478013	10.0889540	10.2367553	34
27	9.7634222	9.9109561	9.8524661	10.1475339	10.0890439	10.2365778	33
28	9.7635996	9.9108661	9.8527335	10.1472665	10.0891339	10.2364004	32
29	9.7637769	9.9107761	9.8530008	10.1469992	10.0892239	10.2362231	31
30	9.7639540	9.9106860	9.8532680	10.1467320	10.0893140	10.2360460	30
31	9.7641311	9.9105959	9.8535352	10.1464648	10.0894041	10.2358689	29
32	9.7643080	9.9105057	9.8538023	10.1461977	10.0894943	10.2356920	28
33	9.7644849	9.9104155	9.8540694	10.1459306	10.0895846	10.2355151	27
34	9.7646616	9.9103255	9.8543365	10.1456635	10.0896749	10.2353384	26
35	9.7648382	9.9102348	9.8546034	10.1453966	10.0897652	10.2351618	25
36	9.7650147	9.9101444	9.8548704	10.1451296	10.0898556	10.2349853	24
37	9.7651911	9.9100539	9.8551372	10.1448638	10.0899461	10.2348089	23
38	9.7653674	9.9099634	9.8554041	10.1445959	10.0900366	10.2346326	22
39	9.7655436	9.9098728	9.8556708	10.1443292	10.0901272	10.2344964	21
40	9.7657197	9.9097821	9.8559376	10.1440624	10.0902179	10.2342803	20
41	9.7658957	9.9096915	9.8562042	10.1437958	10.0903085	10.2341043	19
42	9.7660715	9.9096007	9.8564708	10.1435292	10.0903993	10.2339285	18
43	9.7662473	9.9095099	9.8567374	10.1432626	10.0904901	10.2337527	17
44	9.7664229	9.9094190	9.8570039	10.1429961	10.0905810	10.2335771	16
45	9.7665985	9.9093281	9.8572704	10.1427296	10.0906719	10.2334015	15
46	9.7667739	9.9092371	9.8575368	10.1424632	10.0907629	10.2332261	14
47	9.7669492	9.9091461	9.8578031	10.1421969	10.0908539	10.2330508	13
48	9.7671244	9.9090550	9.8580694	10.1419306	10.0909450	10.2328756	12
49	9.7672996	9.9089639	9.8583357	10.1416643	10.0910361	10.2327004	11
50	9.7674746	9.9088727	9.8586019	10.1413981	10.0911273	10.2325254	10
51	9.7676494	9.9087814	9.8588680	10.1411320	10.0912186	10.2323506	9
52	9.7678242	9.9086901	9.8591341	10.1408659	10.0913099	10.2321758	8
53	9.7679989	9.9085988	9.8594002	10.1405998	10.0914012	10.2320011	7
54	9.7681735	9.9085073	9.8596661	10.1403339	10.0914927	10.2318265	6
55	9.7683480	9.9084159	9.8599321	10.1400679	10.0915841	10.2316520	5
56	9.7685223	9.9083243	9.8601980	10.1398020	10.0916757	10.2314777	4
57	9.7686966	9.9082327	9.8604638	10.1395362	10.0917673	10.2313034	3
58	9.7688707	9.9081411	9.8607296	10.1392704	10.0918589	10.2311293	2
59	9.7690448	9.9080494	9.8609954	10.1390046	10.0919506	10.2309553	1
60	9.7692187	9.9089575	9.8612610	10.1387390	10.0920424	10.2307813	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

54 DEGREES.

36 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N.Co-Sine.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant*	*NCo-Secant*	
0	5877853	8090170	7265426	13763819	12300680	17013016	60
1	5880206	8088460	7269871	13755403	12363294	17006207	59
2	5882558	8086749	7274318	13746994	12365909	16999407	58
3	5884910	8085037	7278767	13738591	12368526	16992612	57
4	5887262	8083325	7283218	13730195	12371148	16985825	56
5	5889613	8081612	7287671	13721805	12373768	16979044	55
6	5891964	8079899	7292126	13713422	12376393	16972271	54
7	5894314	8078185	7296582	13705047	12379019	16965504	53
8	5896663	8076470	7301040	13696678	12381647	16958743	52
9	5899012	8074754	7305501	13688315	12384278	16951990	51
10	5901361	8073038	7309963	13679959	12386911	16945244	50
11	5903709	8071321	7314427	13671610	12389546	16938504	49
12	5906057	8069603	7318894	13663267	12392183	16931771	48
13	5908404	8067885	7323362	13654931	12394822	16925045	47
14	5910750	8066166	7327831	13640602	12397464	16918326	46
15	5913096	8064446	7332303	13638279	12400108	16911613	45
16	5915442	8062726	7336777	13629963	12402754	16904907	44
17	5917787	8061005	7341253	13621653	12405402	16898208	43
18	5920132	8059283	7345730	13613350	12408052	16891516	42
19	5922476	8057560	7350210	13605054	12410704	16884830	41
20	5924819	8055837	7354691	13596764	12413359	16878151	40
21	5927162	8054113	7359174	13588481	12416016	16871479	39
22	5929505	8052389	7363660	13580204	12418675	16864814	38
23	5931847	8050664	7368147	13571934	12421336	16858155	37
24	6934189	8048938	7372636	13563670	12423999	16851503	36
25	5936530	8047211	7377127	13555413	12426665	16844857	35
26	5938871	8045484	7381620	13547162	12429333	16838218	34
27	5941211	8043756	7386115	13538918	12432003	16831586	33
28	5943550	8042028	7390611	13530680	12434675	16824961	32
29	5945889	8040299	7395110	13522449	12437349	16818342	31
30	5948228	8038569	7399611	13514224	12440026	16811730	30
31	5950566	8036838	7404114	13505006	12442705	16805124	29
32	5952903	8035107	7408618	13497794	12445386	16798525	28
33	5955240	8033375	7413124	13489589	12448069	16791933	27
34	5957577	8031642	7417633	13481390	12450754	16785347	26
35	5959913	8029909	7422143	13473197	12453442	16778768	25
36	5962249	8028175	7426655	13465011	12456131	16772195	24
37	5964584	8026440	7431170	13456832	12458823	16765629	23
38	5966918	8024705	7435686	13448658	12461518	16759070	22
39	5969252	8022969	7440204	13440492	12464214	16752517	21
40	5971586	8021232	7444724	13432331	12466913	16745970	20
41	5973919	8019494	7449246	13424177	12469614	16739430	19
42	5976251	8017756	7453770	13416029	12472317	16732897	18
43	5978583	8016017	7458296	13407888	12475022	16726370	17
44	5980915	8014278	7462824	13399753	12477730	16719850	16
45	5983246	8012538	7467354	13391624	12480440	16713336	15
46	5985576	8010797	7471886	13383502	12483152	16706828	14
47	5987906	8009056	7476420	13375386	12485866	16700328	13
48	5990236	8007314	7480956	13367276	12488583	16693833	12
49	5992565	8005571	7485494	13359172	12491302	16687345	11
50	5994893	8003827	7490033	13351075	12494023	16680864	10
51	5997221	8002083	7494575	13342984	12496746	16674389	9
52	5999549	8000338	7499119	13334900	12499471	16667920	8
53	6001876	7998593	7503665	13326822	12502199	16661458	7
54	6004202	7996847	7508212	13318749	12504929	16655002	6
55	6006528	7995100	7512762	13310684	12507661	16648552	5
56	6008853	7993352	7517314	13302624	12510396	16642109	4
57	6011178	7991604	7521867	13294571	12513133	16635673	3
58	6013503	7989855	7526423	13286524	12515872	16629243	2
59	6015827	7988105	7530981	13278483	12518613	16622819	1
60	6018150	7986355	7535540	13270448	12521357	16616401	0
	N Co-Sine.	*N. Sine.*	*N. Co Tang*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Secant.*	*N. Secant*	M

53 DEGREES.

36 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Tang.	L. Secant.	L. Co-Secant	
0	9.7692187	9.9079576	9.8612610	10.1387390	10.0920424	10.2307813	60
1	9.7693925	9.9078656	9.8615267	10.1384733	10.0921342	10.2306075	59
2	9.7695662	9.9077740	9.8617923	10.1382077	10.0922260	10.2304338	58
3	9.7697398	9.9076820	9.8620578	10.1379422	10.0923180	10.2302602	57
4	9.7699134	9.9075901	9.8623233	10.1376767	10.0924099	10.2300866	56
5	9.7700868	9.9074980	9.8625887	10.1374113	10.0925020	10.2299130	55
6	9.7702601	9.9074059	9.8628541	10.1371459	10.0925941	10.2297399	54
7	9.7704332	9.9073138	9.8631195	10.1368805	10.0926862	10.2295668	53
8	9.7706063	9.9072216	9.8633848	10.1366152	10.0927784	10.2293937	52
9	9.7707793	9.9071293	9.8636500	10.1363500	10.0928707	10.2292207	51
10	9.7709522	9.9070370	9.8639152	10.1360848	10.0929630	10.2290478	50
11	9.7711249	9.9069446	9.8641803	10.1358197	10.0930554	10.2288751	49
12	9.7712976	9.9068522	9.8644454	10.1355546	10.0931478	10.2287024	48
13	9.7714702	9.9067597	9.8647105	10.1352895	10.0932403	10.2285298	47
14	9.7716426	9.9066671	9.8649755	10.1350245	10.0933329	10.2283574	46
15	9.7718150	9.9065745	9.8652404	10.1347596	10.0934255	10.2281850	45
16	9.7719872	9.9064819	9.8655053	10.1344947	10.0935181	10.2280128	44
17	9.7721593	9.9063892	9.8657702	10.1342298	10.0936108	10.2278407	43
18	9.7723314	9.9062964	9.8660350	10.1339650	10.0937036	10.2276686	42
19	9.7725033	9.9062036	9.8662997	10.1337003	10.0937964	10.2274967	41
20	9.7726751	9.9061107	9.8665644	10.1334356	10.0938893	10.2273249	40
21	9.7728468	9.9060177	9.8668291	10.1331709	10.0939823	10.2271532	39
22	9.7730185	9.9059247	9.8670937	10.1329063	10.0940753	10.2269815	38
23	9.7731990	9.9058317	9.8673583	10.1326417	10.0941683	10.2268100	37
24	9.7733614	9.9057386	9.8676228	10.1323772	10.0942614	10.2266386	36
25	9.7735327	9.9056454	9.8678873	10.1321127	10.0943546	10.2264673	35
26	9.7737039	9.9055522	9.8681517	10.1318483	10.0944478	10.2262961	34
27	9.7738749	9.9054589	9.8684160	10.1315840	10.0945411	10.2261251	33
28	9.7740459	9.9053656	9.8686804	10.1313196	10.0946344	10.2259541	32
29	9.7742168	9.9052722	9.8689446	10.1310554	10.0947278	10.2257832	31
30	9.7743876	9.9051787	9.8692089	10.1307911	10.0948213	10.2256124	30
31	9.7745583	9.9050852	9.8694731	10.1305269	10.0949148	10.2254417	29
32	9.7747288	9.9049916	9.8697372	10.1302628	10.0950084	10.2252712	28
33	9.7748993	9.9048980	9.8700013	10.1299987	10.0951020	10.2251007	27
34	9.7750697	9.9048043	9.8702653	10.1297347	10.0951957	10.2249303	26
35	9.7752399	9.9047106	9.8705293	10.1294707	10.0952894	10.2247601	25
36	9.7754101	9.9046168	9.8707933	10.1292067	10.0953832	10.2245899	24
37	9.7755801	9.9045230	9.8710572	10.1289428	10.0954770	10.2244199	23
38	9.7757501	9.9044291	9.8713210	10.1286790	10.0955709	10.2242499	22
39	9.7759199	9.9043351	9.8715848	10.1284152	10.0956649	10.2240801	21
40	9.7760897	9.9042411	9.8718486	10.1281514	10.0957589	10.2239103	20
41	9.7762593	9.9041470	9.8721123	10.1278877	10.0958530	10.2237407	19
42	9.7764289	9.9040529	9.8723760	10.1276240	10.0959471	10.2235711	18
43	9.7765983	9.9039587	9.8726396	10.1273604	10.0960413	10.2234017	17
44	9.7767676	9.9038644	9.8729032	10.1270968	10.0961356	10.2232324	16
45	9.7769369	9.9037701	9.8731668	10.1268332	10.0962299	10.2230631	15
46	9.7771060	9.9036757	9.8734332	10.1265698	10.0963243	10.2228940	14
47	9.7772750	9.9035813	9.8736937	10.1263063	10.0964187	10.2227250	13
48	9.7774439	9.9034868	9.8739571	10.1260429	10.0965132	10.2225561	12
49	9.7776128	9.9033923	9.8742204	10.1257796	10.0966077	10.2223872	11
50	9.7777815	9.9032977	9.8744838	10.1255162	10.0967023	10.2222185	10
51	9.7779501	9.9032031	9.8747470	10.1252530	10.0967969	10.2220499	9
52	9.7781186	9.9031084	9.8750102	10.1249898	10.0968916	10.2218814	8
53	9.7782870	9.9030136	9.8752734	10.1247266	10.0969864	10.2217130	7
54	9.7784553	9.9029188	9.8755365	10.1244635	10.0970812	10.2215447	6
55	9.7786235	9.9028239	9.8757996	10.1242004	10.0971761	10.2213756	5
56	9.7787916	9.9027289	9.8760627	10.1239373	10.0972711	10.2212084	4
57	9.7789596	9.9026339	9.8763257	10.1236743	10.0973661	10.2210404	3
58	9.7791275	9.9025389	9.8765886	10.1234114	10.0974611	10.2208725	2
59	9.7792953	9.9024436	9.8768515	10.1231485	10.0975562	10.2207047	1
60	9.7794630	9.9023486	9.8771144	10.1228856	10.0976514	10.2205370	0
	L. Co-Sine	L. Sine	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant.	M

53 DEGREES

37 DEGREES

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	6018150	7986355	7535540	13270418	12521357	16016401	60
1	6020473	7984604	7540102	13262420	12524102	16609990	59
2	6022795	7982852	7544666	13254397	12526850	16603585	58
3	6025117	7981100	7549232	13246381	12539601	16597187	57
4	6027439	7979347	7553799	13238371	12532353	16590795	56
5	6029760	7977593	7558569	13230368	12535108	16584409	55
6	6032080	7975839	7562941	13222370	12537865	16578030	54
7	6034400	7974084	7567514	13214379	12540625	16571657	53
8	6036719	7972328	7572090	13206393	12543387	16565290	52
9	6039038	7970572	7576668	13198414	12546151	16558929	51
10	6041356	7968815	7581248	13190441	12548917	16552575	50
11	6043674	7967057	7585824	13182471	12551685	16546227	49
12	6045991	7965299	7590413	13174513	12554456	16539885	48
13	6048308	7963540	7594999	13166559	12557229	16533550	47
14	6050624	7961780	7599587	13158610	12560005	16527221	46
15	6052940	7960020	7604177	13150668	12562782	16520898	45
16	6055255	7958259	7608769	13142731	12565562	16514581	44
17	6057570	7956497	7613363	13134801	12568345	16508270	43
18	6059884	7954735	7617959	13126876	12571129	16501966	42
19	6062198	7952972	7622557	13118958	12573916	15495668	41
20	6064511	7951208	7627157	13111046	12576705	16489376	40
21	6066823	7949443	7631759	13103140	12579497	16483090	39
22	6069135	7947678	7636363	13095239	12582291	16476811	38
23	6071447	7945912	7640969	13087345	12585087	16470537	37
24	6073758	7944146	7645577	13079457	12587885	16464270	36
25	6076069	7942379	7650188	13071575	12590686	16458009	35
26	6078379	7940611	7654800	13063699	12593489	16451754	34
27	6080689	7938843	7659414	13055828	12596294	16445506	33
28	6082998	7937074	7664031	13047964	12599102	16439263	32
29	6085306	7935304	7668649	13040106	12601912	16433027	31
30	6087614	7933533	7673270	13032254	12604724	16426796	30
31	6089922	7931762	7677893	13024407	12607539	16420572	29
32	6092229	7929990	7682517	13016567	12610356	16414354	28
33	6094535	7928218	7687144	13008732	12613175	16408142	27
34	6096841	7926445	7691773	13000904	12615997	16401936	26
35	6099147	7924671	7696404	12993081	12618820	16395736	25
36	6101452	7922896	7701037	12985265	12621645	16389542	24
37	6103756	7921121	7705672	12977454	12624475	19383355	23
38	6106060	7919345	7710309	12969649	12627306	16377173	22
39	6108363	7917569	7714948	12961850	12630140	16370997	21
40	6110666	7915792	7719589	12954057	12932975	16364828	20
41	6112968	7914014	7724233	12946269	12635813	16358664	19
42	6115270	7912235	7728879	12938488	12638653	16352507	18
43	6117572	7910456	7733526	12930712	12641496	16346355	17
44	6119873	7908676	7738175	12922943	12644341	16340210	16
45	6122173	7906896	7742827	12915179	12647188	16334070	15
46	6124473	7905115	7747481	12907421	12650037	16327937	14
47	6126772	7903333	7752137	12898629	12652890	16321809	13
48	6129071	7901550	7756795	12891922	12655745	16315688	12
49	6131369	7899767	7761455	12884182	12658601	16309572	11
50	6133666	7897983	7766117	12876447	12661460	16303462	10
51	6135963	7896198	7770782	12868718	12664322	16297359	9
52	6138260	7894413	7775448	12860995	12667186	16291261	8
53	6140556	7892627	7780127	12853277	12670052	16285169	7
54	6142852	7890841	7784788	12845565	12672021	16279083	6
55	6145147	7889054	7789460	12837860	12675792	16273003	5
56	6147442	7887266	7794135	12830160	12678655	16266929	4
57	6149736	7885477	7798812	12822466	12681541	16260861	3
58	6152029	7883688	7803492	12814776	12684419	16254799	2
59	6154322	7881898	7808173	12807093	12687299	16248743	1
60	6156615	7880107	7812856	12799416	12690182	16242692	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N.Sine.	N· Co·Tang.	N. Tangent	N. CoSecant.	N. Secant.	M

52 DEGREES.

37 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.7794630	9.9023486	9.8771144	10.1228856	10.0976514	10.2205370	60
1	9.7796306	9.9022534	9.8773772	10.1226228	10.0977466	10.2203694	59
2	9.7797981	9.9021581	9.8776400	10.1223600	10.0978419	10.2201019	58
3	9.7799655	9.9020628	9.8779027	10.1220973	10.0979372	10.2200345	57
4	9.7801328	9.9019674	9.8781654	10.1218346	10.0980326	10.2198672	56
5	9.7803000	9.9018719	9.8784281	10.1215719	10.0981281	10.2197000	55
6	9.7804671	9.9017764	9.8786907	10.1213093	10.0982236	10.2195329	54
7	9.7806341	9.9016808	9.8789533	10.1210467	10.0983192	10.2193659	53
8	9.7808010	9.9015852	9.8792158	10.1207842	10.0984148	10.2191990	52
9	9.7809677	9.9014895	9.8794782	10.1205218	10.0985105	10.2190323	51
10	9.7811344	9.9013938	9.8797407	10.1202593	10.0986062	10.2188656	50
11	9.7813010	9.9012980	9.8800031	10.1199969	10.0987020	10.2186990	49
12	9.7814675	9.9012021	9.8802654	10.1197346	10.0987979	10.2185325	48
13	9.7816339	9.9011062	9.8805277	10.1194723	10.0988938	10.2183661	47
14	9.7818002	9.9010102	9.8807900	10.1192100	10.0989898	10.2181998	46
15	9.7819664	9.9009142	9.8810522	10.1189478	10.0990858	10.2180336	45
16	9.7821324	9.9008181	9.8813144	10.1186856	10.0991819	10.2178676	44
17	9.7822984	9.9007219	9.8815765	10.1184235	10.0992781	10.2177016	43
18	9.7824643	9.9006257	9.8818386	10.1181614	10.0993743	10.2175357	42
19	9.7826301	9.9005294	9.8821007	10.1178993	10.0994708	10.2173699	41
20	9.7827958	9.9004331	9.8823627	10.1176373	10.0995669	10.2172042	40
21	9.7829614	9.9003367	9.8826246	10.1173754	10.0996633	10.2170386	39
22	9.7831268	9.9002403	9.8828866	10.1171134	10.0997597	10.2168732	38
23	9.7832922	9.9001438	9.8831484	10.1168516	10.0998562	10.2167078	37
24	9.7834575	9.9000472	9.8834103	10.1165897	10.0999528	10.2165425	36
25	9.7836227	9.8999506	9.8836721	10.1163279	10.1000494	10.2163773	35
26	9.7837878	9.8998539	9.8839338	10.1160662	10.1001461	10.2162122	34
27	9.7839528	9.8997572	9.8841956	10.1158044	10.1002428	10.2160472	33
28	9.7841177	9.8996604	9.8844572	10.1155428	10.1003396	10.2158823	32
29	9.7842824	9.8995636	9.8847189	10.1152811	10.1004364	10.2157176	31
30	9.7844471	9.8994667	9.8849805	10.1150195	10.1005333	10.2155529	30
31	9.7846117	9.8993697	9.8852420	10.1147580	10.1006303	10.2153883	29
32	9.7847762	9.8992727	9.8855035	10.1144965	10.1007273	10.2152238	28
33	9.7849406	9.8991756	9.8857650	10.1142350	10.1008244	10.2150594	27
34	9.7851049	9.8990784	9.8860264	10.1139736	10.1009216	10.2148951	26
35	9.7852691	9.8989812	9.8862878	10.1137122	10.1010188	10.2147309	25
36	9.7854232	9.8988840	9.8865492	10.1134508	10.1011160	10.2145669	24
37	9.7855972	9.8987867	9.8868105	10.1131895	10.1012133	10.2144028	23
38	9.7857611	9.8986893	9.8870718	10.1129282	10.1013107	10.2142389	22
39	9.7859249	9.8985919	9.8873330	10.1126670	10.1014081	10.2140752	21
40	9.7860886	9.8984944	9.8875942	10.1124058	10.1015056	10.2139114	20
41	9.7862522	9.8983968	9.8878554	10.1121446	10.1016032	10.2137478	19
42	9.7864157	9.8982992	9.8881165	10.1118835	10.1017008	10.2135843	18
43	9.7865791	9.8982015	9.8883775	10.1116225	10.1017985	10.2134209	17
44	9.7867424	9.8981038	9.8886386	10.1113614	10.1018962	10.2132576	16
45	9.7869056	9.8980060	9.8888996	10.1111004	10.1019940	10.2130944	15
46	9.7870687	9.8979082	9.8891605	10.1108395	10.1020918	10.2129313	14
47	9.7872317	9.8978103	9.8894214	10.1105786	10.1021897	10.2127683	13
48	9.7873946	9.8977123	9.8896823	10.1103177	10.1022877	10.2126054	12
49	9.7875574	9.8976143	9.8899432	10.1100568	10.1023857	10.2124426	11
50	9.7877202	9.8975162	9.8902040	10.1097960	10.1024838	10.2122798	10
51	9.7878828	9.8974181	9.8904647	10.1095353	10.1025819	10.2121172	9
52	9.7880453	9.8973199	9.8907254	10.1092746	10.1026801	10.2119547	8
53	9.7882077	9.8972216	9.8909861	10.1090139	10.1027784	10.2117923	7
54	9.7883701	9.8971233	9.8912468	10.1087532	10.1028767	10.2116299	6
55	9.7885323	9.8970249	6.8915074	10.1084926	10.1029751	10.2114677	5
56	9.7886944	9.8969265	9.8917679	10.1082321	10.1030735	10.2113056	4
57	9.7888565	9.8968280	9.8920285	10.1079715	10.1031720	10.2111435	3
58	9.7890184	9.8967294	9.8922890	10.1077110	10.1032706	10.2109816	2
59	9.7891802	9.8966308	9.8925494	10.1074506	10.1033692	10.2108198	1
60	9.7893420	9.8965321	9.8928098	10.1071902	10.1034679	10.2106580	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. C. Tang.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant*	M

52 DEGREES.

38 DEGREES

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	6156615	7880107	7812856	12799416	12690182	16242692	60
1	6158907	7878316	7817542	12791745	12693067	16236648	59
2	6161198	7876523	7822229	12784079	12695955	16230609	58
3	6163489	7874732	7826919	12776419	12698845	16224576	57
4	6165779	7872939	7831611	12768764	12701737	16218549	56
5	6168069	7871145	7836305	12761116	12704632	16212528	55
6	6170359	7869350	7841002	12753473	12707549	16206513	54
7	6172648	7867555	7845700	12745836	12710429	16200504	53
8	6174936	7865759	7850400	12738204	12713331	16194500	52
9	6177224	7863962	7855103	12730578	12716235	16188502	51
10	6179511	7862165	7859808	12722957	12719142	16182510	50
11	6181798	7860367	7864515	12715342	12722051	16176524	49
12	6184084	7858569	7869224	12707733	12724963	16170544	48
13	6186370	7856770	7873935	12700130	12727877	16164569	47
14	6188655	7854970	7878649	12692532	12730794	16158600	46
15	6190940	7853169	7883364	12684939	12733712	16152637	45
16	6193224	7851368	7888082	12677353	12736634	16146680	44
17	6195507	7849566	7892802	12669772	12739557	16146728	43
18	6197790	7847764	7897524	12662196	12742484	16134783	42
19	6200073	7845961	7902248	12654626	12745412	16128843	41
20	6202355	7844157	7906975	12647062	12748343	16122908	40
21	6204636	7842352	7911703	12639503	12751276	16116980	39
22	6206917	7840547	7916434	12631950	12754212	16111057	38
23	6209198	7838741	7921167	12624402	12757150	16105140	37
24	6211478	7836935	7925902	12616860	12760091	16099228	36
25	6213757	7835128	7930640	12609323	12763034	16093323	35
26	6216036	7833320	7935379	12601792	12765980	16087423	34
27	6218314	7831511	7940121	12594267	12768928	16081528	33
28	6220592	7829702	7944865	12586747	12771878	16075640	32
29	6222869	7827892	7949611	12579232	12774831	16069757	31
30	6225146	7826082	7954359	12571723	12777787	16063879	30
31	6227422	7824271	7959110	12564219	12780745	16058008	29
32	6229698	7822459	7963862	12556721	12783705	16052142	28
33	6231973	7820646	7968617	12549229	12786667	16046281	27
34	6234248	7818833	7973374	12541742	12789632	16040426	26
35	6236522	7817019	7978134	12534260	12792600	16034577	25
36	6238796	7815205	7982895	12526784	12795570	16028734	24
37	6241069	7813390	7987659	12519313	12798543	16022896	23
38	6243342	7811574	7992425	12511848	12801518	16017064	22
39	6245614	7809757	7997193	12504388	12804495	16011237	21
40	6247885	7807940	8001963	12496932	12807475	16005416	20
41	6250156	7806122	8006736	12481484	12810457	15599600	19
42	6252426	7804304	8011511	12482040	12813442	15993790	18
43	6254696	7802485	8016288	12474602	12816430	15987986	17
44	6256966	7800665	8021067	12467169	12810420	15982187	16
45	6259235	7798845	8025848	12459742	12822412	15976394	15
46	6261503	7797024	8030632	12452320	12825407	15970606	14
47	6263771	7795202	8035418	12444903	12828404	15964824	13
48	6266038	7793380	8040206	12437492	12831404	15959047	12
49	6268305	7791557	8044997	12430086	12834406	15953276	11
50	6270571	7789733	8049790	12422685	12837411	15947511	10
51	6272837	7787908	8054585	12415290	12840418	15941751	9
52	6275102	7786083	8059382	12407900	12843428	15935996	8
53	6277366	7784257	8064181	12400515	12846440	15930247	7
54	6279630	7782431	8068983	12393136	12849455	15924504	6
55	6281894	7780604	8073787	12385762	12852472	15918766	5
56	6284157	7778777	8078593	12378393	12855492	15913033	4
57	6286420	7776949	8083401	12371030	12858514	15907306	3
58	6288682	7775120	8088212	12363672	12861539	15901584	2
59	6290943	7773290	8093025	12356319	12864566	15895868	1
60	6293204	7771460	8097840	12348972	12867596	15890157	0
	N. Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang	N. Tangent	N. CoSecant.	N. Secant.	M

51 DEGREES

38 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant.*	
0	9.7893420	9.8965321	9.8928098	10.1071902	10.1034679	10.2106880	60
1	9.7895036	9.8964334	9.8930702	10.1069298	10.1035666	10.2104964	59
2	9.7896652	9.8963346	9.8933306	10.1066694	10.1036654	10.2103348	58
3	9.7898266	9.8962358	9.8935909	10.1064091	10.1037642	10.2101734	57
4	9.7899880	9.8961369	9.8938511	10.1061489	10.1038631	10.2100120	56
5	9.7901493	9.8960379	9.8941114	10.1058886	10.1039621	10.2098507	55
6	9.7903104	9.8959389	9.8943715	10.1056285	10.1040611	10.2096896	54
7	9.7904715	9.8958398	9.8946317	10.1053683	10.1041602	10.2095285	53
8	9.7906325	9.8957406	9.8948918	10.1051082	10.1042594	10.2093675	52
9	9.7907933	9.8956414	9.8951519	10.1048481	10.1043586	10.2092067	51
10	9.7909541	9.8955422	9.8954119	10.1045881	10.1044578	10.2090459	50
11	9.7911148	9.8954429	9.8956719	10,1043281	10.1045572	10.2088852	49
12	9.7912754	9.2953435	9.8959319	10.1040681	10.1046565	10.2087246	48
13	9.7914359	9.8952440	9.8961918	10.1038082	10.1047560	10.2085641	47
14	9.7915963	9.8951445	9.8964517	10.1035483	10.1048555	10.2084037	46
15	9.7917566	9.8950450	9.8967116	10.1032884	10.1049550	10.2082434	45
16	9.7919168	9.8949453	9.8969714	10,1030286	10.1050547	10.2080832	44
17	9.7920769	9.8948457	9.8972312	10.1027688	10.1051543	10.2079231	43
18	9.7922369	9.8947459	9.8974910	10.1025090	01.1052541	10.2077631	42
19	9.7923968	9.8946461	9.8977507	10.1022493	10.1053539	10.2076032	41
20	9.7925560	9.8945463	9.8980104	10.1019896	10.1054537	10.2074434	40
21	9.7927163	9.8944461	9.8982700	10.1017300	10.1054537	10.2072837	39
22	9.7928760	9.8943464	9.8985296	10.1014704	10.1056536	10.2071240	38
23	9.7930355	9.8942463	9.8984892	10.1012108	10.1057537	10.2069645	37
24	9.7931949	9.8941462	9.8990487	10.1009513	10.1058538	10.2068051	36
25	9.7933543	9.8940461	9.8993082	10.1006918	10.1059539	10.2056457	35
26	9.7935135	9.8939458	9.8995677	10.1004323	10.1060542	10.2064865	34
27	9.7936727	9.8938456	9.8998271	10.1001729	10.1061544	10.2063273	33
28	9.7938317	9.8937452	9.9000865	10.0999135	10.1062548	10.2051683	32
29	9.7939907	9.8936448	9.9003459	10.0996541	10.1063552	10.2060093	31
30	9.7941496	9.8935444	9.9006052	10.0993948	10.1064556	10.2058504	30
31	9.7943083	9.8934439	9.9008645	10.0991355	10.1065561	10.2056917	29
32	9.7944670	9.8933433	9.9011237	10.0988763	10.1066567	10.2055330	28
33	9.7946250	9.8932426	9.9013830	10,0986170	10.1067574	10.2053744	27
34	9.7947841	9.8931419	9.9016422	10.0983578	10.1068581	10.2052159	26
35	9.7949425	9.8930412	9.9019013	10.0980987	10.1069588	10.2050575	25
36	9.7951008	9.8929404	9.9021604	10.0978396	10.1070596	10.2048992	24
37	9.7952590	9.8928395	9.9024195	10.0975805	10.1071605	10.2047410	23
38	9.7954171	9.8927385	9.9026786	10.0973214	10.1072615	10.2045829	22
39	9.7955751	9.8926375	9.9029376	10.0970624	10.1073625	10.2044249	21
40	9.7957330	9.8925365	9.9031966	10.0958034	10.1074635	10.2042670	20
41	9.7958909	9.8924354	9.9034555	10.0965445	10.1075646	10.2 41091	19
42	9.7960486	9.8923342	9.9037144	10.0952856	10.1076658	10.2039514	18
43	9.7962062	9.8922329	9.9039733	10.0960267	10.1077671	10.2037638	17
44	9.7963638	9.8921316	9.9042321	10.0957679	10.1078684	10.2036362	16
45	9.7965212	9.8920303	9.9044910	10.0955090	10.1079697	10.2034788	15
46	9.7966786	9.8919289	9.9047497	10.0952503	10.1080711	10.2033214	14
47	9.7968359	9.8918274	9.9050085	10.0949915	10.1081726	10.2031641	13
48	9.7969930	9.8917258	9.9052672	10.0947328	10.1082742	10.2030070	12
49	9.7971501	9.8916242	9.9055259	10.0944741	10.1083758	10.2028499	11
50	9.7973071	9.8915226	9.9057845	10.0942155	10.1084774	10.2026929	10
51	9.7974640	9.8914208	9.9060431	10.0939569	10.1085792	10.2025360	9
52	9.7976208	9.8913191	9.9063017	10.0936983	10.1086809	10.2023792	8
53	9.7977775	9.8912172	9.9065603	10.0934397	10.1087828	10.2022225	7
54	9.7979341	9.8911153	9.9068188	10.0931812	10.1088847	10.2020659	6
55	9.7980906	9.8910133	9.9070773	10.0929227	10.1089867	10.2019094	5
56	9.7982470	9.8909113	9.9073357	10.0926643	10.1090887	10.2017530	4
57	9.7984034	9.8908092	9.9075941	10.0924059	10.1091908	10.2015966	3
58	9.7985596	9.8907071	9.9078525	10.0921475	10.1092929	10.2014404	2
59	9.7987158	9.8906049	9.9081109	10.0918891	10.1093951	10.2012842	1
60	9.7988718	9.8905026	9.9083692	10.0916308	10.1094974	10.2011282	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L- Secant.*	M

51 DEGREES.

39 DEGREES

M	*N. Sine*	*N.Co-Sine.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N. Co-Tang.*	*N. Secant*	*NCo-Secant*	
0	6293204	7771460	8097840	12348972	12867596	15890125	60
1	6295464	7769629	8102658	12341629	12870628	15884452	59
2	6297724	7767797	8107478	12334292	12873663	15878752	58
3	6299983	7765965	8112300	12326961	12876700	15873058	57
4	6302242	7764132	8117124	12319634	12879740	15867369	56
5	6304500	7762298	8121951	12312313	12882782	15861685	55
6	6306758	7760464	8126780	12304997	12885827	15856007	54
7	6309015	7758629	8131611	12297687	12888875	15850334	53
8	6311272	7756794	8136444	12290381	12891925	15844667	52
9	6313528	7754958	8141280	12283081	12894977	15839005	51
10	6315784	7753121	8146118	12275786	12898032	15833348	50
11	6318039	7751283	8150958	12268496	12901090	15827697	49
12	6320293	7749445	8155801	12261211	12904150	15822051	48
13	6322547	7747606	8160646	12253932	12907213	15816411	47
14	6324800	7745767	8165493	12246658	12910278	15810776	46
15	6327053	7743927	8170343	12239389	12913346	15805146	45
16	6329305	7742086	8175195	12232125	12916416	15799521	44
17	6331557	7740244	8180049	12224866	12919489	15793902	43
18	6333808	7738402	8184905	12217613	12922564	15788289	42
19	6336059	7736559	8189764	12210364	12924642	15782680	41
20	6338309	7734716	8194625	12203121	12928723	15777077	40
21	6340559	7732872	8199488	12195883	12931806	15771479	39
22	6342808	7731027	8204354	12188650	12934892	15765887	38
23	6345057	7729182	8209222	12181422	12937980	15760300	37
24	6347305	7727336	8214093	12174199	12941071	15754718	36
25	6349553	7725489	8218965	12166982	12944164	15749141	35
26	6351800	7723642	8223840	12159769	12947260	15743570	34
27	6354046	7721794	8228718	12152562	12950359	15738004	33
28	6356292	7719945	8233597	12145359	12953460	15732443	32
29	6358537	7718096	8238479	12138162	12956564	15726887	31
30	6360782	7716246	8243364	12130970	12959670	15721337	30
31	6363026	7714395	8248251	12123783	12962779	15715792	29
32	6365270	7712544	8253140	12116601	12965890	15710252	28
33	6367513	7710692	8258030	12109424	12969004	15704717	27
34	6369756	7708839	8262925	12102252	12972121	15699188	26
35	6371998	7706986	8267821	12095085	12975240	15693664	25
36	6374240	7705132	8272719	12087923	12978362	15688145	24
37	6376481	7703278	8277620	12080767	12981487	15682631	23
38	6378721	7701423	8282523	12073615	12984614	15677123	22
39	6380961	7699567	8287429	12066465	12987744	15671619	21
40	6383201	7697710	8292337	12059327	12990876	15666121	20
41	6385440	7695853	8297247	12052190	12994011	15660628	19
42	6387678	7693995	8302160	12045058	12997148	15655141	18
43	6389916	7692137	8307075	12037931	13000288	15649658	17
44	6392153	7690278	8311992	12030810	13003431	15644181	16
45	6394390	7688418	8316912	12023693	13006576	15638708	15
46	6396626	7686558	8321834	12016581	13009724	15633241	14
47	6398862	7684697	8326759	12009475	13012875	15627779	13
48	6401097	7682835	8331686	12002373	13016028	15622322	12
49	6403332	7680973	8336615	11595276	13019184	15616870	11
50	6405566	7679110	8341547	11988184	13022343	15611424	10
51	6407799	7677246	8346481	11981097	13025504	15605982	9
52	6410032	7675382	8351418	11974015	13028668	15600546	8
53	6412264	7673517	8356357	11966938	13031834	15595115	7
54	6414496	7671651	8361298	11959866	13035003	15589689	6
55	6416727	7669785	8366242	11952799	13038175	15584267	5
56	6418958	7667918	8371188	11945736	13041349	15578851	4
57	6421188	7666051	8376136	11938679	13044526	15573441	3
58	6423418	7664183	8381087	11931626	13047706	15568035	2
59	6425647	7662314	8386040	11924179	13050888	15562634	1
60	6427876	7660444	8390996	11917536	13054073	15557238	0
	N.Co Sine.	*N. Sine.*	*N Co Tang.*	*N. Tangent.*	*N Co-Secant.*	*N. Secant*	M

50 DEGREES.

39 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant*	
0	9.7988718	9.8905026	9.9083629	10.0916371	10.1094974	10.2011282	60
1	9.7990278	9.8904003	9.9086275	10.0913725	10.1095997	10.2009722	59
2	9.7991836	9.8902979	9.9088858	10.0911142	10.1097021	10.2008164	58
3	9.7993394	9.8901954	9.9091440	10.0908560	10.1098046	10.2006606	57
4	9.7994951	9.8900929	9.9094022	10.0905978	10.1099071	10.2005049	56
5	9.7996507	9.8899903	9.9096603	10.0903397	10.1100097	10.2003493	55
6	9.7998062	9.8898877	9.9099185	10.0900815	10.1101123	10.2001938	54
7	9.7999616	9.8897850	9.9101766	10.0898234	10.1102150	10.2000384	53
8	9.8001169	9.8896822	9.9104347	10.0895653	10.1103178	10.1998831	52
9	9.8002721	9.8895794	9.9106927	10.0893073	10.1104206	10.1997279	51
10	9.8004272	9.8894765	9.9109507	10.0890493	10.1105235	10.1995728	50
11	9.8005823	9.8893736	9.9112087	10.0887913	10.1106264	10.1994177	49
12	9.8007372	9.8892706	9.9114666	10.0885334	10.1107294	10.1992628	48
13	9.8008921	9.8891675	9.9117245	10.0882755	10.1108325	10.1991079	47
14	9.8010468	9.8890644	9.9119824	10.0880176	10.1109356	10.1989532	46
15	9.8012015	9.8889612	9.9122403	10.0877597	10.1110388	10.1987985	45
16	9.8013561	9.8888580	9.9124981	10.0875019	10.1111420	10.1986439	44
17	9.8013106	9.8887547	9.9127559	10.0872441	10.1112453	10.1984894	43
18	9.8016649	9.8886513	9.9130137	10.0869863	10.1113487	10.1983351	42
19	9.8018192	9.8885479	9.9132714	10.0867286	10.1114521	10.1981808	41
20	9.8019735	9.8884444	9.9135291	10.0864709	10.1115556	10.1980265	40
21	9.8021276	9.8883408	9.9137868	10.0862132	10.1116592	10.1978724	39
22	9.8022816	9.8882372	9.9140444	10.0859556	10.1117627	10.1977184	38
23	9.8024355	9.8881335	9.9143070	10.0856930	10.1118665	10.1975645	37
24	9.8025894	9.8880298	9.9145596	10.0854404	10.1119702	10.1974106	36
25	9.8027431	9.8879260	9.9148171	10.0851829	10.1120740	10.1972569	35
26	9.8028968	9.8878221	9.9150747	10.0849253	10.1121779	10.1971032	34
27	9.8030504	9.8877182	9.9153322	10.0846678	10.1122818	10.1969496	33
28	9.8032038	9.8876142	9.9155896	10.0844104	10.1123858	10.1967962	32
29	9.8033572	9.8875102	9.9158471	10.0841529	10.1124898	10.1966428	31
30	9.8035105	9.8874061	9.9161045	10.0838955	10.1125939	10.1964895	30
31	9.8036637	9.8873019	9.9163618	10.0836382	10.1126981	10.1963363	29
32	9.8038168	9.8871977	9.9166192	10.0833808	10.1128023	10.1961832	28
33	9.8039699	9.8870934	9.9168765	10.0831235	10.1129066	10.1960301	27
34	9.8041228	9.8869890	9.9171338	10.0828662	10.1130110	10.1958772	26
35	9.8042757	9.8868846	9.9173911	10.0826089	10.1131154	10.1957243	25
36	9.8044284	9.8867801	9.9176483	10.0823517	10.1132199	10.1955716	24
37	9.8045811	9.8866756	9.9179055	10.0820945	10.1133244	10.1954189	23
38	9.8047336	9.8865710	9.9181627	10.0818373	10.1134290	10.1952664	22
39	9.8048861	9.8804663	9.9184198	10.0815802	10.1135337	10.1951139	21
40	9.8050385	9.8863616	9.9186769	10.0813231	10.1136384	10.1949615	20
41	9.8051908	9.8862568	9.9189340	10.0810660	10.1137432	10.1948092	19
42	9.8053430	9.8861519	9.9191911	10.0808089	10.1138481	10.1946570	18
43	9.8054951	9.8860470	9.9194481	10.0805519	10.1139530	10.1945049	17
44	9.8056472	9.8859420	9.9197051	10.0802949	10.1140580	10.1943528	16
45	9.8057991	9.8858370	9.9199621	10.0800379	10.1141630	10.1942008	15
46	9.8059510	9.8857319	9.9202191	10.0797809	10.1142681	10.1940490	14
47	9.8061027	9.8856267	9.9204760	10.0795240	10.1143733	10.1938973	13
48	9.8062544	9.8855215	9.9207329	10.0792671	10.1144785	10.1937456	12
49	9.8064060	9.8854162	9.9209898	10.0790102	10.1145838	10.1935940	11
50	9.8065575	9.8853109	9.9212466	10.0787534	10.1146891	10.1934425	10
51	9.8067089	9.8852055	9.9215034	10.0784966	10.1147945	10.1932911	9
52	9.8068602	9.8851000	9.9217602	10.0782398	10.1149000	10.1931398	8
53	9.8070114	9.8849945	9.9220170	10.0779830	10.1150055	10.1929886	7
54	9.8071626	9.8848889	9.9222737	10.0777263	10.1151111	10.1928374	6
55	9.8073136	9.8847832	9.9225304	10.0774696	10.1152168	10.1926864	5
56	9.8074646	9.8846775	9.9227871	10.0772129	10.1153225	10.1925354	4
57	9.8076154	9.8845717	9.9230437	10.0769563	10.1154283	10.1923846	3
58	9.8077662	9.8844659	9.9233004	10.0766996	10.1155341	10.1922338	2
59	9.8079169	9.8843599	9.9235570	10.0764430	10.1156401	10.1920831	1
60	9.8080675	9.8842540	9.9238135	10.0761865	10.1157460	10.1919325	0
	L Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang*	*L. Tangent*	*L.Co-Secant*	*L. Secant*	M

50 DEGREES.

40 DEGREES

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	6427876	7660444	8390996	11917536	13054073	15557238	60
1	6430104	7658574	8395954	11910498	13057251	15551848	59
2	6432332	7656703	8400915	11903465	13060451	15546462	58
3	6434559	7654832	8405878	11896437	13063644	15541081	57
4	6436785	7652960	8410844	11889414	13066839	15535706	56
5	6439011	7651087	8415812	11882395	13070037	15530335	55
6	6441235	7649214	8420782	11875382	13073238	15524970	54
7	6443461	7647340	8425755	11868373	13076442	15519609	53
8	6445685	7645465	8430730	11861369	13079649	15514254	52
9	6447909	7643590	8435708	11854370	13082858	15508904	51
10	6450132	7641714	8440688	11847376	13086070	15503558	50
11	6452355	7639837	8445670	11840387	13089284	15498218	49
12	6454577	7637960	8450655	11833402	13092501	15492882	48
13	6456798	7636082	8455643	11826422	13095721	15487552	47
14	6459019	7634204	8460633	11819447	13098943	15482226	46
15	6461240	7632325	8465625	11812477	13102168	15476906	45
16	6463460	7630445	8470620	11805512	13105396	15471590	44
17	6465679	7628564	8475617	11798551	13108626	15466280	43
18	6467898	7626683	8480617	11791595	13111859	15460974	42
19	6470116	7624801	8485619	11784644	13115095	15455673	41
20	6472334	7622919	8490624	11777698	13118334	15450378	40
21	6474551	7621036	8495631	11770756	13121575	15445087	39
22	6476767	7619152	8500640	11763820	13124819	15439801	38
23	6478983	7617268	8505652	11756888	13128066	15434520	37
24	6481199	7615383	8510667	11749960	13131316	15429244	36
25	6483414	7613497	8515684	11743038	13134568	15423973	35
26	6485628	7611611	8520704	11736120	13137823	15418706	34
27	6487842	7609724	8525726	11729207	13141081	15413445	33
28	6490055	7607837	8530750	11722298	13144341	15408189	32
29	6492268	7605949	8535777	11715395	13147604	15402937	31
30	6494480	7604060	8540807	11708496	13150870	15397690	30
31	6496692	7602170	8545839	11701601	13154139	15392449	29
32	6498903	7600280	8550873	11694712	13157410	15387212	28
33	6501114	7598389	8555910	11687827	13160684	15381980	27
34	6503324	7596498	8560950	11680947	13163961	15376752	26
35	6505533	7594606	8565992	11674071	13167241	15371530	25
36	6507742	7592713	8571037	11667200	13170523	15366312	24
37	6509950	7590820	8576084	11660334	13173808	15361100	23
38	6512158	7588926	8581133	11653472	13177096	15355892	22
39	6518365	7587031	8586185	11646615	13180386	15350689	21
40	6516572	7585136	8591240	11639763	13183679	15345491	20
41	6518778	7583240	8596297	11632916	13186975	15340297	19
42	6520984	7581343	8601357	11626073	13190274	15335109	18
43	6523189	7579445	8606419	11619234	13193576	15329925	17
44	6525394	7577548	8611484	11612400	13196881	15324746	16
45	6527598	7575650	8611551	11605571	13200188	15319572	15
46	6529801	7573751	8621621	11598747	13203498	15314403	14
47	6532004	7571851	8626693	11591927	13206811	15309238	13
48	6534206	7569950	8631768	11585111	13210126	15304078	12
49	6536408	7568049	8636846	11578401	13213444	15298923	11
50	6538609	7566147	8641926	11571495	13216765	15293773	10
51	6540810	7564245	8647009	11564693	13220089	15288627	9
52	6543010	7562342	8652094	11557896	13223416	15283487	8
53	6545209	7560439	8657181	11551104	13226745	15278351	7
54	6547408	7558535	8662271	11544316	13230077	15273219	6
55	6549606	7556630	8667364	11537532	13233412	15268093	5
56	6551804	7554724	8673460	11530754	13236750	15262971	4
57	6554001	7552818	8677558	11523979	13240091	15257854	3
58	6556198	7550911	8682659	11517210	13243435	15252741	2
59	6558294	7549004	8687762	11510445	13246781	15247634	1
60	6560590	7547096	8692868	11503684	13250130	15242531	0
	N. Co-Sine	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co Secant.	N. Secant.	M

49 DEGREES.

40 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*Lo C. Secant.*	
0	9.8080675	9.8842540	9.9238135	10.0761865	10.1157460	10.1919325	60
1	9.8082180	9.8841479	9.9240701	10.0759299	10.1158521	10.1917820	59
2	9.8083684	9.8840418	9.9243266	10.0756734	10.1159582	10.1916316	58
3	9.8085188	9.8839357	9.9245831	10.0754169	10.1160643	10.1914812	57
4	9.0086690	8.8838294	9.9248396	10.0751604	10.1161706	10.1913310	56
5	9.8088192	9.8837232	9.9250960	10.0749040	10.1162768	10.1911808	55
6	9.8089692	9.8836168	9.9253524	10.0746476	10.1163832	10.1910308	54
7	9.8091192	9.8835104	9.9256088	10.0743912	10.1164896	10.1908808	53
8	9.8092691	9.8834039	9.9258652	10.0741348	10.1165961	10.1907309	52
9	9.8094189	9.8832974	9.9261215	10.0738785	10.1167026	10.1905811	51
10	9.8095686	9.8831908	9.9263778	10.0736222	10.1168092	10.1904314	50
11	9.8097182	9.8830841	9.9266341	10.0733659	10.1169159	10.1902818	49
12	9.8098678	9.8829774	9.9268904	10.0731096	10.1170226	10.1901322	48
13	9.8100172	9.8828706	9.9271466	10.0728534	10.1171294	10.1899828	47
14	9.8101666	9.8827638	9.9274028	10.0725972	10.1172362	10.1898334	46
15	9.8103159	9.8826568	9.9276590	10.0723410	10.1173432	10.1896841	45
16	9.8104650	9.8825499	9.9279152	10.0720848	10.1174501	10.1895350	44
17	9.8106141	9.8824428	9.9281713	10.0718287	10.1175572	10.1893859	43
18	9.8107631	9.8823357	9.9284274	10.0715726	10.1176643	10.1892369	42
19	9.8109121	9.8822285	9.9286835	10.0713165	10.1177715	10.1890879	41
20	9.8110609	9.8821213	9.9289396	10.0710604	10.1178787	10.1889391	40
21	9.8112096	9.8820140	9.9291956	10.0708044	10.1179860	10.1887904	39
22	9.8113583	9.8819067	9.9294516	10.0705484	10.1180933	10.1886417	38
23	9.8115069	9.8817992	9.9297076	10.0702924	10.1182008	10.1884931	37
24	9.8116554	9.8816918	9.9299636	10.0700364	10.1183082	10.1883446	36
25	9.8118038	9.8815842	9.9302195	10.0697805	10.1184158	10.1881962	35
26	9.8119521	9.8814766	9.9304755	10.0695245	10.1185234	10.1880479	34
27	9.8121003	9.8813689	9.9307314	10.0692686	10.1186311	10.1878997	33
28	9.8122484	9.8812612	9.9309872	10.0690128	10.1187388	10.1877516	32
29	9.8123965	9.8811534	9.9312431	10.0687569	10.1188466	10.1876035	31
30	9.8125444	9.8810455	9.9314989	10.0685011	10.1189545	10.1874556	30
31	9.8126923	9.8809376	9.9317547	10.0682453	10.1190624	10.1873077	29
32	9.8128401	9.8808296	9.9320105	10.0679895	10.1191704	10.1871599	28
33	9.8129878	9.8807215	9.9322662	10.0677338	10.1192785	10.1870122	27
34	9.8131354	9.8806134	9.9325220	10.0674780	10.1193866	10.1868646	26
35	9.8132829	9.8805052	9.9327777	10.0672223	10.1194948	10.1867171	25
36	9.8134303	9.8803970	9.9330334	10.0669666	10.1196030	10.1865697	24
37	9.8135777	9.8802887	9.9332890	10.0667110	10.1197113	10.1864223	23
38	9.8137250	9.8801803	9.9335446	10.0664554	10.1198197	10.1862750	22
39	9.8138721	9.8800719	9.9338003	10.0661997	10.1199281	10.1861279	21
40	9.8140192	9.8799634	9.9340559	10.0659441	10.1200366	10.1859808	20
41	9.8141662	9.8798548	9.9343114	10.0656886	10.1201452	10.1858338	19
42	9.8143131	9.8797462	9.9345670	10.0654330	10.1202538	10.1856869	18
43	9.8144600	9.8796375	9.9348225	10.0651775	10.1203625	10.1855400	17
44	9.8146067	9.8795287	9.9350780	10.0649220	10.1204713	10.1853933	16
45	9.8147534	9.8794199	9.9353335	10.0646665	10.1205801	10.1852466	15
46	9.8148999	9.8793110	9.9355889	10.0644111	10.1206890	10.1851001	14
47	9.8150464	9.8792021	9.9358444	10.0641556	10.1207979	10.1849536	13
48	9.8151928	9.8790930	9.9360996	10.0639002	10.1209070	10.1848072	12
49	9.8153391	9.8789840	9.9363552	10.0636448	10.1210160	10.1846609	11
50	9.8154854	9.8788748	9.9366105	10.0633895	10.1211252	10.1845146	10
51	9.8156315	9.8787656	9.9368659	10.0631341	10.1212344	10.1843685	9
52	9.8157776	9.8786563	9.9371212	10.0628788	10.1213437	10.1842224	8
53	9.8159235	9.8785470	9.9373765	10.0626235	10.1214530	10.1840765	7
54	9.8160694	9.8784376	9.9376318	10.0623682	10.1215624	10.1839306	6
55	9.8162152	9.8783282	9.9378871	10.0621129	10.1216719	10.1837848	5
56	9.8163609	9.8782189	9.9381423	10.0618577	10.1217814	10.1836391	4
57	9.8165066	9.8781090	9.9383975	10.0616025	10.1218910	10.1834934	3
58	9.8166521	9.8779994	9.9386527	10.0613473	10.1220006	10.1833479	2
59	9.8167975	9.8778896	9.9389079	10.0610921	10.1221104	10.1832025	1
60	9.8169429	9.8777799	9.9391631	10.0608369	10.1222301	10.1830571	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

49 DEGREES.

41 DEGREES

M	N. Sine.	N. Co-Sine	N. Tangent.	V. Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N Co-Secant	
0	6560590	7547006	8692868	11503684	13250130	15242531	60
1	6562785	7545187	8697976	11496928	13253422	15237433	59
2	6564980	7543278	8703087	11490176	13256837	15232339	58
3	6567174	7541368	8708200	11483429	13260194	15227250	57
4	6569367	7539457	8713316	11476687	13263554	15222165	56
5	6571560	7537546	8718435	11469949	13266918	15217087	55
6	6573752	7535634	8723556	11463215	13270284	15212012	54
7	6575944	7533721	8728680	11456486	13273653	15206942	53
8	6578135	7531808	8733806	11449762	13277025	15201876	52
9	6580326	7529894	8738935	11443041	13280399	15196815	51
10	6582516	7527980	8744067	11436326	13283776	15191759	50
11	6584706	7526065	8749201	11429615	13287156	15186708	49
12	6586895	7524149	8754338	11422908	13290539	15181661	48
13	6589083	7522233	8759478	11416206	13293925	15176619	47
14	6591271	7520316	8764620	11409508	13297314	15171581	46
15	6593458	7518398	8769765	11402815	13300706	15166548	45
16	6595645	7516480	8774912	11396126	13304100	15161520	44
17	6597831	7514561	8780062	11389441	13307497	15156496	43
18	6600017	7512641	8785215	11382761	13310897	35151477	42
19	6602202	7510721	8790370	11376085	13314300	15146462	41
20	6604386	7508800	8795528	11369414	13317706	15141452	40
21	6606570	7506879	8800689	11362747	13321115	15136447	39
22	6608753	7504950	8805852	11356085	13324527	15131446	38
23	6610936	7503034	8811018	11349427	13327942	15126450	37
24	6613118	7501111	8816186	11342773	13331359	15121459	36
25	6615300	7499187	8821357	11336124	13334779	15116472	35
26	6617481	7497262	8826531	11329479	13338202	15111489	34
27	6619662	7495337	8831707	11322839	13341628	15106511	33
28	6621842	7493411	3836886	11316203	13345057	15101538	32
29	6624022	7491484	8842068	11309571	13348489	15096569	31
30	6626201	7489557	8847253	11302944	13351924	15091605	30
31	6628379	7487629	8852440	11296321	13355362	15086645	29
32	6630557	7485781	8857630	11289702	13358803	15081690	28
33	6632734	7483772	8862822	11283088	13362246	15076739	27
34	6634911	7481842	8868017	11276478	13365692	15071793	26
35	6637087	7479912	8873215	11269872	13369141	15066852	25
36	6639262	7477981	8878416	11263271	13372594	15061915	24
37	6641437	7476049	8883620	11256674	13376049	15056982	23
38	6643611	7474117	8888826	11250081	13379507	15052054	22
39	6645785	7472184	8894034	11243493	13382968	15047121	21
40	6647959	7470251	8899245	11236909	13386432	15042211	20
41	6650132	7468317	8904459	11230329	13389899	15037297	19
42	6652304	7466382	8909675	11223754	13393369	15032387	18
43	6654475	7464446	8914894	11217183	13396842	15027481	17
44	6656646	7462510	8920116	11210616	13400317	15022580	16
45	6658817	7460574	8925341	11204053	13403795	15017683	15
46	6660987	7458637	8930569	11197495	13407276	15012791	14
47	6663156	7456699	8935799	11190941	13410761	15007903	13
48	6665325	7454760	8941032	11184391	13414248	15003020	12
49	6667493	7452821	8946268	11177846	13417738	14998141	11
50	6669661	7450881	8951506	11171305	13421232	14993267	10
51	6671828	7448940	8956747	11164768	13424728	14988397	9
52	6673994	7446999	8961991	11158235	13428227	14983531	8
53	6676160	7445057	8967238	11151706	13431729	14978670	7
54	6678326	7443115	8972487	11145182	13435234	14973813	6
55	6680491	7441172	8977739	11138662	13438742	14968961	5
56	6682655	7439229	8982994	11132146	13442253	14964113	4
57	6684818	7437285	8988252	11125635	13445767	14959270	3
58	6686981	7435340	8993512	11119127	13449284	14954430	2
59	6689144	7433394	8998775	11112624	13452804	14949596	1
60	6691306	7431448	9004041	11106125	13456327	14944765	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Tangent	N. Co Secant.	N. Secant.	M

48 DEGREES.

41 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.8169429	9.8777799	9.9391631	10.0608369	10.1222201	10.1830571	60
1	9.8170882	9.8776700	9.9394182	10.0605818	10.1223300	10.1829118	59
2	9.8172334	9.8775601	9.9396733	10.0603267	10.1224399	10.1827666	58
3	9.8173785	9.8774501	9.9399284	10.0600716	10.1225499	10.1826215	57
4	9.8175235	9.8773401	9.9401835	10.0598165	10.1226599	10.1824765	56
5	9.8176685	9.8772300	9.9404385	10.0595615	10.1227700	10.1823315	55
6	9.8178133	9.8771198	9.9406936	10.0593064	10.1228802	10.1821867	54
7	9.8179581	9.8770096	9.9409486	10.0590514	10.1229904	10.1820419	53
8	9.8181028	9.8768993	9.9412036	10.0587964	10.1231007	10.1818972	52
9	9.8182474	9.8767889	9.9414585	10.0585415	10.1232111	10.1817526	51
10	9.8183919	9.8766785	9.9417135	10.0582865	10.1233215	10.1816081	50
11	9.8185364	9.8765680	9.9419684	10.0580316	10.1234320	10.1814636	49
12	9.8186807	9.8764574	9.9422233	10.0577767	10.1235426	10.1813193	48
13	9.8188250	9.8763468	9.9424782	10.0575218	10.1236532	10.1811750	47
14	9.8189692	9.8762361	9.9427331	10.0572669	10.1237639	10.1810308	46
15	9.8191133	9.8761253	9.9429879	10.0570121	10.1238747	10.1808867	45
16	9.8192573	9.8760145	9.9432428	10.0567572	10.1239855	10.1807427	44
17	9.8194012	9.8759036	9.9434976	10.0565024	10.1240964	10.1805988	43
18	9.8195450	9.8757927	9.9437524	10.0562476	01.1242073	10.1804550	42
19	9.8196888	9.8756816	9.9440072	10.0559928	10.1243184	10.1803112	41
20	9.8198325	9.8755706	9.9442519	10.0557381	10.1244294	10.1801675	40
21	9.8199761	9.8754594	9.9445166	10.0554834	10.1245406	10.1800239	39
22	9.8201196	9.8753482	9.9447714	10.0552286	10.1246518	10.1798804	38
23	9.8202630	9.8752369	9.9450261	10.0549739	10.1247631	10.1797370	37
24	9.8204063	9.8751256	9.9452807	10.0547193	10.1248744	10.1795937	36
25	9.8205496	9.8750142	9.9455354	10.0544646	10.1249858	10.1794504	35
26	9.8206927	9.8749027	9.9457900	10.0542100	10.1250973	10.1793073	34
27	9.8208358	9.8747912	9.9460447	10.0539553	10.1252088	10.1791642	33
28	9.8209788	9.8746795	9.9462993	10.0537007	10.1253205	10.1790212	32
29	9.8211217	9.8745679	9.9465539	10.0534461	10.1254321	10.1788783	31
30	9.8212646	9.8744561	9.9468084	10.0531916	10.1255439	10.1787354	30
31	9.8214073	9.8743443	9.9470630	10.0529370	10.1256557	10.1785927	29
32	9.8215500	9.8742325	9.9473175	10.0526825	10.1257675	10.1784500	28
33	9.8216926	9.8741205	9.9475720	10.0524280	10.1258795	10.1783074	27
34	9.8218351	9.8740095	9.9478265	10.0521735	10.1259915	10.1781649	26
35	9.8219775	9.8738963	9.9480810	10.0519190	10.1261035	10.1780225	25
36	9.3221198	9.8737844	9.9483355	10.0516645	10.1262156	10.1778802	24
37	9.8222621	9.8736722	9.9485899	10.0514101	10.1263278	10.1777379	23
38	9.8224042	9.8735599	9.9488443	10.0511557	10.1264401	10.1775958	22
39	9.8225463	9.8734476	9.9490987	10.0509013	10.1265524	10.1774537	21
40	9.8226883	9.8733352	9.9493531	10.0506469	10.1266648	10.1773117	20
41	9.8228302	9.8732227	9.9496075	10.0503925	10.1267773	10.1771698	19
42	9.8229721	9.8731102	9.9498619	10.0501381	10.1268898	10.1770279	18
43	9.8231138	9.8729975	9.9501162	10.0498838	10.1270024	10.1776862	17
44	9.8232555	9.8728849	9.9503705	10.0496295	10.1271151	10.1767445	16
45	9.8233971	9.8727722	9.9506248	10.0493752	10.1272278	10.1766025	15
46	9.8235386	9.8726594	9.9508791	10.0491209	10.1273406	10.1764614	14
47	9.8236800	9.8725466	9.9511334	10.0488566	10.1274534	10.1763200	13
48	9.8238213	9.8724337	9.9513876	10.0486124	10.1275663	10.1761787	12
49	9.8239626	9.8723207	9.9516419	10.0483581	10.1276793	10.1760374	11
50	9.8241037	9.8722076	9.9518961	10.0481039	10.1277924	10.1758963	10
51	9.8242448	9.8720945	9.9521503	10.0478497	10.1279055	10.1757552	9
52	9.8243858	9.8719813	9.9524045	10.0475955	10.1280187	10.1756142	8
53	9.8245267	9.8718681	9.9526587	10.0473413	10.1281319	10.1754733	7
54	9.8246676	9.8717548	9.9529128	10.0470872	10.1282452	10.1753324	6
55	9.8248083	9.8716414	9.9531670	10.0468330	10.1283586	10.1751917	5
56	9.8249490	9.8715279	9.9534211	10.0465789	10.1284721	10.1750510	4
57	9.8250896	9.8714144	9.9536752	10.0463248	10.1285856	10.1749104	3
58	9.8252301	9.8713008	9.9539293	10.0460707	10.1286992	10.1747699	2
59	9.8253705	9.8711872	9.9541834	10.0458166	10.1288128	10.1746295	1
60	9.8255109	9.8710735	9.9544374	10.0455626	10.1289265	10.1744891	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

48 DEGREES.

42 DEGREES

M	N.-Sine	N.Co-Sine.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Tang.	N. Secant	NCo-Secant	
0	6691306	7431448	9004041	11106121	13456327	14944765	60
1	6693467	7429501	9009309	11099630	13459853	14639940	59
2	6695628	7427554	9014580	11093140	13463382	14635118	58
3	6697788	7425606	9019854	11086653	13466914	14630301	57
4	6699948	7423657	9025131	11080171	13470449	14625488	56
5	6702107	7421708	9030411	11073693	13473987	14625680	55
6	6704266	7419758	9035694	11067219	13477528	14615875	54
7	6706424	7417808	9040979	11060750	13481072	14911076	53
8	6708582	7415857	9046267	11054284	13484619	14906280	52
9	6710739	7413905	9051558	11047823	13488169	14901489	51
10	6712895	7411953	9056851	11041365	13491721	14896703	50
11	6715051	7410000	9062147	11034912	13495277	14891920	49
12	6717206	7408046	9067446	11028463	13498836	14887142	48
13	6719361	7406092	9072748	11022019	13502398	14882369	47
14	6721515	7404137	9078053	11015578	13505963	14877599	46
15	6723668	7402181	9083360	11009141	13509531	14872834	45
16	6725821	7400225	9088571	11002709	13513102	14868073	44
17	6727973	7398258	9093984	10996281	13516676	14863317	43
18	6730125	7396311	9099300	10989856	13520254	14858565	42
19	6732276	7394353	9104619	10983436	13523834	14853817	41
20	6734427	7392394	9109941	10977020	13527417	14849073	40
21	6736577	7390435	9115265	10970608	13531003	14844334	39
22	6738727	7388475	9120592	10964201	13534593	14839599	38
23	6740876	7386515	9125922	10957797	13538186	14834868	37
24	6743024	7384554	9131255	10951397	13541781	14830142	36
25	6745172	7382592	9136591	10945002	13545379	14825420	35
26	6747319	7380629	9141929	10938610	13548980	14820702	34
27	6749466	7378665	9147270	10932223	13552585	14815988	33
28	6751612	7376702	9152615	10925840	13556193	14811278	32
29	6753757	7374738	9157962	10919460	13559803	14806573	31
30	6755902	7372773	9163312	10913085	13563417	14801872	30
31	6758046	7370808	9168665	10906714	13567034	14797176	29
32	6760190	7368842	9174020	10900347	13570654	14792483	28
33	6762333	7366875	9179379	10893983	13574277	14787795	27
34	6764476	7364907	9184740	10887624	13577903	14783111	26
35	6766618	7362939	9190104	10881269	13581532	14778431	25
36	6768760	7360971	9195471	10874918	13585164	14773755	24
37	6770901	7359002	9200841	10868571	13588800	14769084	23
38	6773041	7357032	9206214	10862228	13592438	14764417	22
39	6775181	7355061	9211590	10855889	13596080	14759754	21
40	6777320	7353090	9216968	10849554	13599725	14755095	20
41	6779459	7351118	9222350	10843223	13603372	14750440	19
42	6781597	7349146	9227734	10836896	13607023	14745790	18
43	6783734	7347173	9233122	10830573	13610677	14741144	17
44	6785871	7345199	9238512	10824254	13614334	14736501	16
45	6788007	7343225	9243905	10817939	13617995	14731864	15
46	6790143	7341250	9249301	10811628	13621658	14727230	14
47	6792278	7339275	9254700	10805321	13625324	14722600	13
48	6794413	7337299	9260101	10799018	13628994	14717975	12
49	6796547	7335322	9265506	10792718	13632667	14713353	11
50	6798681	7333345	9270914	10786423	13636343	14708736	10
51	6800814	7331367	9276324	10780132	13640022	14704123	9
52	6802946	7329388	9281738	10773844	13643704	14699514	8
53	6805078	7327409	9287154	10767561	13647389	14694910	7
54	6807209	7325429	9292573	10761282	13651078	14690309	6
55	6809339	7323448	9297996	10755006	13654770	14685713	5
56	6811469	7321467	9303421	10748734	13658464	14681120	4
57	6813599	7319485	9308846	10742467	13662162	14676532	3
58	6815728	7317503	9314280	10736203	13665863	14671948	2
59	6817856	7315520	9319714	10729943	13669567	14667368	1
60	6819984	7313537	9325151	10723687	13673275	14662792	0
	N Co Sine.	N.-Sine.	N.Co Tang	N. Tangent	N. Co-Secant	N. Secant.	M

47 DEGREES.

42 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.Sine.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L Co-Secant*	
0	9.8255109	9.8710735	9.9544371	10.0455629	10.1289265	10.1744891	60
1	9.8256512	9.8709597	9.9546915	10.0453085	10.1290403	10.1743488	59
2	9.8257913	9.8708458	9.9549455	10.0450545	10.1291542	10.1742087	58
3	9.8259314	9.8707319	9.9551995	10.0448005	10.1292681	10.1740686	57
4	9.8260715	9.8706179	9.9554535	10.0445465	10.1293821	10.1739285	56
5	9.8262114	9.8705039	9.9557075	10.0442925	10.1294961	10.1737886	55
6	9.8263512	9.8703898	9.9559615	10.0440385	10.1296102	10.1736488	54
7	9.8264910	9.8702756	9.9562154	10.0437846	10.1297244	10.1735090	53
8	9.8266307	9.8701613	9.9564694	10.0435306	10.1298387	10.1733693	52
9	9.8267703	9.8700470	9.9567233	10.0432767	10.1299530	10.1732297	51
10	9.8269098	9.8699326	9.9569772	10.0430228	10.1300674	10.1730902	50
11	9.8270493	9.8698182	9.9572311	10.0427689	10.1301818	10.1729507	49
12	9.8271887	9.8697037	9.9574850	10.0425150	10.1302963	10.1728113	48
13	9.8273279	9.8695891	9.9577389	10.0422611	10.1304109	10.1726721	47
14	9.8274671	9.8694744	9.9579927	10.0420073	10.1305256	10.1725329	46
15	9.8276063	9.8693597	9.9582465	10.0417535	10.1306403	10.1723937	45
16	9.8277453	9.8692449	9.9585004	10.0414996	10.1307551	10.1722547	44
17	9.8278843	9.8691301	9.9587542	10.0412458	10.1308699	10.1721157	43
18	9.8280231	9.8690152	9.9590080	10.0409920	10.1309848	10.1719769	42
19	9.8281619	9.8689002	9.9592618	10.0407382	10.1310998	10.1718381	41
20	9.8283006	9.8687851	9.9595155	10.0404845	10.1312149	10.1716994	40
21	9.8284393	9.8686700	9.9597693	10.0402307	10.1313300	10.1715607	39
22	9.8285778	9.8685548	9.9600230	10.0399770	10.1314452	10.1714222	38
23	9.8287163	9.8684396	9.9602767	10.0397233	10.1315604	10.1712837	37
24	9.8288547	9.8682242	9.9605305	10.0394695	10.1316758	10.1711453	36
25	9.8289930	9.8682088	9.9607842	10.0392158	10.1317912	10.1710070	35
26	9.8291312	9.8680934	9.9610378	10.0389622	10.1319066	10.1708688	34
27	9.8292694	9.8679779	9.9612915	10.0387085	10.1320221	10.1707306	33
28	9.8294075	9.8678623	9.9615452	10.0384548	10.1321377	10.1705925	32
29	9.8295454	9.8677466	9.9617988	10.0382012	10.1322534	10.1704546	31
30	9.8296833	9.8676309	9.9620525	10.0379475	10.1323691	10.1703167	30
31	9.8298212	9.8675151	9.9623061	10.0376939	10.1324849	10.1701788	29
32	9.8299589	9.8673992	9.9625597	10.0374403	10.1326008	10.1700411	28
33	9.8300966	9.8672833	9.9628133	10.0371867	10.1327167	10.1699034	27
34	9.8302342	9.8671673	9.9630669	10.0369331	10.1328327	10.1697658	26
35	9.8303717	9.8670512	9.9633204	10.0366795	10.1329488	10.1696283	25
36	9.8305091	9.8669351	9.9635740	10.0364260	10.1330649	10.1694909	24
37	9.8306464	9.8668189	9.9638275	10.0361725	10.1331811	10.1693536	23
38	9.8307837	9.8667026	9.9640811	10.0359189	10.1332974	10.1692163	22
39	9.8309209	9.8665863	9.9643346	10.0356654	10.1334137	10.1690791	21
40	9.8310580	9.8664699	9.9645881	10.0354119	10.1335301	10.1689420	20
41	9.8311950	9.8663534	9.9648416	10.0351584	10.1336466	10.1588050	19
42	9.8313320	9.8662369	9.9650951	10.0349049	10.1337631	10.1686680	18
43	9.8314688	9.8661203	9.9653486	10.0346514	10.1338797	10.1685312	17
44	9.8316056	9.8660036	9.9656020	10.0343980	10.1339964	10.1683944	16
45	9.8317423	9.8658868	9.9658555	10.0341445	10.1341132	10.1682577	15
46	9.8318789	9.8657700	9.9661089	10.0338911	10.1342300	10.1681211	14
47	9.8320155	9.8656531	9.9663623	10.0336377	10.1343469	10.1679845	13
48	9.8321519	9.8655362	9.9666157	10.0333843	10.1344638	10.1678481	12
49	9.8322883	9.8654192	9.9668692	10.0331308	10.1345808	10.1677117	11
50	9.8324246	9.8653021	9.9671225	10.0328775	10.1346979	10.1675754	10
51	9.8325609	9.8651849	9.9673759	10.0326241	10.1348151	10.1674391	9
52	9.8326970	9.8650677	9.9676293	10.0323707	10.1349323	10.1673030	8
53	9.8328321	9.8649504	9.9678827	10.0321173	10.1350496	10.1671669	7
54	9.8329691	9.8648331	9.9681360	10.0318640	10.1351669	10.1670309	6
55	9.8331050	9.8647156	9.9683893	10.0316107	10.1352844	10.1668950	5
56	9.8332408	9.8645981	9.9686427	10.0313573	10.1354019	10.1667592	4
57	9.8333766	9.8644806	9.9688960	10.0311040	10.1355194	10.1666234	3
58	9.8335122	9.8643629	9.9691493	10.0308507	10.1356371	10.1664878	2
59	9.8336478	9.8642452	9.9694026	10.0305974	10.1357548	10.1663522	1
60	9.8337833	9.8641275	9.9696559	10.0303441	10.1358725	10.1662167	0
	L. Co-Sine.	*L Sine.*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent.*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

47 DEGREES.

43 DEGREES

M	N. Sine	N.Co-Sine	N. Tangent	N.Co-Tang.	N. Secant	N.Co-Secant	
0	6819984	7313537	9325151	10723687	13673275	14662792	60
1	6822111	7311553	9330591	10717435	13676985	14658210	59
2	6824237	7309568	9336034	10711187	13680699	14653652	58
3	6826363	7307583	9341479	10704943	13684416	14649088	57
4	6828488	7305597	9346928	10698702	13688135	14644529	56
5	6830613	7303610	9352380	10692466	13691859	14639973	55
6	6832737	7301623	9357834	10686233	13695586	14635422	54
7	6834861	7299635	9363292	10680004	13699316	14630875	53
8	6836984	7297646	9368753	10673779	13703048	14626331	52
9	6839107	7295657	9374216	10667558	13706784	14621792	51
10	6841229	7293657	9379683	10661341	13710523	14617257	50
11	6843350	7291677	9385152	10655128	13714266	14612726	49
12	6845471	7289686	9390625	10648918	13718011	14608198	48
13	6847591	7287694	9396101	10642713	13721760	14603675	47
14	6849711	7285702	9401579	10636511	13725512	14599156	46
15	6851830	7283709	9407061	10630313	13729268	14594641	45
16	6853948	7281716	9412545	10624119	13733026	14590130	44
17	6856066	7279722	9418033	10617929	13736788	14585623	43
18	6858183	7277727	9423523	10611742	13740553	14581120	42
19	6860300	7275732	9429017	10605560	13744321	14576621	41
20	6862416	7273736	9434513	10599381	13748092	14572127	40
21	6864532	7271740	9440013	10593206	13751867	14567636	39
22	6866647	7269743	9445516	10587034	13755645	14563149	38
23	6868761	7267745	9451021	10580867	13759426	14558666	37
24	6870875	7265747	9456530	10574703	13763210	14554187	36
25	6872988	7263748	9462042	10568544	13766998	14549712	35
26	6875101	7261748	9467556	10562388	13770789	14545241	34
27	6877213	7259748	9473074	10556235	13774583	14540774	33
28	6879324	7257747	9478595	10550087	13778380	14536311	32
29	6881435	7255746	9484119	10543942	13782181	14531852	31
30	6883545	7253744	9489646	10537801	13785985	14527397	30
31	6885655	7251741	9495176	10531664	13789792	14522946	29
32	6887764	7249738	9500709	10525531	13793602	14518498	28
33	6889873	7247734	9506245	10519401	13797416	14514055	27
34	6891981	7245729	9511784	10513275	13801233	14509616	26
35	6894089	7243724	9517326	10507153	13805053	14505181	25
36	6896196	7241718	9522871	10501034	13808877	14500749	24
37	6898302	7239712	9528420	10494920	13812704	14496322	23
38	6900407	7237705	9533971	10488809	13816534	14491898	22
39	6902512	7235698	9539526	10482702	13820367	14487478	21
40	6904617	7233690	6545083	10476598	13824204	14483063	20
41	6906721	7231681	9550644	10470498	13828044	14478651	19
42	6918824	7229671	9556208	10464402	13831887	14474243	18
43	6910927	7227661	9561774	10458310	13835734	14469839	17
44	6913029	7225651	9567344	10452221	13839584	14465439	16
45	6915131	7223640	9572917	10446136	13843437	14461043	15
46	6917232	7221628	9578494	10440055	13847294	14456651	14
47	6919332	7219615	9584073	10433977	13851154	14452262	13
48	6921432	7217602	9589655	10427904	13855017	14447878	12
49	6923531	7215588	9595241	10421833	13858883	14443497	11
50	6925630	7213574	9600829	10415767	13862753	14439120	10
51	6927728	7211559	9606421	10409704	13866626	14434748	9
52	6929825	7209544	9612016	10403645	13870503	14430379	8
53	6931922	7207528	9617614	10397589	13874383	14426013	7
54	6934018	7205511	9623215	10391537	13878266	14421652	6
55	6936114	7203494	9628819	10385489	13882153	14417295	5
56	6938209	7201476	9634427	10379445	13886042	14412941	4
57	6940304	7199457	9640037	10373404	13889936	14408591	3
58	6942398	7197438	9645651	10367367	13893832	14404246	2
59	6944491	7195418	9651268	10361333	13897732	14399904	1
60	6946584	7193398	9656888	10355303	13901636	14395565	0
	N Co-Sine.	N. Sine.	N. Co Tang.	N. Tangent.	N. Co-Secant	N. Secant.	M

46 DEGREES.

43 DEGREES.

M	L. Sine.	L. Co.-Sine	L. Tangent	L. Co.Targ.	L. Secant.	Co L. Secant	
0	9.8337833	9.8641275	9.9696559	10.0303441	10.1358725	10.1662167	60
1	9.8339183	9.8640096	9.9699091	10.0300909	10.1359904	10.1660812	59
2	9.8340541	9.8638917	9.9701624	10.0298376	10.1361083	10.1659459	58
3	9.8341891	9.8637737	9.9704157	10.0295843	10.1362263	10.1658106	57
4	9.8343246	9.8636557	9.9706689	10.0293311	10.1363443	10.1656754	56
5	9.8344597	9.8635376	9.9709221	10.0290779	10.1364624	10.1655403	55
6	9.8345948	9.8634194	9.9711754	10.0288246	10.1365806	10.1654052	54
7	9.8347297	9.8633011	9.9714286	10.0285714	10.1366989	10.1652703	53
8	9.8348646	9.8631828	9.9716818	10.0283182	10.1368172	10.1651354	52
9	9.8349994	9.8630644	9.9719350	10.0280650	10.1369356	10.1650006	51
10	9.8351341	9.8629460	9.9721882	10.0278114	10.1370540	10.1648659	50
11	9.8352688	9.8628274	9.9724413	10.0275587	10.1371726	10.1647312	49
12	9.8354033	9.8627088	9.9726945	10.0273055	10.1372912	10.1645967	48
13	9.8355378	9.8625902	9.9729477	10.0270523	10.1374098	10.1644622	47
14	9.8356722	9.8624714	9.9732008	10.0267992	10.1375286	10.1643278	46
15	9.8358066	9.8623526	9.9734539	10.0265461	10.1376474	10.1641934	45
16	9.8359408	9.8622338	9.9737071	10.0262929	10.1377662	10.164059	44
17	9.8360750	9.8621148	9.9739602	10.0260398	10.1378852	10.1639250	43
18	9.8362091	9.8619958	9.9742133	10.0257867	10.1380042	10.1637909	42
19	9.8363431	9.861876	9.9744664	10.0255336	10.1381233	10.1636569	41
20	9.8364771	9.8617576	9.9747195	1.00252805	10.1382424	10.1635229	40
21	9.8366109	9.8616383	9.9749725	10.0250274	10.1383617	10.1633891	39
22	9.8367447	9.8615190	9.9752257	10.0247743	10.1384810	10.1632553	38
23	9.8368784	9.8613997	9.9754787	10.0245213	10.1386003	10.1631216	37
24	9.8370121	9.8612803	9.9757318	10.0242682	10.1387197	10.1629879	36
25	9.8371456	9.8611608	9.9759849	10.0240151	10.1388392	10.1628541	35
26	9.8372791	9.8610412	9.9762379	10.0237621	10.1389588	10.1627209	34
27	9.8374125	9.8609215	9.9764909	10.0237621	10.1390785	10.1625875	33
28	9.8375458	9.8608018	9.9767440	10.0237560	10.1391982	10.1624542	32
29	9.8376790	9.8606821	9.9769970	10.0230030	10.1393179	10.1623210	31
30	9.8378122	9.8605622	9.9772500	10.0227500	10.1394378	10.1621878	30
31	9.8379453	9.8604423	9.9775030	10.0224970	10.1395577	10.1620547	29
32	9.8380783	9.8603223	9.9777560	10.0222440	10.1396777	10.1619217	28
33	9.8382112	9.8602022	9.9780090	10.0219910	10.1397978	10.1617888	27
34	9.8383441	9.8600821	9.9782620	10.0217380	10.1399179	10.1616559	26
35	9.8384769	9.8599619	9.9785149	10.0214851	10.1400381	10.1615231	25
36	9.8386096	9.8598416	9.9787679	10.0212321	10.1401584	10.1613904	24
37	9.8387422	9.8597213	9.9790209	10.0209791	10.1402787	10.1612578	23
38	9.8388747	9.8596009	9.9792738	10.0207262	10.1403991	10.1611253	22
39	9.8390072	9.8594804	9.9795268	10.0204732	10.1405196	10.1609928	21
40	9.8391397	9.8593599	9.9797797	10.0202203	10.1406401	10.1608603	20
41	9.8392719	9.8592393	9.9800326	10.0199674	10.1407607	10.1607281	19
42	9.8394041	9.8591186	9.9802856	10.0197144	10.1408814	10.1605959	18
43	9.8395353	9.8589978	9.9805385	10.0194615	10.1410022	10.1604637	17
44	9.8396684	9.8588770	9.9807914	10.0192086	10.1411230	10.1603316	16
45	9.8398004	9.8587561	9.9810443	10.0189557	10.1412439	10.1601995	15
46	9.8399323	9.8586351	9.9812972	1.00187028	10.1413649	10.1600677	14
47	9.8400642	9.8585141	9.9815501	1.00184499	10.1414859	10.1599358	13
48	9.8401959	9.8583929	9.9818030	10.0181970	10.1416071	10.1598041	12
49	9.8403276	9.8582718	9.9820559	10.0179441	10.1417282	10.1596724	10
50	9.8404593	9.8581505	9.9823087	10.0176913	10.1418494	10.1595407	11
51	9.8405908	9.8580292	9.9825616	10.0174384	10.1419708	10.1594092	9
52	9.8407223	9.8579078	9.9828145	10.0171855	10.1420922	10.1592777	8
53	9.8408537	9.8577863	9.9830673	10.0169327	10.1422137	10.1591463	7
54	9.8409850	9.8576648	9.9833202	10.0166798	10.1423352	10.1590150	6
55	9.8411162	9.8575432	9.9835730	10.0164270	10.1424568	10.1588833	5
56	9.8412474	9.8574215	9.9838259	10.0161741	10.1425785	10.1587520	4
57	9.8413785	9.8572998	9.9840787	10.0159213	10.1427002	10.1586215	3
58	9.8415095	9.8571779	9.9843315	10.0156685	10.1428221	10.1584905	2
59	9.8416404	9.8570561	9.9845844	10.0154156	10.1429439	10.1583596	1
60	9.8417713	9.8579341	9.9848372	1.00151628	10.1420659	10.1582287	0
	L. Co-Sine.	L. Sine.	L. Co-Tang.	L. Tangent.	L. Co-Secant	L. Secant	M

40 DEGREES.

44 DEGREES.

M	N. Sine	N.Co.Sine.	N. Tangent	N.Co-Tang.	N. Secant.	N. Co-Secant.	
0	6946584	7193398	9656888	10355303	13901636	14395565	60
1	6948676	7191377	9662511	10349277	13905543	14391231	59
2	6950767	7189355	9668137	10343254	13909453	14386900	58
3	6952858	7187333	9673767	10337235	13913366	14382574	57
4	6954949	7185310	9679400	10331220	13917283	14378251	56
5	6957039	7183287	9685035	10325208	13921203	14373932	55
6	6959128	7181263	9690674	10319199	13925127	14369616	54
7	6961217	7179238	9696316	10313195	13929054	14365305	53
8	6963305	7177213	9701962	10307194	13932985	14360997	52
9	6965392	7175187	9707610	10301196	13936918	14356693	51
10	6967479	7173161	9713262	10295203	13940856	14352393	50
11	6969565	7171134	9718917	10289212	13944796	14348097	49
12	6971651	7169106	9724575	10283226	13948740	14343805	48
13	6973736	7167078	9730236	10277243	13952688	14339516	47
14	6975821	7165049	9735901	10271263	13956639	14335231	46
15	6977905	7163019	9741569	10265287	13960593	14330950	45
16	6979988	7160989	9747240	10259315	13964551	14326672	44
17	6982071	7158958	9752914	10253346	13968512	14322399	43
18	6984153	7156927	9758591	10247381	13972477	14318129	42
19	6986234	7154895	9764272	10241419	13976445	14313863	41
20	6988315	7152863	9769956	10235461	13980416	14309600	40
21	6990396	7150830	9775643	10229506	13984391	14305342	39
22	6992476	7148796	9781333	10223455	13988369	14301087	38
23	6994555	7146763	9787027	10217608	13992351	14296836	37
24	6996633	7144727	9792724	10211664	13996336	14292588	36
25	6998711	7142691	9798424	10205723	14000325	14288344	35
26	7000789	7140655	9804127	10199786	14004317	14284104	34
27	7002866	7138618	9809833	10193853	14008313	14279868	33
28	7004942	7136581	9815543	10187923	14012312	14275636	32
29	7007018	7134543	9821256	10181997	14016315	14271407	31
30	7009093	7132505	9826973	10176074	14020321	14267182	30
31	7011167	7130466	9832692	10170155	14024330	14262961	29
32	7013241	7128426	9838415	10164239	14028343	14258743	28
33	7015314	7126385	9844141	10158326	14032360	14254929	27
34	7017387	7124344	9849871	10152417	14036380	14250319	26
35	7019459	7122302	9855603	10146512	14040403	14246112	25
36	7021530	7120260	9861339	10140610	14044430	14241909	24
37	7023601	7118217	9867079	10134712	14048460	14237710	23
38	7025671	7116174	9872821	10128817	14052494	14233514	22
39	7027741	7114130	9878567	10122925	14056532	14229323	21
40	7029810	7112086	9884316	10117037	14060573	14225134	20
41	7031879	7110041	9890069	10111153	14064617	14220950	19
42	7033947	7107995	9895825	10105272	14068665	14216769	18
43	7036014	7195948	9901584	10099394	14072717	14212592	17
44	7038081	7103901	9907346	10093520	14076772	14208418	16
45	7040147	7101854	9913112	10087649	14080831	14204248	15
46	7042213	7099806	9918881	10081782	14084893	14200082	14
47	7044278	7097757	9924654	10075918	14088958	14195919	13
48	7046342	7095707	9930429	10070058	14093028	14191761	12
49	7048406	7093657	9936208	10064201	14097100	14187605	11
50	7050469	7091607	9941991	10058347	14101177	14183454	10
51	7052532	7089556	9947777	10052497	14105256	14179305	9
52	7054594	7087504	9953566	10046651	14109340	14175161	8
53	7056655	7085451	9959358	10040807	14113427	14171020	7
54	7058716	7083398	9965154	10034968	14117517	14166883	6
55	7060776	7081345	9970953	10029131	14121611	14162749	5
56	7062835	7079291	9976756	10023298	14125709	14158619	4
57	7064894	7077236	9982562	10017469	14129810	14154493	3
58	7066953	7075180	9988371	10011642	14133915	14150370	2
59	7069011	7073124	9994184	10005819	14138024	14146251	1
60	7071068	7071068	10000000	10000000	14142136	14142136	0
	N.Co.Sine.	N. Sine.	L.Co Tang.	N.Tangent.	N. Co-Secant	N.Secant.	M

45 DEGREES.

The END *of the* TABLE *of*

44 DEGREES.

M	*L. Sine.*	*L. Co.-Sine*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co.Tang.*	*L. Secant.*	*L. Co-Secant*	
0	9.8417713	9.8569341	9.9848327	10.0151628	10.1430659	10.1582287	60
1	9.8419021	9.8568121	9.9850900	10.0149100	10.1431879	10.1580979	59
2	9.8420328	9.8566900	9.9853428	10.0146572	10.1433100	10.1579672	58
3	9.8421634	9.8565678	9.9855956	10.0144044	10.1434322	10.1578366	57
4	9.8422939	9.8564456	9.9858484	10.0141516	10.1435545	10.1577061	56
5	9.8424244	9.8563233	9.9861012	10.0138988	10.1436768	10.1575756	55
6	9.8425548	9.8562009	9.9863540	10.0136460	10.1437992	10.1574452	54
7	9.8426851	9.8560784	9.9866068	10.0133932	10.1439216	10.1573149	53
8	9.8428154	9.8559558	9.9868596	10.0131404	10.1440442	10.1571846	52
9	9.8429456	9.8558332	9.9871123	10.0128877	10.1441668	10.1570544	51
10	9.8430757	9.8557106	9.9873651	10.0126349	10.1442894	10.1569243	50
11	9.8432057	9.8555878	9.9876179	10.0123821	10.1444122	10.1567943	49
12	9.8433356	9.8554650	9.9878706	10.0121294	10.1445350	10.1566644	48
13	9.8434655	9.8553421	9.9881234	10.0118766	10.1446579	10.1565345	47
14	9.8435953	9.8552191	9.9883761	10.0116239	10.1447808	10.1564047	46
15	9.8437250	9.8550961	9.9886289	10.0113711	10.1449039	10.1562750	45
16	9.8438547	9.8549730	9.9888816	10.0111184	10.1450270	10.1561453	44
17	9.8439842	9.8548499	9.9891344	10.0108656	10.1451501	10.1560158	43
18	9.8441137	9.8547266	9.9893871	10.0106129	10.1452734	10.1558863	42
19	9.8442432	9.8546033	9.9896399	10.0103601	10.1453967	10.1557568	41
20	9.8443725	9.8544799	9.9898926	10.0101074	10.1455201	10.1556275	40
21	9.8445018	9.8543564	9.9901453	10.0098547	10.1456436	10.1554982	39
22	9.8446310	9.8542329	9.9903981	10.0096019	10.1457671	10.1553690	38
23	9.8447601	9.8541093	9.9906508	10.0093492	10.1458907	10.1552399	37
24	9.8448891	9.8539856	9.9909035	10.0090965	10.1460144	10.1551109	36
25	9.8450181	9.8538619	9.9911562	10.0088438	10.1461381	10.1549819	35
26	9.8451470	9.8537381	9.9914089	10.0085911	10.1462619	10.1548530	34
27	9.8452758	9.8536142	9.9916616	10.0083384	10.1463858	10.1547242	33
28	9.8454045	9.8534902	9.9919143	10.0080857	10.1465098	10.1545955	32
29	9.8455332	9.8533662	9.9921670	10.0078330	10.1466338	10.1544668	31
30	9.8456618	9.8532421	9.9924197	10.0075803	10.1467579	10.1543382	30
31	9.8457903	9.8531179	9.9926724	10.0073276	10.1468821	10.1542097	29
32	9.8459188	9.8529936	9.9929251	10.0070749	10.1470064	10.1540812	28
33	9.8460471	9.8528693	9.9931778	10.0068222	10.1471307	10.1539519	27
34	9.8461754	9.8527449	9.9934305	10.0065695	10.1472551	10.1538246	26
35	9.8463036	9.8526204	9.9936832	10.0063168	10.1473796	10.1536964	25
36	9.8464318	9.8524959	9.9939359	10.0060641	10.1475041	10.1535682	24
37	9.8465597	9.8523713	9.9941886	10.0058114	10.1476287	10.1534401	23
38	9.8466879	9.8522466	9.9944413	10.0055587	10.1477534	10.1533121	22
39	9.8468158	9.8521218	9.9946940	10.0053060	10.1478782	10.1531842	21
40	9.8469436	9.8519970	9.9949466	10.0050534	10.1480030	10.1530564	20
41	9.8470714	9.8518721	9.9951993	10.0048007	10.1481279	10.1529286	19
42	9.8471991	9.8517471	9.9954520	10.0045480	10.1482529	10.1528009	18
43	9.8473267	9.8516221	9.9957047	10.0042953	10.1483780	10.1526733	17
44	9.8474543	9.8514969	9.9959573	10.0040427	10.1485031	10.1525457	16
45	9.8475817	9.8513717	9.9962100	10.0037900	10.1486283	10.1524183	15
46	9.8477091	9.8512465	9.9964627	10.0035373	10.1487535	10.1522909	14
47	9.8478365	9.8511211	9.9967154	10.0032846	10.1488789	10.1521635	13
48	9.8479637	9.8509957	9.9969680	10.0030320	10.1490043	10.1520363	12
49	9.8480909	9.8508702	9.9972207	10.0027793	10.1491298	10.1519091	11
50	9.8482180	9.8507446	9.9974734	10.0025266	10.1492554	10.1517820	10
51	9.8483450	9.8506190	9.9977260	10.0022740	10.1493810	10.1516550	9
52	9.8484720	9.8504933	9.9979787	10.0020213	10.1495067	10.1515280	8
53	9.8485989	9.8503675	9.9982314	10.0017686	10.1496325	10.1514011	7
54	9.8487257	9.8502417	9.9984840	10.0015160	10.1497583	10.1512743	6
55	9.8488524	9.8501157	9.9987367	10.0012633	10.1498843	10.1511476	5
56	9.8489791	9.8499897	9.9989893	10.0010107	10.1500103	10.1510209	4
57	9.8491057	9.8498637	9.9992420	10.0007580	10.1501363	10.1508943	3
58	9.8492322	9.8497375	9.9994947	10.0005053	10.1502725	10.1507678	2
59	9.8493586	9.8496113	9.9997473	10.0002527	10.1503887	10.1506414	1
60	9.8494850	9.8494850	10.0000000	10.0000000	10.1505150	10.1505150	0
	L. Co-Sine	*L. Sine*	*L. Co-Tang.*	*L. Tangent*	*L. Co-Secant*	*L. Secant.*	M

45 DEGREES.

THE
Deſcription and Uſe
OF THE
TABLES
OF
Natural and *Artificial Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*.

THESE are continued to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant.

1. And the firſt thing to be done is to know how to take out the Sine, Tangent or Secant, whether *Natural* or *Logarithmical*, of any Degrees, or Minutes.

In order to which you will find, that the Natural Numbers are always in the Left-hand Page, and the Artificial or Logarithmical on the Right-hand Pages: So that for every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant, you have before you, one right againſt the other, the Natural and Logarithmic Sines, Tangents and Secants, with their Complements placed by them.

2. If therefore the Number of the Degrees of any Ark or Angle given be under 45°, you muſt look for it at the Head of the Table; but if it exceed 45°, you will find it at the Bottom or Foot; and as in the former Caſe you find the Minutes under M increaſing downwards on the Left-hand of the Page; ſo in the latter, they begin at the Bottom of the Page on the Right-hand of it and increaſe upward.

Thus, if you look for 23 Degrees 13 Minutes, you will find in Page 48 of the Tables, and its *Natural Sine* will be 3942093, its *Natural Tangent* 4289449, *&c.* and in the Right-hand Page its *Artificial Sine* will be 9.5957268, and its *Logarithmical Tangent* 9.6324015, *&c.*

But if the Degrees given had been more than 45°, as ſuppoſe 61°. 25′. then you turn till you come to thoſe Degrees at the Foot of the Table; which you will find in Page 58. 59 and there you will find (reckoning the 23 upwards in the Right-hand Column of Minutes over M) that the *Natural Sine* will be 8781222, and the *Natural Tangent* will be 18352999; the *Logarithmick Sine* will be 9.9435549, and the *Logarithmick Tangent* will be 10.2637307; and ſo for the *Secants*, &c.

3. If you want the Natural or Artificial Sine, Tangent or Secant of any Ark greater than 90°. as ſuppoſe of 123°, 11′ you muſt firſt ſubſtract it from 180 if it be leſs than it, or from 360 when 'tis greater than 180; and then ſeek in the Tables for the Sine, Tangent or Secant of the Remainder. Thus 123°. 11′. ſubſtracted from 180° leaves 56°. 49′. whoſe Sine, or Tangent muſt be ſought in the Tables, as is ſhewn above.

4. And when this is underſtood, the *Inverſe Practice* of finding the Degrees and Minutes anſwering to any Sine, Tangent or Secant given, will be eaſie.

Thus ſuppoſe you would have the Degrees and Minutes anſwering to 7027782, a Natural Sine: you muſt look amongſt the Natural Sines, either downward or upward, till you find the Number given, and then on the Top or Bottom you will have the Degrees; and the Minutes on the Right or Left-hand in the Column marked M accordingly; and ſo you will find the Degrees and Minutes anſwering to the Natural Sine 7027782, to be 44° 39′ For tho' it be not to be found there exactly, yet the neareſt to it is 7027741; whoſe Deg. and Min. are 44°. 39′. and ſo you muſt always do when you cant find the Numbers exactly; which will moſt times be the caſe.

Thus the Arch to the Log. Sine 8.8647376, will be found to be 4°. 12′, *&c.*

How theſe Tables are uſeful in all kinds of Trigonometrical Calculations; as in Navigation, Dialling, Aſtronomy, *&c.* all Treatiſes on thoſe Subjects do acquaint us.

N.B. There hath very great Care been taken in the Correction of theſe Tables and thoſe of the *Logarithms*, and I believe very few Faults have been committed; but whenever the *Calculator* finds Reaſon to ſuſpect the Tables, it will be very eaſie for him, by conſidering the Courſe and Proportion of the Encreaſe or Decreaſe of the Numbers in the Tables, as they ſtand near that which he judges faulty, either above or below it, to find out nearly what Figure is wrong, and how much or how little; as Experience will ſoon teach him.

Deg. 0, 1, 2, 3.

A Table of Natural Verſed

M	N. 0	N. 1	N. 2	N. 3	L. 0	L. 1	L. 2	L. 3	M
0	0000.000	0001.523	0006.092	0013.705	0.0000000	6.1827137	6.7847406	7.1368680	0
1	0000.001	0001.574	0006.194	0013.857	2.6264222	6.1970707	6.7919482	7.1416791	1
2	.002	1.626	6.297	14.011	3.2284822	6.2111938	6.7990963	7.1464636	2
3	.004	1.679	6.400	14.165	3.5806647	6.2250913	6.8061860	7.1512219	3
4	007	1.733	6.505	14 320	3.8305422	6.2387696	6.8132185	7.1559542	4
5	.011	1.788	6.610	14.476	4.0243620	6.2522361	6.8201944	7.1606609	5
6	.016	1.843	6.716	14.633	4.1827246	6.2654968	6.8271147	7.1653422	6
7	0000.022	0001.899	0006.823	0014.791	4.3166182	6.2785581	6.8339812	7.1699984	7
8	.028	1.956	6.931	14.950	4.4326020	6.2914259	6.8407920	7.1746297	8
9	.035	2.014	7.040	15.109	4.5349070	6.3041058	6.8475506	7.1792365	9
10	.043	2.073	7.150	15.269	4.6264219	6.3166033	6.8542572	7.1838189	10
11	.052	2.133	7.260	15.430	4.7092072	6.3289234	6.8609122	7.1883773	11
12	.062	2.194	7.371	15.592	4.7847843	6.3410714	6,8675167	7.1929118	12
13	0000.073	0002.255	0007.483	0015.755	4.8543084	6.3530516	6.8740712	7.1974228	13
14	.084	2.317	7.597	15.919	4.9186777	6.3648689	6.8805768	7.2019104	14
15	.096	2.380	7.711	16.083	4.9785040	6.3765275	6.8870338	7.2063750	15
16	.109	2.444	7.825	16.248	5.0346614	6.3880317	6.8934434	7.2108167	16
17	.123	2.509	7.940	16.414	5.0873192	6.3993855	6.8998058	7.2152358	17
18	.138	2.575	8.056	16.581	5.1369663	6.4105928	6.9061221	7.2196326	18
19	0000.154	0002.641	0008.173	0016.749	5.1839252	6.4216574	6.9123926	7.2240071	19
20	.170	2.708	8.291	16.918	5.2284810	6.4325826	6.9186183	7.2283597	20
21	.187	2.776	8.410	17.088	5.2708594	6.4433603	6.9248004	7.2326906	21
22	.205	2.845	8.530	17.258	5.3112661	6.4540294	6.9309372	7.2370000	22
23	.224	2.915	8.651	17.429	5.3498762	6.4645573	6.9370316	7.2412881	23
24	.244	2.986	8.772	17.601	5.3868430	6.4749592	6.9430837	7.2455551	24
25	0000.265	0003.057	0008.894	0017.774	5.4223002	6.4852380	6.9490938	7.2498013	25
26	.287	3.129	9.017	17.948	5.4563669	6.4953965	6.9550627	7.2540267	26
27	.309	3.202	9.141	18.123	5.4891474	6.5054376	6.9609886	7.2582317	27
28	.332	3.276	9.266	18.299	5.5207359	6.5153639	6.9668786	7.2624164	28
29	.356	3.351	9.392	18.475	5.5512156	6.5251780	6.9727272	7.2665810	29
30	.381	3.427	9.518	18.652	5.5806620	6.5348825	6.9785359	7.2707258	30
31	0000.407	0003.504	0009.645	0018.830	5.6091426	6.5444797	6.9843062	7.2748508	31
32	.434	3.581	9.773	19.009	5.6367191	6.5539740	6.9900387	7.2789563	32
33	.461	3.659	9.920	19.189	5.6634468	6.5633617	6.9957334	7.2830425	33
34	.489	3.738	10.032	19.369	5.6893765	6.5726509	7.0013911	7.2871095	34
35	.518	3.818	10.163	19.550	5.7145546	6.5818418	7.0069920	7.2911576	35
36	.548	3.899	10.294	19.732	5.7390233	6.5909365	7.0125969	7.2951869	36
37	0000.579	0003.981	0010.426	0019.925	5.7628214	6.5999368	7.0182460	7.2991975	37
38	.611	4.063	10.559	20.099	5.7859850	6.6088450	7.0236600	7.3031897	38
39	.644	4.147	10.693	20.284	5.8085468	6.6176626	7.0291390	7.3071636	39
40	.677	4.230	10.828	20.470	5.8305373	6.6263916	7.0345838	7.3111194	40
41	.711	4.315	10.964	20.657	5.8519848	6.6350337	7.0399946	7.3150572	41
42	.746	4.401	10.101	20.844	5.8729154	6.6435907	7.0453719	7.3189773	42
43	0000.782	0004.488	0011.239	0021.032	5.8933534	6.6520642	7.0507160	7.3228797	43
44	.819	4.576	11.377	21.221	5.9133217	6.6604558	7.0560276	7.3267646	44
45	.857	4.664	11.516	21.411	5.9328412	6.6687671	7.0613068	7.3306322	45
46	.896	4.753	11.656	21.602	5.9519314	6.6769996	7.0665540	7.3344827	46
47	.935	4.843	11.797	21.793	5.9706112	6.6851548	7.0717698	7.3383161	47
48	.975	4.934	11.939	21.985	5.9888977	6.6932340	7.0769544	7.3421327	48
49	0001.016	0005.026	0012.082	0022.178	6.0068070	6.7012388	7.0821082	7.3459326	49
50	1.058	5.119	12.225	22.372	6.0243546	6.7091706	7.0872316	7.3497159	50
51	1.101	5.213	12.369	22.567	6.0415546	6.7170304	7.0923238	7.3534828	51
52	1.145	5.307	12.514	22.763	6.0584206	6.7248199	7.0973885	7.3572334	52
53	1.189	5.402	12.660	22.960	6.0749654	6.7325400	7.1024228	7.3609678	53
54	1.234	5.498	12.807	23.157	6.0912008	6.7401921	7.1074280	7.3646863	54
55	0001.280	0005.595	0012.955	0023.355	6.1071384	6.7477774	7.1124044	7.3683888	55
56	1.327	5.693	13.103	23.554	6.1227887	6.7552970	7.1173527	7.3720757	56
57	1.375	5.792	13.252	23.754	6.1381620	6.7627520	7.1222728	7.3757469	57
58	1.424	5.891	13.402	23.955	6.1532679	6.7701436	7.1271652	7.3794027	58
59	1.473	5.991	13.553	24.157	6.1681156	6.7774728	7.1320302	7.3830431	59
60	1.523	6.092	13.705	24.360	5.1827137	6.7847406	7.1368680	7.3866683	60

A TABLE of Natural Verſed

Sines and their Logarithms. Deg. 89, 88, 87, 86.

M	L. 89	L. 88	L. 87	L. 86	N. 89	N. 88	N. 87	N. 86	M
60	10.0000000	9.9923536	9.9845725	9.9766544	10000000	9825.476	9651.005	9476.640	60
59	9.9998736	9.9922250	9.9844417	9.9765212	9997.091	9822.567	9648.098	9473.735	59
58	9.9997473	9.9920964	9.9843108	9.9763881	9994.182	9819.659	9645.191	9470.830	58
57	9.9996208	9.9919677	9.9841799	9.9762548	9991.273	9816,750	9642.284	9467.926	57
56	9.9994944	9.9918391	9.9840490	9.9761216	9988.364	9813.842	9639,337	9465.022	56
55	9.9993679	9.9917103	9.9839179	9.9759883	9985.456	9810.934	9636.470	9462.118	55
54	9.9992414	9.9915816	9.9837869	9.9758550	9982.547	9808.025	9633.563	9459.211	54
53	9.9991148	9.9914528	9.9836559	9.9757216	9979.638	9805.117	9630.656	9456.306	53
52	9.9989882	9.9913240	9.9835248	9.9755882	9976.729	9802.208	9627.749	9453.402	52
51	9.9988615	9.9911951	9.9833936	9.9754547	9973.820	9799.300	9624.842	9450.497	51
50	9.9987348	9.9910662	9.9832624	9.9753212	9970.912	9796.392	9621.936	9447.593	50
49	9.9986081	9.9909372	9.9831312	9.9751877	9968.003	9793.483	9619.029	9444.688	49
48	9.9984814	9.9908082	9.9830000	9.9750541	9965.094	9790.575	9616.122	9441.784	48
47	9.9983546	9.9906792	9.9828686	9.9749205	9962.185	9787.667	9613.215	9438.880	47
46	9.9982278	9.9905501	9.9827373	9.9747868	9959.276	9784.759	9610.308	9435.976	46
45	9.9981009	9.9904210	9.9826059	9.9746531	9956.368	9781.851	9607.402	9433.072	45
44	9.9979740	9.9902919	9.9824745	9.9745194	9953.459	9778.943	9604.495	9430.168	44
43	9.9978470	9.9901627	9.9823431	9.9743856	9950.550	9776.035	9601.588	9427.264	43
42	9.9977201	9.9900335	9.9822116	9.9742519	9947.641	9773,127	9598.682	9424.360	42
41	9.9975930	9.9899043	9.9820801	9.9741180	9944.732	9770.219	9595.775	9421.456	41
40	9.9974660	9.9897750	9.9819485	9.9739841	9941.823	9767.311	9592.869	9418.552	40
39	9.9973389	9.9896456	9.9818169	9.9738502	9938.914	9764.403	9589.962	9415.648	39
38	9.9972118	9.9895163	9.9816853	9.9737162	9936.005	9761.495	9587.056	9412.744	38
37	9.9970846	9.9893869	9.9815536	9.9735822	9933.096	9758.587	9584.149	9409.840	37
36	9.9969574	9.9892575	9.9814219	9.9734482	9930.187	9755.679	9581.243	9406.936	36
35	9.9968302	9.9891280	9.9812901	9.9733141	9927.279	9752.771	9578.337	9404.033	35
34	9.9967029	9.9889985	9.9811583	9.9731800	9924.370	9749.863	9575.430	9401.129	34
33	9.9965756	9.9888689	9.9810265	9.9730458	9921.461	9746.955	9572.524	9398.225	33
32	9.9964483	9.9887393	9.9808946	9.9729117	9918.552	9744.047	9569.618	9395.322	32
31	9.9963209	9.9886097	9.9807627	9.9727774	9915.643	9741.139	9566.712	9392.418	31
30	9.9961935	9.9884801	9.9806308	9.9726431	9912.735	9738.231	9563.806	9389.515	30
29	9.9960660	9.9883503	9.9804988	9.9725088	9909.826	9735.323	9560.900	9386.511	29
28	9.9959385	9.9882206	9.9803668	9.9723745	9906.917	9732.415	9557.994	9383.708	28
27	9.9958110	9.9880908	9.9802347	9.9722401	9904.008	9729.507	9555.088	9380.804	27
26	9.9956834	9.9879610	9.9801026	9.9721056	9901.099	9726.599	9552.182	9377.901	26
25	9.9955558	9.9878311	9.9799704	9.9719712	9898.191	9723.692	9549.276	9374.998	25
24	9.9954282	9.9877013	9.9798383	9.9718367	9895.282	9720.784	9546.370	9372.095	24
23	9.9953005	9.9875713	9.9797060	9.9717021	9892.373	9717.876	9543.464	9369.192	23
22	9.9951728	9.9874414	9.9795738	9.9715675	9889.464	9714.968	9540.558	9366.289	22
21	9.9950450	9.9873114	9.9794415	9.9714329	9886.555	9712.060	9537.652	9363.386	21
20	9.9949172	9.9871813	9.9793092	9.9712982	9883.647	9709.153	9534.747	9360.483	20
19	9.9947894	9.9870512	9.9791768	9.9711635	9880.738	9706.245	9531.841	9357.580	19
18	9.9946615	9.9869211	9.9790444	9.9710288	9877.829	9703.337	9528.935	9354.677	18
17	9.9945336	9.9867910	9.9789115	9.9708940	9874.921	9700.430	9526.030	9351.774	17
16	9.9944057	9.9866608	9.9787795	9.9707592	9872.012	9697.522	9523.124	9348.871	16
15	9.9942777	9.9865305	9.9786465	9.9706243	9869.104	9694.615	9520.219	9345.969	15
14	9.9941497	9.9864003	9.9785144	9.9704894	9866.195	9691.707	9517.313	9343.066	14
13	9.9940216	9.9862700	9.9783817	9.9703545	9863,286	9688.800	9514.408	9340.163	13
12	9.9938936	9.9861396	9.9782491	9.9702195	9860.378	9685.892	9511.502	9337.261	12
11	9.9937654	9.9860092	9.9781164	9.9700845	9857.469	9682.985	9508.595	9334.358	11
10	9.9936373	9.9858788	9.9779837	9.9699494	9854.561	9680.079	9505.692	9331.456	10
9	9.9935091	9.9857484	9.9778509	9.9698143	9855.652	9677.170	9502.786	9328.553	9
8	9.9933808	9.9856179	9.9777182	9.9696792	9848.743	9674.263	9499.881	9325.651	8
7	9.9932526	9.9854873	9.9775853	9.9695440	9845.835	9671.355	9496.976	9322.749	7
6	9.9931243	9.9853568	9.9774525	9.9694088	9842.926	9668.448	9494.071	9319.847	6
5	9.9929959	9.9852261	9.9773195	9.9692735	9840.018	9665.541	9491.166	9316.945	5
4	9.9928675	9.9850955	9.9771860	9.9691382	9837.109	9662.633	9488.260	9314.043	4
3	9.9927391	9.9849648	9.9770536	9.9690029	9834.201	9659.726	9485.355	9311.141	3
2	9.9926106	9.9848341	9.9769206	9.9688675	9831.292	9656.819	9482.450	9308.239	2
1	9.9924821	9.9847033	9.9767875	9.9687321	9828.384	9653.912	9479.545	9305.337	1
0	9.9923536	9.9845725	9.9766544	9.9685967	9825.476	9651.005	9476.640	9302.435	0

Deg. 4, 5, 6, 7. A Table of Natural Versed

M	N. 4	N. 5	N. 6	N. 7	L. 4	L. 5	L. 6	L. 7	M
0	0024.360	0038.053	0054.78	0074.539	7.3866683	7.5803891	7.7386303	7.8723800	0
1	0024.563	0038.307	0055.086	0074.894	7.3902785	7.5832777	7.7410375	7.8744436	1
2	24.767	38.562	55.391	75.250	7.3938716	7.5861568	7.7434380	7.8765017	2
3	24.972	38.817	55.697	75.607	7.3974540	7.5890263	7.7458319	7.8785550	3
4	25.178	39.074	56.004	75.964	7.4010196	7.5918864	7.7482192	7.8806033	4
5	25.385	39.331	56.312	76.322	7.4045706	7.5947322	7.7505999	7.8826469	5
6	25.592	39.589	56.621	76.681	7.4081071	7.5975783	7.7529742	7.8846856	6
7	0025.800	0039.848	0056.931	0077.041	7.4116293	7.6004103	7.7553419	7.8867196	7
8	26.009	40.108	57.241	77.681	7.4151372	7.6032331	7.7577031	7.8887487	8
9	26.219	40.369	57.552	77.764	7.4186311	7.6060468	7.7600580	7.8907784	9
10	26.430	40.630	57.864	78.126	7.4221109	7.6088513	7.7624064	7.8927928	10
11	26.642	40.893	58.177	78.484	7.4255767	7.6116468	7.7647485	7.8948078	11
12	26.855	41.156	58.491	78.853	7.4290288	7.6144333	7.7670843	7.8968181	12
13	0027.069	0041.420	0058.806	0079.218	7.4324672	7.6172109	7.7694138	7.8988238	13
14	27.283	41.685	59.121	79.584	7.4358921	7.6199796	7.7717371	7.9008248	14
15	27.498	41.951	59.437	79.951	7.4393034	7.6227395	7.7740541	7.9028212	15
16	27.714	42.217	59.754	80.318	7.4417015	7.6254906	7.7763649	7.9048130	16
17	27.931	42.485	60.072	80.686	7.4460862	7.6282330	7.7786696	7.9068002	17
18	28.149	42.753	60.391	81.055	7.4494578	7.6309668	7.7809682	7.9087829	18
19	0028.367	0043.022	0060.710	0081.425	7.4528163	7.6336920	7.7832607	7.9107610	19
20	28.586	43.292	61.030	81.796	7.4561619	7.6364086	7.7855472	7.9127346	20
21	28.806	43.563	61.351	82.168	7.4594946	7.6391167	7.7878276	7.9147038	21
22	29.027	43.835	61.673	82.541	7.4628146	7.6418164	7.7901020	7.9166684	22
23	29.249	44.107	61.996	82.914	7.4661219	7.6445078	7.7923705	7.9186268	23
24	29.472	44.380	62.320	83.288	7.4694166	7.6471908	7.7946331	7.9205844	24
25	0029.696	0044.655	0062.645	0083.663	7.4726989	7.6498655	7.7968897	7.9225358	25
26	29.921	44.930	62.971	84.039	7.4759688	7.6525320	7.7991405	7.9244827	26
27	30.146	45.205	63.297	84.416	7.4792265	7.6551903	7.8013855	7.9264253	27
28	30.372	45.482	63.624	84.794	7.4824719	7.6578404	7.8036246	7.9283636	28
29	30.599	45.760	63.952	85.172	7.4857052	7.6604825	7.8058580	7.9302975	29
30	30.827	46.038	64.281	85.551	7.4889265	7.6631165	7.8080856	7.9322271	30
31	0031.056	0046.317	0064.611	0085.931	7.4921359	7.6657427	7.8103076	7.9341523	31
32	31.285	46.597	64.942	86.312	7.4953353	7.6683608	7.8123237	7.9360734	32
33	31.515	46.878	65.273	86.694	7.4985193	7.6709711	7.8147343	7.9379901	33
34	31.746	47.160	65.605	87.077	7.5016934	7.6735735	7.8169392	7.9399027	34
35	31.978	47.443	65.938	87.460	7.5048560	7.6761682	7.8191386	7.9418110	35
36	32.211	47.726	66.272	87.844	7.5080071	7.6787550	7.8213323	7.9437151	36
37	0032.445	0048.010	0066.608	0088.229	7.5111468	7.6813342	7.8235205	7.9456150	37
38	32.680	48.295	66.943	88.615	7.5142751	7.6839058	7.8257032	7.9475107	38
39	32.915	48.581	67.279	89.002	7.5173922	7.6864697	7.8278804	7.9494023	39
40	33.151	48.868	67.616	89.391	7.5204982	7.6890260	7.8300522	7.9512898	40
41	33.388	49.156	67.954	89.779	7.5235930	7.6915749	7.8322185	7.9531732	41
42	33.626	49.444	68.293	90.168	7.5266769	7.6941162	7.8343794	7.9550525	42
43	0033.865	0049.734	0068.633	0090.558	7.5297498	7.6966502	7.8365349	7.9569276	43
44	33.405	50.024	68.974	90.949	7.5328119	7.6991767	7.8386851	7.9587988	44
45	34.345	50.315	69.315	91.341	7.5358632	7.7016959	7.8408299	7.9606663	45
46	34.586	50.607	69.657	91.734	7.5389038	7.7042078	7.8429695	7.9625290	46
47	34.828	50.900	70.000	92.124	7.5419338	7.7067124	7.8451037	7.9643880	47
48	35.071	51.193	70.344	92.521	7.5449532	7.7092098	7.8472327	7.9662431	48
49	0035.315	0051.487	0070.689	0092.916	7.5479021	7.7117001	7.8493565	7.9680942	49
50	35.560	51.783	71.035	93.312	7.5509607	7.7141832	7.8514751	7.9699414	50
51	35.806	52.079	71.382	93.709	7.5539489	7.7166592	7.8535885	7.9717846	51
52	36.052	52.375	71.729	94.107	7.5569268	7.7191281	7.8556968	7.9736239	52
53	36.299	52.673	72.077	94.506	7.5598946	7.7215900	7.8577999	7.9754593	53
54	36.547	52.972	72.426	94.905	7.5628522	7.7240450	7.8598980	7.9772908	54
55	0036.796	0053.271	0072.776	0095.395	7.5657997	7.7264930	7.8619910	7.9791184	55
56	37.046	53.572	73.127	95.796	7.5687373	7.7289341	7.8640789	7.9809422	56
57	37.297	53.873	73.479	96.168	7.5716650	7.7313683	7.8661618	7.9827621	57
58	37.548	54.175	73.831	96.511	7.5745828	7.7337658	7.8682397	7.9845782	58
59	37.800	54.477	74.184	96.915	7.5774908	7.7362164	7.8703126	7.9863905	59
60	38.053	54.781	74.539	97.319	7.5803891	7.7386303	7.8723806	7.9881990	60

A TABLE of Natural Verſed Sines, and their Logarithms

Deg. 85, 84, 83, 82

M.	L. 85	L. 84	L. 83	L. 82	N. 85	N. 84	N. 83	N. 82	M.
60	9.9685962	9.9603967	9.9520518	9.9435591	9302.435	9128.543	8954.715	8781,307	60
59	9.9684611	9.9602581	9.9519114	9.9434163	9299.533	9125.54	8951.827	8778.420	59
58	9.9683256	9.9601205	9.9517711	9.9432735	9296.631	9122.647	8948.929	8775.533	58
57	9.9681900	9.9599825	9.9516307	9.9431306	9293.730	9119.750	8946.036	8772.646	57
56	9.9680544	9.9598445	9.9514902	9.9429876	9290.828	9116.852	8943.143	8769.759	56
55	9.9679188	9.9597068	9.9513497	9.9428446	9287.927	9113.955	8940.251	8766.872	55
54	9.9677831	9.9595688	9.9512092	9.9427016	9285.025	9111.057	8937.358	8763.985	54
53	9.9676474	9.9554306	9.9510686	9.9425586	9282.124	9108.160	8934.466	8761.099	53
52	9.9675116	9.9592925	9.9509280	9.9424155	9279.223	9105.263	8931.574	8758.212	52
51	9.9673758	9.959154.	9.9507874	9.9422723	9276.222	9101.360	8928.682	8755.326	51
50	9.9672399	9.9590160	9.9506467	9.9421291	9273.421	9099.469	8925.790	8752.440	50
49	9.9671040	9.9588777	9.9505059	9.9419859	9270.520	9096.572	8922.898	8749.554	49
48	9.9669681	9.958739	9.9503652	9.9418426	9267.619	9093.675	8920.006	8746.668	48
47	9.9668321	9.9586010	9.9502243	9.9416993	9264.718	9090.778	8917.114	8743.782	47
46	9.9666961	9.9584626	9.9500835	9.941556	9261.817	9087.881	8914.222	8740.856	46
45	9.9665601	9.9583241	9.9499426	9.9414125	9258.916	9084.984	8911.331	8738.010	45
44	9.9664240	9.9581857	9.9498016	9.9412691	9256.015	9082.087	8908.439	8735.124	44
43	9.9662879	9.9580471	9.9496606	9.9411256	9253.114	9079.191	8905.548	8732.239	43
42	9.9661517	9.9579086	9.9495196	9.9409822	9250.213	9076.294	8902.656	8729.353	42
41	9.9660155	9.9577699	9.9493785	9.9408385	924.7312	9073.398	8899.765	8726.468	41
40	9.9658793	9.9576313	9.9492375	9.9406949	9244.412	9070.502	8896.874	8723.583	40
39	9.9657430	9.9574926	9.9490963	9.9405513	9241.511	9067.605	8893.983	8720.698	39
38	9.9656067	9.9573539	9.9489558	9.9404075	9238.611	9064.709	8891.092	8717.813	38
37	9.9654703	9.9572151	9.9488139	9.9402638	9235.710	9061.813	8888.201	8714.928	37
36	9.9653339	9.9570763	9.9486716	9.9401201	9232.810	9058.917	8885.310	8712.043	36
35	9.9651974	9.9569374	9.9485313	9.9399762	9229.910	9056.021	8882.420	8709.159	35
34	9.9650610	9.9567985	9.9483899	9.9398324	9227.009	9053.125	8879.529	8706.274	34
33	9.9649244	9.9566596	9.9482485	9.9396885	9224.109	9050.229	8876.639	8703.390	33
32	9.9647879	9.9565205	9.9481071	9.9395445	9221.209	9047.333	8873.748	8700.505	32
31	9.9646512	9.9563816	9.9479656	9.9394005	9218.309	9044.437	8870.858	8697.622	31
30	9.9645146	9.9562425	9.9478241	9.9392565	9215.409	9041.542	8867.968	8694.738	30
29	9.9643779	9.9561034	9.9476825	9.9391124	9212.509	9038.646	8865.078	8691.854	29
28	9.9642412	9.9559643	9.9475409	9.9389683	9209.609	9035.751	8862.188	8688.970	28
27	9.9641044	9.9558251	9.9473993	9.9388241	9206.709	9032.856	8859.298	8686.086	27
26	9.9639676	9.9556859	9.9472576	9.9386800	9203.809	9029.061	8856.408	8683.202	26
25	9.9638308	9.9555466	9.9471159	9.9385357	9200.910	9027.066	8853.518	8680.319	25
24	9.9636939	9.9554073	9.9469741	9.9383914	9198.010	9024.171	8850.628	8677.430	24
23	9.9635570	9.9552680	9.9468323	9.9382411	9195.111	9021.276	8847.739	8674.553	23
22	9.9634200	9.9551286	9.9466904	9.9381027	9192.211	9018.381	8844.849	8671.670	22
21	9.9632830	9.9549891	9.9465485	9.9379583	9189.312	9015.486	8841.960	8668.787	21
20	9.9631460	9.9548497	9.9464066	9.9378139	9186.413	9012.592	8839.071	8665.904	20
19	9.9630089	9.9547102	9.9462646	9.9376693	9183.514	9009.697	8836.182	8663.921	19
18	9.9628718	9.9545706	9.9461126	9.9375248	9180.615	9006.802	8823.293	8660.138	18
17	9.9627346	9.9544310	9.9459805	9.9373802	9177.716	9003.908	8830.404	8657.256	17
16	9.9625974	9.9542914	9.9458385	9.9372356	9174.817	9001.013	8827.515	8654.373	16
15	9.9624601	9.9541517	9.9456963	9.9370909	9171.918	8998,119	8824.626	8651.491	15
14	9.9623229	9.9540120	9.9455541	9.9369462	9169.019	8995.225	8821.737	8648.608	14
13	9.9621855	9.9538723	9.9454119	9.9368015	9166.120	8992.331	8818.849	8645.726	13
12	9.9620482	9.9537325	9.9452696	9.9366567	9163.222	8989.437	8815.960	8642.844	12
11	9.9619108	9.9535926	9.9451273	9.9365118	9160.323	8985.543	8813.072	8639.962	11
10	9.9617733	9.9534528	9.9449850	9.9363670	9157.424	8983.649	8810.184	8637.080	10
9	9.9616358	9.9533128	6.9448425	9.9362220	9154.526	8980.755	8807.296	8634.198	9
8	9.9614983	9.9531729	9.9447001	9.9360771	9151.628	8977.861	8804.408	8631.317	8
7	9.9613607	9.9530329	9.9445576	9.9359321	9148.729	8974.968	8801.520	8628.436	7
6	9.9612232	9.9528929	9.9444151	9.9357870	9145.831	8972.074	8798.632	8625:554	6
5	9.9610855	9.9527528	9.9442726	9.9356419	9142.933	8969.181	8796.745	8622.673	5
4	9.9609478	9.9526127	9.9441300	9.9354968	9140.035	8966.287	8792.857	8619.792	4
3	9.9608101	9.9524725	9.9439873	9.9353156	9137.137	8963.394	8789.969	8616.911	3
2	9.9606723	9.9523323	9.9438446	9.9352064	9134.239	8960.501	8787.082	8614.030	2
1	9.9605345	9.9521920	9.9437019	9.9350611	9131.341	8957.608	8784.194	8611.194	1
0	9.9603967	9.9520518	9.9435591	9.9349158	9128.443	8954.715	8781.307	8608.269	0

Deg. 8, 9, 10, 11. A Table o Natural Verſed

M	N. 8	N. 9	N. 10	N. 11	L. 8	L. 9	L. 10	L. 11	M
0	0097.319	0123.117	0151.925	0183.728	7.9881990	8.0903156	8.1816220	8.2641757	0
1	097.724	0123.573	0152.428	0184.284	7.9900038	8.0919203	8.1830648	8.2054867	1
2	98.130	124.029	152.934	184.840	7.9918047	8.0935210	8.1845051	8.2667957	2
3	98.537	124.486	153.441	185.397	7.9935020	8.0951188	8.1859431	8.2681028	3
4	98.935	124.944	153.949	185.955	7.9953955	8.0967136	8.1873786	8.2694078	4
5	99.354	125.403	154.450	186.514	7.9971853	8.0983055	8.1888118	8.2707169	5
6	99.763	125.863	154.968	187.074	7.9989713	8.0998941	8.1902426	8.2720119	6
7	0100.173	0126.323	0155.479	0187.634	8.0007537	8.1014804	8.1916710	8.2733111	7
8	100.584	126.784	155.990	188.195	8.0025325	8.1030635	8.1930971	8.2746082	8
9	100.996	127.246	156.502	188.757	8.0043076	8.1046437	8.1945208	8.2759035	9
10	101.409	127.709	157.015	189.320	8.0060790	8.1062211	8.1959421	8.2771967	10
11	101.823	128.173	157.529	189.884	8.0078468	8.1077955	8.1973611	8.2784880	11
12	102.238	128.638	158.044	190.449	8.0096110	8.1093671	8.1987778	8.2797774	12
13	0102.653	0129.103	0158.560	0191.014	8.0113716	8.1109358	8.2001921	8.2810649	13
14	103.069	129.569	159.076	191.580	8.0131287	8.1125017	8.2056042	8.2823504	14
15	103.486	130.036	159.593	192.147	8.0148822	8.1140647	8.2030139	8.2836341	15
16	103.904	130.544	160.111	192.715	8.0166321	8.1156249	8.2044213	8.2849158	16
17	104.323	130.973	160.630	193.284	8.0183785	8.1171823	8.2058264	8.2861956	17
18	104.743	131.443	161.150	193.853	8.0201213	8.1187369	8.2072293	8.2874735	18
19	0105.163	0131.915	0161.671	0194.423	8.0218607	8.1202887	8.2086298	8.2887495	19
20	105.584	132.384	162.192	194.994	8.0235965	8.1218377	8.2100281	8.2900236	20
21	106.006	132.856	162.714	195.566	8.0253289	8.1233840	8.2114241	8.2912958	21
22	106.429	133.329	163.237	196.139	8.0270578	8.1249274	8.2128179	8.2925661	22
23	106.853	133.803	163.761	196.713	8.0287833	8.1264681	8.2142094	8.2938346	23
24	107.277	134.278	164.286	197.288	8.0305053	8.1280061	8.2155987	8.2951012	24
25	0107.702	0134.754	0164.811	0197.863	8.0322239	8.1295413	8.2169857	8.2963660	25
26	108.128	135.230	165.337	198.439	8.0339391	8.1310738	8.2183705	8.2976289	26
27	108.555	135.707	165.864	199.016	8.0356508	8.1326036	8.2197531	8.2988899	27
28	108.983	136.185	166.392	199.594	8.0373592	8.1341307	8.2211334	8.3001491	28
29	109.182	136.664	166.921	200.174	8.0390643	8.1356551	8.2225116	8.3014064	29
30	109.841	137.144	167.451	200.753	8.0407659	8.1371768	8.2238875	8.3026619	30
31	0110.271	0137.624	0167.981	0201.333	8.0424642	8.1386958	8.2252613	8.3039156	31
32	110.702	138.105	168.512	201.914	8.0441592	8.1402121	8.2266329	8.3051675	32
33	111.134	138.587	169.044	202.496	8.0458509	8.1417258	8.2280023	8.3064175	33
34	111.567	139.070	169.577	203.079	8.0475393	8.1432368	8.2293695	8.3076657	34
35	112.001	139.554	170.111	203.663	8.0492243	8.1447452	8.2307345	8.3089122	35
36	112.436	140.039	170.646	204.247	8.0509061	8.1462510	8.2320974	8.3101568	36
37	0112.872	0140.525	0171.182	0204.832	8.0525847	8.1477541	8.2334581	8.3113996	37
38	113.308	141.011	171.718	205.418	8.0542599	8.1492546	8.2348167	8.3126406	38
39	113.745	141.498	172.255	206.005	8.0559319	8.1507525	8.2361732	8.3138798	39
40	114.183	141.986	172.793	206.592	8.0576007	8.1522478	8.2375275	8.3151172	40
41	114.622	142.475	173.332	207.182	8.0592663	8.1537405	8.2388797	8.3163529	41
42	115.062	142.965	173.872	207.772	8.0609286	8.1552307	8.2452297	8.3175868	42
43	0115.502	0143.456	0174.413	0208.362	8.0625878	8.1567182	8.2415737	8.3188159	43
44	115.943	143.947	174.954	208.953	8.0641438	8.1582032	8.2429235	8.3200493	44
45	116.385	144.439	175.496	209.545	8.0658966	8.1596857	8.2442673	8.3212779	45
46	116.828	144.932	176.039	210.138	8.0675463	8.1611656	8.2456089	8.3225047	46
47	117.272	145.426	176.583	210.732	8.0691928	8.1626430	8.2469485	8.3237298	47
48	117.717	145.921	177.128	211.326	8.0708362	8.1641178	8.2482860	8.3249532	48
49	0118.162	0146.417	0177.673	0211.921	8.0724764	8.1655902	8.2496214	8.3261748	49
50	118.608	146.913	178.219	212.517	8.0741136	8.1670600	8.2509547	8.3273947	50
51	119.055	147.410	178.766	213.114	8.0757475	8.1685273	8.2522860	8.3286128	51
52	119.503	147.908	179.314	213.712	8.0773786	8.1699921	8.2536152	8.3298292	52
53	119.952	148.407	179.863	214.311	8.0790065	8.1714545	8.2549424	8.3310439	53
54	120.402	148.907	180.413	214.910	8.0806313	8.1729144	8.2562675	8.3322569	54
55	0120.852	0149.407	0180.963	0215.510	8.0822531	8.1743717	8.2575906	8.3334682	55
56	121.303	149.908	181.514	216.111	8.0838718	8.1758267	8.2589117	8.3346778	56
57	121.755	150.410	182.066	216.713	8.0854976	8.1772792	8.2602307	8.3358857	57
58	122.208	150.913	182.619	217.316	8.0871002	8.1787292	8.2615477	8.3370918	58
59	122.662	151.417	183.173	217.920	8.0887099	8.1801768	8.2628626	8.3382963	59
60	123.117	151.922	183.728	218.524	8.0903166	8.1816220	8.2641757	8.3394991	60

A TABLE of Natural Verſed Sines and their Logarithms.

Deg. 81, 80, 79, 78.

M	L. 81	L. 80	L. 79	L. 78	N. 81	N. 80	N 79	N. 78	M
60	9.9349155	9.9261188	9.9171650	9.9080510	860[illegible]	[illegible]	8263.518	8091.910	60
59	9.9347705	9.9259709	9.9170144	9.9078977	8605.3[illegible]	8432.7[illegible]	8260.653	8089.055	59
58	9.9346251	9.9258229	9.9168638	9.9077145	8602.508	8429.909	8257.789	8086.200	58
57	9.6344756	9.9256749	9.9167131	9.9075911	8599.627	8427.035	8254.925	8083.345	57
56	9.9343342	9.9255268	9.9165624	9.9074377	8596.747	8424.163	8252.061	8080.490	56
55	9.9341886	9.9253787	9.9164116	9.9072842	8593.867	8421.291	8249.197	8077.635	55
54	9.9340431	9.9252306	9.9162609	9.9071307	8590.987	8418.419	8246.333	8074.780	54
53	9.9338975	9.9250823	9.9161100	9.9069771	8588.107	8415.547	8243.469	8071.926	53
52	9.9337520	9.9249341	9.9159591	9.9068236	8585.228	8412.675	8240.606	8069.072	52
51	9.9336061	9.9247858	9.9158082	9.9066699	8582.348	8409.803	8237.742	8066.218	51
50	9.9334604	9.9246375	9.9156572	9.9065163	8579.469	8406.931	8234.879	8063.364	50
49	9.9333146	9.9244891	9.9155062	9.9063625	8576.590	8404.059	8232.016	8060.510	49
48	9.9331688	9.9243407	9.9153551	9.9062087	8573.711	8401.188	8229.153	8057.656	48
47	9.9330229	9.9241922	9.9152040	9.9060549	8570.832	8398.316	8226.290	8054.803	47
46	9.9328771	9.9240437	9.9150528	9.9059011	8567.953	8395.445	8223.427	8051.950	46
45	9.9327311	9.9238956	9.9149016	9.9057471	8565.074	8392.574	8220.565	8049.097	45
44	9.9325851	9.9237466	9.9147504	9.9055932	8562.195	8389.703	8217.702	8046.244	44
43	9.9324391	9.9235979	9.9145991	9.9054392	8559.310	8386.832	8214.840	8043.391	43
42	9.9322930	9.9234493	9.9144478	9.9058251	8556.438	8383.962	8211.978	8040.538	42
41	9.9321469	9.9233005	9.9142964	9.9051310	8553.559	8381.091	8209.116	8037.686	41
40	9.9320007	9.9231518	9.9141450	9.9049769	8550.681	8378.221	8206.254	8034.834	40
39	9.9318545	9.9230030	9.9139935	9.9048227	8547.803	8375.351	8203.392	8031.982	39
38	9.9317083	9.9228541	9.9138420	9.9046685	8544.925	8372.481	8200.531	8029.130	38
37	9.9315620	9.9227052	9.9136904	9.9045142	8542.047	8369.611	8197.669	8026.278	37
36	9.9314156	9.9225563	9.9135388	9.9043599	8539.169	8366.741	8194.808	8023.426	36
35	9.9312692	9.9224073	9.9133871	9.9042055	8536.292	8363.871	8191.946	8020.575	35
34	9.9311228	9.9222583	9.9132355	9.9040511	8533.414	8361.001	8189.086	8017.724	34
33	9.9309764	9.9221092	9.9130837	9.9048966	8530.537	8358.132	8186.226	8014.873	33
32	9.9308299	9.9219601	9.9129319	9.9037421	8527.660	8355.262	8183.366	8012.022	32
31	9.9306833	9.9218109	9.9127801	9.9035876	8524.783	8352.393	8180.505	8009.171	31
30	9.9305367	9.9216617	9.9126282	9.9034330	8521.906	8349.524	8177.645	8006.321	30
29	9.9303901	9.9215124	9.9124763	9.9032783	8519.029	8346.655	8174.785	8003.470	29
28	9.9302434	9.9213632	9.9123244	9.9031236	8516.152	8343.786	8171.925	8000.620	28
27	9.9300967	9.9212138	9.9121723	9.9029689	8513.276	8340.918	8169.065	7997.770	27
26	9.9299499	9.9210644	9.9120203	9.9028141	8510.399	8338.049	8166.205	7994.920	26
25	9.9298031	9.9209150	9.9118682	9.9026593	8507.523	8335.181	8163.346	7992.070	25
24	9.9296563	9.9207656	9.9117161	9.9025044	8504.647	8332.313	8160.487	7989.220	24
23	9.9295094	9.9206160	9.9115638	9.9023495	8501.77	8329.445	8157.628	7986.371	23
22	9.9293624	9.9204665	9.9114110	9.9021945	8498.895	8326.577	8154.769	7983.522	22
21	9.9292154	9.9203169	9.9112592	9.9020395	8496.019	8323.709	8151.910	7980.673	21
20	9.9290684	9.9201672	9.9111070	9.9018845	8493.143	8320.841	8149.051	7977.824	20
19	9.9289213	9.9200175	9.9109546	9.9017293	8490.267	8317.973	8146.192	7974.975	19
18	9.9287743	9.9198678	9.9108022	9.9015742	8487.392	8315.106	8143.334	7972.126	18
17	9.9286271	9.9197180	9.9106498	9.9014190	8484.510	8312.239	8140.476	7969.278	17
16	9.9284799	9.9195682	9.9104973	9.9012638	8481.641	8309.372	8137.618	7965.430	16
15	9.9283326	9.9194183	9.9103447	9.9011085	8478.766	8306.505	8134.760	7963.582	15
14	9.9281854	9.9192684	9.9101921	9.9009531	8475.891	8303.638	8131.902	7960.734	14
13	9.9280380	9.9191184	9.9100395	9.9007977	8473.016	8300.771	8125.044	7957.886	13
12	9.9278907	9.9189685	9.9098868	9.9006423	8470.141	8297.905	8126.187	7955.038	12
11	9.9277432	9.9188184	9.9097341	9.9004868	8467.266	8295.038	8123.330	7952.191	11
10	9.9275958	9.9186683	9.9095813	9.9003313	8464.392	8292.172	8120.473	7949.344	10
9	9.9274483	9.9185182	9.9094285	9.9001758	8461.518	8289.306	8117.616	7946.497	9
8	9.9273008	9.9183680	9.9092756	9.9000202	8458.644	8286.440	8114.759	7943.650	8
7	9.9271531	9.9182278	9.9091227	9.8998645	8455.770	8283.574	8111.902	7940.803	7
6	9.9270055	9.9180675	9.9089697	9.8997088	8452.896	8280.708	8109.046	7937.957	6
5	9.9268578	9.9179172	9.9088167	9.8995530	8450.022	8277.843	8106.190	7935.111	5
4	9.9267101	9.9177669	9.9086637	9.8993972	8447.148	8274.978	8103.334	7932.265	4
3	9.9265624	9.9176164	9.9085106	9.8992414	8444.275	8272.113	8100.478	7929.419	3
2	9.9264146	9.9174660	9.9083575	9.8990855	8441.401	8269.248	8097.622	7926.573	2
1	9.9262667	9.9173155	9.9082043	9.8989296	8438.528	8266.383	8094.755	7923.728	1
0	9.9261188	9.9171650	9.9080510	9.8987736	8435.65[illegible]	8263.5[illegible]8	[illegible]	7920.883	0

Deg. 12, 13, 14, 15. A Table of Natural Verſed.

M	N. 12	N. 13	N. 14	N. 15	L. 12	L. 13	L. 14	L. 15	M
0	0218.524	0256.300	0297.043	0340.742	8.3394991	8.4087475	8.4728189	8.5324253	0
1	0219.129	0256.955	0297.747	0341.495	8.3407002	8.4098556	8.4738472	8.5333844	1
2	219.735	257.611	298.452	342.249	8.3418997	8.4109622	8.4748742	8.5343423	2
3	220.342	258.267	299,158	343.094	8.3430975	8.4120675	8.4759001	8.5352992	3
4	220.950	258.924	299.865	343.760	8.3442936	8.4131713	8.4769246	8.5362551	4
5	221.558	259.582	300.572	344.516	8.3454880	8.4142736	8.4779480	8.5372098	5
6	222.167	260,241	301.280	345.273	8.3466808	8.4153746	8.4789701	8.5381635	6
7	0222.777	0260.901	0301.989	0346.031	8.3478719	8.4164741	8.4799910	8.5391161	7
8	223.388	261.561	302.699	346.790	8.3490614	8.4175723	8.4810107	8.5400677	8
9	224.000	262.222	303.410	347.550	8.3502492	8.4186590	8.4820291	8.5410182	9
10	224.613	262.884	304.121	348.311	8.3514354	8.4197644	8.4830464	8.5419676	10
11	225.227	263.547	304.833	349.073	8.3526200	8.4208583	8.4840625	8.5429160	11
12	225.841	264.211	305.546	349.835	8.3538029	8.4219508	8.4850773	8.5438633	12
13	0226.456	0264.876	0306.260	0350.598	8.3549842	8.4230420	8.4860910	8.5448096	13
14	227.072	265.541	306.975	351.362	8.3561639	8.4241318	8.4871034	8.5457548	14
15	227.689	266.207	307.091	352.127	8.3573419	8.4252280	8.4881146	8.5466983	15
16	228.307	266.874	308.407	352.892	8.3585184	8.4263072	8.4891247	8.5476422	16
17	229.925	267.542	309.124	353.658	8.3596932	8.4273928	8.4901336	8.5485843	17
18	229.544	268.211	309.842	354.425	8.3608664	8.4284770	8.4911412	8.5495253	18
19	0230.164	0268.880	0310.561	0355.193	8.3620380	8.4295600	8.4921477	8.5504654	19
20	230.785	269.550	311.281	355.962	8.3632081	8.4306414	8.4931530	8.5514044	20
21	231.407	270.221	312.002	356.732	8.3643765	8.4317216	8.4941572	8.5523423	21
22	232.030	270.893	312.723	357.502	8.3655434	8.4328004	8.4951601	8.5532793	22
23	232.653	271.566	313.445	358.273	8.3667086	8.4338778	8.4961619	8.5542152	23
24	232.277	272.240	314.168	359.045	8.3678723	8.4349539	8.4971625	8.5551500	24
25	0233.902	0272.915	0314.892	0359.818	8.3690344	8.4360286	8.4981619	8.5560839	25
26	234.528	273.591	315.617	360.592	8.3701950	8.4371020	8.4991602	8.5570167	26
27	235.155	274.267	316.343	361.367	8.3713540	8.4381740	8.5001573	8.5579485	27
28	235.783	274.944	317.069	362.142	8.3725114	8.4392447	8.5011532	8.5588793	28
29	236.411	275.622	317.796	362.918	8.3736672	8.4403141	8.5021480	8.5598091	29
30	237.040	276.301	318.524	363.695	8.3748215	8.4413821	8.5031416	8.5607379	30
31	0237.670	0276.980	0319.253	0364.473	8.3759743	8.4424488	8.5041341	8.5616656	31
32	238.301	277.660	319.983	365.252	8.3771255	8.4435142	8.5051254	8.5625924	32
33	238.933	278.341	320.713	356.031	8.3782751	8.4445743	8.5061136	8.5635181	33
34	239.565	279.023	321.444	366.311	8.3794232	8.4456410	8.5071046	8.5644429	34
35	240.198	279.706	322.176	367.592	8.3805698	8.4467024	8.5080925	8.5653666	35
36	240.832	280.390	322.909	358.374	8.3817149	8.4477625	8.5090792	8.5662894	36
37	241.467	0281.074	0323.643	0369.157	8.3828584	8.4488213	8.5100648	8.5672111	37
38	242.103	281,759	324.377	369.941	8.3840004	8.4498788	8.5110493	8.5681318	38
39	242.740	282.445	325.112	370.725	8.3851409	8.4509350	8.5120326	8.5690516	39
40	243.377	283.132	325.848	371.510	8.3862799	8.4519898	8.5130148	8.5699704	40
41	244.015	283.820	326.585	372.290	8.3874174	8.4530434	8.5139959	8.5708881	41
42	244.654	284.509	327.323	373.083	8.3885533	8.4540957	8.5149758	8.5718049	42
43	0245.294	0285.198	0328.002	0373.871	8.3896878	8.4551467	8.5159546	8.5727207	43
44	245.935	285.888	328.8 1	374.659	8.3908207	8.4561964	8.5169324	8.5736355	44
45	246.577	286.579	329.541	375.448	8.3919522	8.4572446	8.5179089	8.5745494	45
46	247.219	287.271	330.282	375.238	8.3930822	8.458292	8.5188844	8.5754622	46
47	247.862	287.964	331.024	377.029	8.3942107	8.4593378	8.5198588	8.5763741	47
48	248.506	288.657	331.767	377.821	8.3953377	8.4603824	8.5208320	8.5772850	48
49	0249.151	0289.351	0332.510	0378.613	8.3964638	8.4614257	8.5218042	8.5781949	49
50	249.797	290.046	333.254	379.406	8.3975873	8.4624677	8.5227752	8.5791039	50
51	250.443	290.742	333.999	380.200	8.3987098	8.4635085	8.5237451	8.5800119	51
52	251.090	291.439	334.745	380.995	8.3998310	8.4645480	8.5247140	8.5809189	52
53	251.738	292.137	335.492	381.791	8.4009506	8.4655863	8.5256817	8.5818250	53
54	252.387	292.835	336.239	382.587	8.4020688	8.4666233	8.5266484	8.5827301	54
55	0253.037	0293.534	0336.987	0383.384	8.4031855	8.4676461	8.5276139	8.5836342	55
56	254.688	294.234	337.736	384.182	8.4043008	8.4686935	8.5285784	8.5845374	56
57	254,34	294.935	338.486	384.981	8.4054147	8.4697269	8.5295417	8.5855396	57
58	255.992	295.637	338.237	385.781	8.4065270	8.4707587	8.5305040	8.5863409	58
59	255.645	296.340	339.989	386.582	8.4076380	8.4717894	8.5314652	8.5872412	59
60	256.300	297.043	340.742	387.383	8.4087475	8.4728189	8.5324253	8.5881406	60

A TABLE of *Natural Verſed* Sines and their Logarithms.

Deg. 77, 76, 75, 74.

M	L. 77	L. 76	L. 75	L. 74	N. 77	N. 76	N. 75	N. 74	M
60	9.8987736	9.8893291	9.8797140	9.8699243	7920.883	7750.489	7580,781	7411.810	60
59	9.8986170	9.8891703	9.8795522	9.8697590	7918.038	7747.655	7577.959	7409.000	59
58	9.8984615	9.8890114	9.8793905	9.8695949	7915.193	7744.821	7575.137	7406.191	58
57	9.8983054	9.8888524	9.8792286	9.8694301	7912.348	7741.987	7572.315	7403.382	57
56	9.8981492	9.8886935	9.8790668	9.8692653	7909.503	7739.153	7569.493	7400.573	56
55	9.8979930	9.8885344	9.8789048	9.8691004	7906.658	7736.320	7566.671	7397.764	55
54	9.8978367	9.8883754	9.8787429	9.8689355	7903.814	7733.487	7563.850	7394.755	54
53	9.8976804	9.8882162	9.8785809	9.8687705	7900.970	7730.654	7561.029	7392.147	53
52	9.8975241	9.8880571	9.8784188	9.8686056	7898.126	7727.821	7558.208	7389.339	52
51	9.8973676	9.8878978	9.8782567	9.8684405	7895.282	7724.988	7555.387	7386.531	51
50	9.8972112	9.8877386	9.8780946	9.8682754	7892.438	7722.156	7552.566	7383.723	50
49	9.8970547	9.8875792	9.8779323	9.8681102	7889.595	7719.324	7549.746	7380.916	49
48	9.8968982	9.8874199	9.8777701	9.8679450	7886.752	7716.492	7546.926	7378.109	48
47	9.8967416	9.8872604	9.8776078	9.8677797	7883.909	7713.660	7544.106	7375.202	47
46	9.8965850	9.8871010	9.8774454	9.8676145	7881.066	7710.828	7541.286	7372.495	46
45	9.8964283	9.8869415	9.8772850	9.8674491	7878.223	7707.996	7538.467	7369.688	45
44	9.8962716	9.8867819	9.8771206	9.8672837	7875.380	7705.165	7535.648	7366.882	44
43	9.8961148	9.8866223	9.8769581	9.8671182	7872.538	7702.334	7532.829	7364.076	43
42	9.8959580	9.8864627	9.8767955	9.8669527	7869.696	7699.503	7530.010	7361.270	42
41	9.8958011	9.8863029	9.8766329	9.8667871	7866.854	7696.672	7527.191	7358.464	41
40	9.8956442	9.8861432	9.8764703	9.8666216	7864.012	7693.841	7524.372	7355.658	40
39	9.8954872	9.8859834	9.8763076	9.8664559	7861.170	7691.011	7521.554	7352.853	39
38	9.8953302	9.8858236	9.8761449	9.8662902	7858.329	7688.181	7518.736	7350.048	38
37	9.8951731	9.8856637	9.8759821	9.8661244	7855.488	7685.351	7515.918	7347.243	37
36	9.8950161	9.8855038	9.8758192	9.8659586	7852.647	7682.521	7513.100	7344.438	36
35	9.8948589	9.8853437	9.8756563	9.8657927	7849.806	7679.691	7510.283	7341.634	35
34	9.8947017	9.8851837	9.8754934	9.8656269	7846.965	7676.862	7507.466	7338.830	34
33	9.8945445	9.8850236	9.8753304	9.8654609	7844.124	7674.033	7504.649	7336.026	33
32	9.8943872	9.8848635	9.8751674	9.8652949	7841.284	7671.204	7501.832	7333.223	32
31	9.8942298	9.8847033	9.8750043	9.8651288	7838.444	7668.375	7499.016	7330.420	31
30	9.8940725	9.8845431	9.8748412	9.8649627	7835.604	7665.545	7496.200	7327.617	30
29	9.8939150	9.8843828	9.8746780	9.8647965	7832.764	7662.718	7493.384	7324.814	29
28	9.8937576	9.8842225	9.8745147	9.8646303	7829.924	7659.890	7490.568	7322.011	28
27	9.8936000	9.8840621	9.8743514	9.8644641	7827.084	7657.062	7487.752	7319.208	27
26	9.8934425	9.8839017	9.8741881	9.8642978	7824.245	7654.234	7484.936	7316.405	26
25	9.8932848	9.8837412	9.8740247	9.8641314	7821.406	7651.406	7482.121	7313.603	25
24	9.8931272	9.8835807	9.8738613	9.8639650	7818.567	7648.579	7479.306	7310.801	24
23	9.8929695	9.8834202	9.8736978	9.8637985	7815.728	7645.752	7476.491	7307.999	23
22	9.8928117	9.8832596	9.8735343	9.8636320	7812.889	7642.925	7473.676	7305.196	22
21	9.8926539	9.8830989	9.8733707	9.8634655	7810.051	7640.098	7470.862	7302.397	21
20	9.8924961	9.8829382	9.8732071	9.8632989	7807.213	7637.271	7468.048	7299.596	20
19	9.8923381	9.8827774	9.8730434	9.8631322	7804.375	7634.445	7465.234	7296.795	19
18	9.8921802	9.8826167	9.8728797	9.8629655	7801.537	7631.619	7462.420	7293.995	18
17	9.8920222	9.8824558	9.8727159	9.8627987	7798.700	7628.793	7459.607	7291.195	17
16	9.8918642	9.8822949	9.8725521	9.8626319	7795.863	7625.967	7456.794	7288.395	16
15	9.8917061	9.8821339	9.8723882	9.8624650	7793.026	7623.141	7453.981	7285.595	15
14	9.8915480	9.8819730	9.8722243	9.8622981	7790.189	7620.316	7451.168	7282.796	14
13	9.8913898	9.8818119	9.8720603	9.8621314	7787.352	7617.491	7448.355	7279.997	13
12	9.8912316	9.8816508	9.8718963	9.8619642	7784.515	7614.666	7445.542	7277.198	12
11	9.8910733	9.8814897	9.8717322	9.8617971	7781.678	7611.841	7442.730	7274.399	11
10	9.8909150	9.8813285	9.8715682	9.8616300	7778.842	7609.017	7439.918	7271.600	10
9	9.8907566	9.8811672	9.8714040	9.8614628	7776.006	7606.192	7437.106	7268.802	9
8	9.8905982	9.8810060	9.8712398	9.8612956	7773.170	7603.368	7434.294	7266.004	8
7	9.8904397	9.8808446	9.8710755	9.8611283	7770.334	7600.544	7431.483	7263.206	7
6	9.8902812	9.8806833	9.8709112	9.8609610	7767.498	7597.720	7428.672	7260.408	6
5	9.8901226	9.8805218	9.8707468	9.8607936	7764.963	7594.896	7425.861	7257.611	5
4	9.8899640	9.8803604	9.8705824	9.8606262	7761.828	7592.073	7423.050	7254.814	4
3	9.8898054	9.8801988	9.8704179	9.8604587	7758.993	7589.250	7420.240	7252.017	3
2	9.8896467	9.8800372	9.8702534	9.8602912	7756.158	7586.427	7417.430	7249.220	2
1	9.8894879	9.8798956	9.8700888	9.8601236	7753.323	7583.604	7414.620	7246.423	1
0	9.8893291	9.8797140	9.8699243	9.8599560	7750.489	7580.781	7411.810	7243.627	0

Deg. 16, 17, 18, 19. A Table o Natural Verſed

M	N. 16	N. 17	N. 18	N. 19	L. 16	L. 17	L. 18	L. 19	M
0	0387.383	0436.952	0489.435	0544.814	8.5881406	8.6404342	8.6896949	8.7362485	0
1	0388.185	0437.803	0490.334	0545.761	8.5890390	8.641279	8.6904921	8.7370030	1
2	388.988	438.655	491.234	546.710	8.5899365	8.6421231	8.6912886	8.7377570	2
3	389.792	439.508	492.135	547.659	8.5908330	8.6429663	8.6920844	8.7385102	3
4	390.597	440.361	493.037	548.609	8.5917286	8.6438087	8.6928794	8.7392628	4
5	391.402	441.215	493.939	549.559	8.5926232	8.6446502	8.6936736	8.7400147	5
6	392.208	442.070	494.843	550.511	8.5935170	8.6454909	8.6944672	8.7407659	6
7	0393.015	0442.926	0495.747	0551.463	8.5944097	8.6463308	8.6952599	8.7415165	7
8	393.823	443.782	496.652	552.416	8.5953016	8.6471698	8.6960520	8.7422664	8
9	394.632	444.639	497.557	553.370	8.5961925	8.6479880	8.6968432	8.7430156	9
10	395.441	445.498	498.464	554.325	8.5970824	8.6488454	8.6976338	8.7437642	10
11	396.251	446.357	499.371	555.280	8.5979715	8.6496820	8.6984236	8.7445121	11
12	397.062	447.216	500.279	556.236	8.5988596	8.6505177	8.6992127	8.7452593	12
13	0397.874	0448.077	0501.188	0557.193	8.5997468	8.6513526	8.7000010	8.7460059	13
14	398.687	448.938	502.098	558.151	8.6006330	8.6521867	8.7007886	8.7467518	14
15	399.501	449.801	503.009	559.110	8.6015184	8.6530200	8.7015755	8.7474971	15
16	400.315	450.664	503.920	560.069	8.6024028	8.6538524	8.7023617	8.7482417	16
17	401.130	451.527	504.832	561.029	8.6032763	8.6546841	8.7031471	8.7489857	17
18	401.946	452.392	505.745	561.990	8.6041687	8.6655149	8.7039318	8.7497290	18
19	0402.763	0453.257	0506.659	0562.952	8.6050505	8.6563449	8.7047158	8.7504716	19
20	403.581	454.124	507.574	563.915	8.6059313	8.6571741	8.7054990	8.7512136	20
21	404.400	454.991	508.489	564.878	8.6068112	8.6580025	8.7062815	8.7519549	21
22	405.219	455.859	509.405	565.843	8.6076901	8.6588301	8.7070633	8.7526956	22
23	406.039	456.727	510.322	566.808	8.6085681	8.6596569	8.7078444	8.7534357	23
24	406.860	457.597	511.240	567.773	8.6094453	8.6604829	8.7086247	8.7541751	24
25	0407.682	0458.467	0512.158	0568.740	8.6103215	8.6613081	8.7094044	8.7549138	25
26	408.505	459.338	513.078	569.707	8.6111968	8.6621324	8.7101833	8.7556519	26
27	409.328	460.210	513.998	570.676	8.6120712	8.6629560	8.7109615	8.7563894	27
28	410.152	461.083	514.919	571.645	8.6129448	8.6637788	8.7117390	8.7571262	28
29	410.977	461.956	515.841	572.614	8.6138174	8.6646008	8.7125157	8.7578623	29
30	411.803	462.830	516.763	573.585	8.6146891	8.6654220	8.7132918	8.7585979	30
31	0412.629	0463.706	0517.687	0574.556	8.6155600	8.6662424	8.7140671	8.7593327	31
32	413.456	464.582	518.611	575.529	8.6164299	8.6670520	8.7148418	8.7600670	32
33	414.284	465.458	519.536	576.502	8.6172990	8.6678808	8.7156157	8.7608006	33
34	415.113	466.336	520.462	577.475	8.6181672	8.6686988	8.7163889	8.7615336	34
35	415.947	467.214	521.388	578.450	8.5190345	8.6695160	8.7171614	8.7622659	35
36	416.774	468.093	522.316	579.425	8.6199009	8.6703324	8.7179332	8.7629976	36
37	0417.605	0468.973	0523.244	0580.402	8.6207664	8.6711481	8.7187044	8.7637286	37
38	418.437	469.854	524.173	581.379	8.6216331	8.6719630	8.7194748	8.7644591	38
39	419.270	470.736	525.103	582.356	8.6224948	8.6727771	8.7202445	8.7651889	39
40	420.104	471.618	526.034	583.335	8.6233577	8.6735904	8.7210135	8.7659180	40
41	420.939	472.501	526.965	584.314	8.6242197	8.6744029	8.7217818	8.7666466	41
42	421.775	473.385	527.897	585.295	8.6250809	8.6752147	8.7225494	8.7673745	42
43	0422.611	0474.270	0528.830	0586.276	8.6259412	8.6760256	8.7233163	8.7681018	43
44	423.448	475.156	529.764	587.257	8.6268006	8.6768358	8.7240825	8.7688284	44
45	424.286	476.042	530.699	588.240	8.6271951	8.6776453	8.7248480	8.7695544	45
46	425.125	476.929	531.634	589.223	8.6285168	8.6784539	8.7256129	8.7702798	46
47	425.964	477.817	532.570	590.207	8.6293736	8.6792618	8.7263770	8.7710046	47
48	426.804	478.706	533.507	591.192	8.6302295	8.6800689	8.7271404	8.7717288	48
49	0427.645	0479.596	0534.445	0592.178	8.6310846	8.6808753	8.7279032	8.7724523	49
50	428.487	480.486	535.384	593.164	8.6319388	8.6816809	8.7286653	8.7731752	50
51	429.330	481.377	536.323	594.152	8.6327922	8.6824857	8.7294267	8.7738975	51
52	430.174	482.269	537.264	595.140	8.6336447	8.6832897	8.7301874	8.7746192	52
53	431.018	483.162	538.205	596.129	8.6344964	8.6840930	8.7309474	8.7753402	53
54	431.863	484.056	539.146	597.119	8.6352472	8.6848956	8.9317067	8.7760607	54
55	0432.709	0484.950	0540.089	0598.109	8.6361971	8.6856973	8.7324654	8.7767805	55
56	433.556	485.846	541.032	599.101	8.6370462	8.6864984	8.7332233	8.7774997	56
57	434.404	486.742	541.977	600.093	8.6378945	8.6872986	8.7339806	8.7782183	57
58	435.253	487.639	542.922	601.086	8.6387419	8.6880981	8.7347373	8.7789363	58
59	436.102	488.536	543.868	602.079	8.6395884	8.6888969	8.7354932	8.7796537	59
60	436.952	489.435	544.814	603.074	8.6404342	8.6896949	8.7362485	8.7803705	60

Sines, and their Logarithms — Deg. 73, 72, 71, 70

M	L. 73	L. 72	L. 71	L. 70	N. 73	N. 72	N. 71	N. 70	M
60	9.8599560	9.8498052	9.8394674	9.8289381	7243.627	7676.283	6909.830	6744.318	60
59	9.8597883	9.8496344	9.8392934	9.8287609	7240.831	7073.501	6907.064	6741.568	59
58	9.8596206	9.8494636	9.8391195	9.8285837	7238.035	7070.720	6904.298	6738.818	58
57	9.8594529	9.8492928	9.8389455	9.8284065	7235.239	7067.939	6901.532	6736.069	57
56	9.8592851	9.8491219	9.8387714	9.8282292	7232.444	7065.158	6898.766	6733.319	56
55	9.8591171	9.8489509	9.8385973	9.8280518	7229.649	7062.377	6896.001	6730.570	55
54	9.8589492	9.8487799	9.8384233	9.8278744	7226.854	7059.597	6893.236	6727.821	54
53	9.8587812	9.8486088	9.8382489	9.8276969	7224.059	7056.817	6890.471	6725.073	53
52	9.8586132	9.8484377	9.8380746	9.8275194	7221.265	7054.037	6887.706	6722.325	52
51	9.8584451	9.8482665	9.8379003	9.8273418	7218.471	7051.257	6884.942	6719.577	51
50	9.8582770	9.8480953	9.8377259	9.8271642	7215.677	7048.477	6882.178	6716.829	50
49	9.8581088	9.8479240	9.8375514	9.8269865	7212.883	7045.698	6879.414	6714.082	49
48	9.8579406	9.8477527	9.8373770	9.8268088	7210.089	7042.919	6876.651	6711.335	48
47	9.8577723	9.8475813	9.8372024	9.8266310	7207.296	7040.140	6873.888	6708.588	47
46	9.8576040	9.8474099	9.8370278	9.8264532	7204.503	7037.362	6871.125	6705.841	46
45	9.8574356	9.8472384	9.8368531	9.8262753	7201.710	7034.584	6868.362	6703.094	45
44	9.8572672	9.8470669	9.8366785	9.8260973	7198.918	7031.806	6865.600	6700.348	44
43	9.8570987	9.8468953	9.8365037	9.8259193	7196.126	7029.028	6862.838	6697.602	43
42	9.8569302	9.8467237	9.8363289	9.8257412	7193.334	7026.250	6860.076	6694.856	42
41	9.8567615	9.8465520	9.8361540	9.8255631	7190.542	7023.473	6857.314	6692.111	41
40	9.8565929	9.8463802	9.8359791	9.8253849	7187.750	7020.695	6854.552	6689.366	40
39	9.8564242	9.8462084	9.8358041	9.8252067	7184.959	7017.919	6851.791	6686.621	39
38	9.8562555	9.8460366	9.8356791	9.8250284	7182.168	7015.143	6849.030	6683.877	38
37	9.8560867	9.8458647	9.8354540	9.8248501	7179.377	7012.367	6846.269	6681.133	37
36	9.8559179	9.8456927	9.8352789	9.8246717	7176.586	7009.591	6843.509	6678.389	36
35	9.8557489	9.8455207	9.8351037	9.8244932	7173.796	7006.815	6840.749	6675.645	35
34	9.8555800	9.8453487	9.8349285	9.8243147	7171.006	7004.040	6837.989	6672.902	34
33	9.8554110	9.8451765	9.8347531	9.8241361	7168.216	7001.265	6835.230	6670.159	33
32	9.8552420	9.8450044	9.8345778	9.8239576	7165.426	6998.490	6832.471	6667.415	32
31	9.8550728	9.8448322	9.8344024	9.8237785	7162.636	6995.716	6829.712	6664.673	31
30	9.8549037	9.8446599	9.8342269	9.8236002	7159.847	6992.942	6826.953	6661.931	30
29	9.8547345	9.8444876	9.8340514	9.8234213	7157.058	6990.168	6824.195	6659.189	29
28	9.8545653	9.8443152	9.8338759	9.8232425	7154.269	6987.394	6821.437	6656.447	28
27	9.8543959	9.8441428	9.8337002	9.8230636	7151.480	6984.620	6818.679	6653.706	27
26	9.8542266	9.8439703	9.8335246	9.8228847	7148.692	6981.847	6815.921	6650.965	26
25	9.8540572	9.8437978	9.8333488	9.8227057	7145.904	6979.074	6813.103	6648.224	25
24	9.8538877	9.8436252	9.8331731	9.8225266	7143.116	6976.301	6810.406	6645.484	24
23	9.8537182	9.8434526	9.8329972	9.8223475	7140.328	6973.528	6807.649	6642.744	23
22	9.8535486	9.8432799	9.8328213	9.8221684	7137.541	6970.756	6804.892	6640.004	22
21	9.8533790	9.8431071	9.8326454	9.8219891	7134.754	6967.984	6802.136	6637.264	21
20	9.8532094	9.8429344	9.8324694	9.8218099	7131.967	6965.212	6799.380	6634.525	20
19	9.8530396	9.8427615	9.8322933	9.8216305	7129.181	6962.441	6796.625	6631.786	19
18	9.8528699	9.8425886	9.8321172	9.8214511	7126.395	6959.670	6793.870	6629.047	18
17	9.8527000	9.8424156	9.8319411	9.8212717	7123.609	6956.899	6791.115	6626.309	17
16	9.8525302	9.8422427	9.8317649	9.8210922	7120.823	6954.128	6788.360	6623.571	16
15	9.8523602	9.8420696	9.8315886	9.8209126	7118.037	6951.357	6785.605	6620.833	15
14	9.8521903	9.8418965	9.8314123	9.8207330	7115.252	6948.587	6782.850	6618.095	14
13	9.8520202	9.8417233	9.8312359	9.8205533	7112.467	6945.817	6780.096	6615.358	13
12	9.8518502	9.8415501	9.8310595	9.8203736	7109.682	6943.047	6777.342	6612.621	12
11	9.8516800	9.8413768	9.8308830	9.8201938	7106.897	6940.277	6774.588	6609.884	11
10	9.8515099	9.8412035	9.8307064	9.8200140	7104.112	6937.508	6771.835	6607.148	10
9	9.8513396	9.8410301	9.8305298	9.8198341	7101.328	6934.739	6769.082	6604.412	9
8	9.8511693	9.8408567	9.8302532	9.8196542	7098.544	6931.970	6766.329	6601.676	8
7	9.8509990	9.8406832	9.8301765	9.8194741	7095.760	6929.202	6763.577	6598.940	7
6	9.8508286	9.8405097	9.8299997	9.8192941	7092.977	6926.434	6760.825	6596.205	6
5	9.8506581	9.8403361	9.8298229	9.8191140	7090.194	6923.666	6758.073	6593.470	5
4	9.8504877	9.8401625	9.8296401	9.8189338	7087.411	6920.898	6755.221	6590.735	4
3	9.8503171	9.8399887	9.8294691	9.8187536	7084.629	6918.131	6752.570	6588.001	3
2	9.8501465	9.8398150	9.8292922	9.8185733	7081.847	6915.364	6749.819	6585.267	2
1	9.8499759	9.8396412	9.8291151	9.8183930	7079.065	6912.597	6747.068	6582.533	1
0	9.8498052	9.8394674	9.8289381	9.8182126	7076.283	6909.830	6744.318	6579.799	0

A TABLE *of Natural Verſed*

Deg. 8, 9, 10, 11. A Table of Natural Verſed

M	N. 20	N. 21	N. 22	N. 23	L. 20	L. 21	L. 22	L. 23	M
0	0603.074	0664.196	0728.161	0794.951	8.7803705	8.8222961	8.8622277	8.9003406	0
1	0604.069	0665.239	0729.251	0790.008	8.7810863	8.8229772	8.8628771	8.9009611	1
2	605.065	666.282	730.342	797.226	8.7818027	8.8236582	8.8633265	8.9015816	2
3	606.062	667.327	731.434	798.365	8.7825168	8.8243382	8.8641749	8.9022011	3
4	607.060	668.372	732.526	799.524	8.7832314	8.8250182	8.8648233	8.9020207	4
5	608.058	669.418	733.619	800.644	8.7839499	8.8256970	8.8654707	8.9034393	5
6	609.057	670.465	734.713	801.785	8.7846583	8.8263759	8.8661181	8.9040579	6
7	0610.058	0671.512	0735.808	0802.927	8.7853705	8.8270537	8.8667645	8.9046757	7
8	611.059	672.561	736.904	804.069	8.7860827	8.8277314	8.8674109	8.9052934	8
9	612.060	673.610	738.000	805.212	8.7867937	8.8284081	8.8680563	8.9059102	9
10	613.062	674.660	739.097	806.356	8.7875047	8.8290848	8.8687018	8.9065270	10
11	614.066	675.710	740.195	807.501	8.7882146	8.8297604	8.8693462	8.9071429	11
12	615.070	676.762	741.294	808.647	8.7889244	8.8304360	8.8699906	8.9077588	12
13	0616.075	0677.814	0742.394	0809.793	8.7896330	8.8311105	8.8706340	8.9083738	13
14	617.080	678.867	743.494	810.94	8.7903416	8.8317850	8.8712774	8.9089887	14
15	618.087	679.921	744.595	812.085	8.7910491	8.8324584	8.8719198	8.9096028	15
16	619.094	680.976	745.697	813.237	8.7917565	8.8331318	8.8725623	8.9102169	16
17	620.102	682.031	746.800	814.386	8.7924627	8.8338041	8.8732037	8.9108301	17
18	621.111	683.088	747.903	815.520	8.7931690	8.8344765	8.8738452	8.9114432	18
19	0622.120	0684.145	0749.007	0816.687	8.7938740	8.8351477	8.8744856	8.9120555	19
20	623.131	685.203	750.112	817.839	8.7945791	8.8358190	8.8751261	8.9126678	20
21	624.142	686.261	751.218	818.991	8.7952830	8.8364892	8.8757656	8.9132792	21
22	625.154	687.321	752.324	820.145	8.7959869	8.8371594	8.8764051	8.9138905	22
23	626.167	688.381	753.431	821.299	8.7966896	8.8378285	8.8770436	8.9145010	23
24	627.180	689.442	754.539	822.454	8.7973923	8.8384976	8.8776821	8.9151115	24
25	0628.194	0690.504	0755.648	0823.609	8.7980938	8.8391657	8.8783196	8.9157211	25
26	629.210	691.566	756.758	824.765	8.7987953	8.8398337	8.8789571	8.9163306	26
27	630.226	692.630	757.869	825.923	8.7994957	8.8405077	8.8795937	8.9169393	27
28	631.242	693.694	758.980	827.081	8.8001961	8.8411677	8.8808303	8.9175480	28
29	632.260	694.759	760.092	828.240	8.8008953	8.8418337	8.8808659	8.9181558	29
30	633.278	695.824	761.205	829.399	8.8015945	8.8424996	8.8815014	8.9187636	30
31	0634.297	0696.891	0762.318	0830.560	8.8022925	8.8431645	8.8821361	8.9193706	31
32	635.317	697.958	763.432	831.721	8.8029906	8.8438294	8.8827707	8.9199775	32
33	636.338	699.026	764.547	832.882	8.8036874	8.8444932	8.8834044	8.9205835	33
34	637.359	700.095	765.663	834.045	8.8043843	8.8451570	8.8840380	8.9211895	34
35	638.382	701.165	766.780	835.209	8.8050801	8.8458198	8.8846707	8.9217947	35
36	639.405	702.235	767.897	836.373	8.8057758	8.8464826	8.8853034	8.9223999	36
37	0640.429	0703.306	0769.015	0837.538	8.8064704	8.8471443	8.8859352	8.9230041	37
38	641.453	704.378	770.134	838.703	8.8071649	8.8478060	8.8865669	8.9236 84	38
39	642.479	705.451	771.254	839.870	8.8078584	8.8484667	8.8871977	8.9242118	39
40	643.505	706.525	772.375	841.037	8.8085518	8.8491274	8.8878285	8.9248152	40
41	644.532	707.599	773.496	842.205	8.8092441	8.8497870	8.8884584	8.9254177	41
42	645.560	708.674	774.618	843.374	8.8099364	8.8504467	8.8890882	8.9260202	42
43	0646.588	0709.750	0775.741	0844.544	8.8106276	8.8511053	8.8897171	8.9266219	43
44	647.618	710.827	776.865	845.714	8.8113187	8.8517639	8.8903460	8.9272235	44
45	648.648	711.904	777.990	846.885	8.8120087	8.8524215	8.8909739	8.9278243	45
46	649.679	712.983	779.116	848.057	8.8126988	8.8530790	8.8916019	8.9284251	46
47	650.711	714.062	780.242	849.230	8.8133876	8.8537356	8.8922289	8.9290250	47
48	651.743	715.142	781.369	850.403	8.8140765	8.8543921	8.8928559	8.9296249	48
49	0652.777	0716.222	0782.496	0851.578	8.8147643	8.8550476	8.8934820	8.9302240	49
50	653.811	717.304	783.624	852.753	8.8154521	8.8557032	8.8941080	8.9308231	50
51	654.846	718.386	784.753	853.928	8.8161387	8.8563576	8.8947331	8.9314212	51
52	655.881	719.469	785.883	855.105	8.8168253	8.8570121	8.8953583	8.9320194	52
53	656.918	720.553	787.014	856.282	8.8175108	8.8576656	8.8959825	8.9326168	53
54	657.955	721.637	788.145	857.460	8.8181964	8.8583191	8.8965066	8.9332141	54
55	0658.993	0722.723	0789.277	0858.639	8.8188808	8.8589715	8.8972299	8.9338106	55
56	660.032	723.809	790.410	859.819	8.8195562	8.8596240	8.8978532	8.9344070	56
57	661.072	724.896	791.544	860.999	8.8202484	8.8602754	8.8984755	8.9350027	57
58	662.112	725.984	792.679	862.181	8.8209317	8.8609268	8.8990978	8.9355983	58
59	663.154	727.072	793.815	863.363	8.8216139	8.8615773	8.8997192	8.9361930	59
60	664.196	728.161	794.951	864.545	8.8222961	8.8622277	8.9003406	8.9367878	60

Deg. 69, 68, 67, 66.

M	L. 69	L. 68	L. 67	L. 66	N. 69	N. 68	N. 67	N. 66	M
60	9.8182126	9.8072866	9.7961533	9.7848090	6579.799	6416.321	6253.934	6092.689	60
59	9.8180321	9.8071027	9.7959655	9.7846181	6577.066	6413.605	6251.237	6090.011	59
58	9.8178510	9.8069183	9.7957786	9.7844271	6574.333	6410.890	6248.540	6087.334	58
57	9.8176711	9.8067343	9.7955911	9.7842361	6571.600	6408.175	6245.844	6084.657	57
56	9.8174905	9.8065503	9.7954037	9.7840450	6568.867	6405.460	6243.148	6081.980	56
55	9.8173098	9.8063652	9.7952161	9.7838539	6566.135	6402.745	6240.452	6079.304	55
54	9.8171291	9.8061821	9.7950285	9.7836627	6563.403	6400.032	6237.757	6076.628	54
53	9.8169483	9.8059979	9.7948408	9.7834714	6560.671	6397.318	6235.062	6073.952	53
52	9.8167675	9.8058137	9.7946531	9.7832801	6557.940	6394.605	6232.367	6071.277	52
51	9.8165865	9.8056294	9.7944652	9.7830887	6555.209	6391.892	6229.673	6068.602	51
50	9.8164056	9.8054451	9.7942774	9.7828973	6552.478	6389.179	6226.979	6065.928	50
49	9.8162245	9.8052606	9.7940895	9.7827058	6549.747	6386.467	6224.285	6063.254	49
48	9.8160435	9.8050762	9.7939015	9.7825143	6547.017	6383.755	6221.592	6060.580	48
47	9.8158624	9.8048916	9.7937135	9.7823226	6544.287	6381.043	6218.899	6057.907	47
46	9.8156812	9.8047070	9.7935254	9.7821309	6541.558	6378.331	6216.206	6055.234	46
45	9.8155000	9.8045224	9.7933372	9.7819392	6538.829	6375.620	6213.514	6052.561	45
44	9.8153187	9.8043377	9.7931491	9.7817474	6536.100	6372.909	6210.822	6049.888	44
43	9.8151373	9.8041529	9.7929608	9.7815555	6533.371	6370.198	6208.130	6047.216	43
42	9.8149560	9.8039681	9.7927725	9.7813636	6530.643	6367.488	6205.438	6044.544	42
41	9.8147745	9.8037832	9.7925841	9.7811716	6527.915	6364.778	6202.747	6041.872	41
40	9.8145930	9.8035983	9.7923956	9.7809796	6525.178	6362.068	6200.056	6039.201	40
39	9.8144114	9.8034133	9.7922071	9.7807874	6522.460	6359.358	6197.365	6036.530	39
38	9.8142298	9.8032283	9.7920187	9.7805953	6519.733	6356.649	6194.675	6033.860	38
37	9.8140481	9.8030431	9.7918299	9.7804030	6517.006	6353.940	6191.985	6031.190	37
36	9.8138664	9.8028580	9.7916413	9.7802108	6514.279	6351.232	6189.296	6028.520	36
35	9.8136840	9.8026727	9.7914525	9.7800184	6511.553	6348.524	6186.607	6025.851	35
34	9.8135027	9.8024875	9.7912637	9.7798260	6509.027	6345.816	6183.918	6023.182	34
33	9.8133208	9.8023021	9.7910748	9.7796335	6506.101	6343.108	6181.229	6020.513	33
32	9.8131389	9.8021167	9.7908859	9.7794410	6503.376	6340.401	6178.541	6017.845	32
31	9.8129568	9.8019313	9.7906969	9.7792484	6500.651	6337.698	6175.853	6015.177	31
30	9.8127748	9.8017458	9.7905079	9.7790558	6497.925	6334.988	6173.166	6012.509	30
29	9.8125926	9.8015602	9.7903188	9.7788630	6495.201	6332.282	6170.479	6009.841	29
28	9.8124104	9.8013746	9.7901297	9.7786703	6492.477	6329.576	6167.792	6007.174	28
27	9.8122282	9.8011889	9.7899404	9.7784774	6489.753	6426.870	6165.105	6004.507	27
26	9.8120459	9.8010031	9.7897512	9.7782845	6487.029	6324.165	6166.419	6001.841	26
25	9.8118635	9.8008173	9.7895618	9.7780915	6484.306	6321.459	6159.733	5999.175	25
24	9.8116811	9.8006315	9.7893725	9.7778985	6481.583	6318.754	6157.047	5996.509	24
23	9.8114986	9.8004455	9.7891830	9.7777054	6478.860	6316.049	6154.362	5993.844	23
22	9.8113161	9.8002596	9.7889935	9.7775123	6476.138	6313.345	6151.677	5991.179	22
21	9.8111335	9.8000735	9.7888039	9.7773191	6473.416	6310.641	6148.992	5988.514	21
20	9.8109509	9.7998875	9.7886143	9.7771258	6470.694	6307.938	6146.308	5985.850	20
19	9.8107682	9.7997013	9.7884245	9.7769325	6467.973	6305.235	6143.624	5983.186	19
18	9.8105854	9.7995151	9.7882348	9.7767391	6465.252	6302.532	6140.940	5980.522	18
17	9.8104026	9.7993288	9.7880450	9.7765456	6462.531	6299.830	6138.257	5977.859	17
16	9.8102197	9.7991425	9.7878551	9.7763521	6559.810	6297.128	6135.574	5975.196	16
15	9.8100368	9.7989561	9.7876652	9.7761585	6457.090	6294.426	6132.891	5972.533	15
14	9.8098538	9.7987697	9.7874752	9.7759649	6454.370	6291.724	6130.209	5969.870	14
13	9.8096708	9.7985831	9.7872851	9.7757712	6451.650	6289.023	6127.527	5967.208	13
12	9.8094877	9.7983966	9.7870950	9.7755775	6448.930	6286.322	6124.845	5964.546	12
11	9.8093045	9.7982099	9.7869048	9.7753836	6446.211	6283.621	6122.163	5961.885	10
10	9.8091213	9.7980233	9.7867146	9.7751898	6443.492	6280.920	6119.482	5959.224	11
9	9.8089380	9.7978365	9.7865243	9.7749958	6410.773	6278.220	6116.801	5956.563	9
8	9.8087547	9.7976498	9.7863340	9.7748018	6438.055	6275.520	6114.120	5953.903	8
7	9.8085713	9.7974629	9.7861435	9.7746077	6435.337	6272.820	6111.440	5951.243	7
6	9.8083879	9.7972760	9.7859531	9.7744136	6432.620	6270.122	6108.760	5948.584	6
5	9.8082044	9.7970890	9.7857625	9.7742194	6429.903	6267.423	6106.081	5945.925	5
4	9.8080208	9.7969020	9.7855720	9.7740252	6427.186	6264.725	6103.402	5943.266	4
3	9.8078372	9.7967145	9.7853813	9.7738308	6424.469	6262.027	6100.723	5940.608	3
2	9.8076536	9.7965278	9.7851909	9.7736365	6421.753	6259.329	6098.045	5937.950	2
1	9.8074698	9.7963409	9.7849998	9.7734420	6419.037	6256.631	6095.367	5935.292	1
0	9.8072866	9.7961534	9.7848090	9.7732475	6416.321	6253.934	6092.689	5932.634	0

Sines, and their Logarithms

Deg. 53, 52, 51, 50

M	N. 24	N. 25	N 20	N. 27	L. 24	L. 25	L. 20	L. 27	M
0	0864.545	09[illegible]	1012.060	1089.935	8.9367878	8.9717035	9.0052061	9.0374005	0
1	865.729	0938.152	1013.335	1091.250	8.9373817	8.9722729	9.0057529	9.0374264	1
2	866.913	939.382	1014.613	1092.577	8.9379756	8.9728424	9.0062997	9.0384522	2
3	868.098	940.614	1015.888	1093.900	8.9385687	8.9734111	9.0068458	9.0389774	3
4	869.284	941.846	1017.166	1095.223	8.9391618	8.9739797	9.0073920	9.0395026	4
5	870.471	943.078	1018.445	1096.547	8.9397540	8.9745476	9.0079344	9.0400272	5
6	871.658	944.312	1019.724	1097.872	8.9403462	8.9751155	9.0084827	9.0405517	6
7	0872.846	0945.546	1021.004	1099.197	8.9409376	8.9756826	9.0090274	9.0410755	7
8	874.035	946.781	1022.285	1100.524	8.9415290	8.9762497	9.0095721	9.0415944	8
9	875.225	948.017	1023.567	1101.851	8.9421195	8.9768161	9.0101160	9.0421226	9
10	876.416	949.254	1024.849	1103.178	8.9427101	8.9773824	9.0106600	9.0426458	10
11	877.607	950.491	1026.132	1104.507	8.9432998	8.9779480	9.0112032	9.0431683	11
12	878.799	951.729	1027.416	1105.836	8.9438895	8.9785135	9.0117465	9.0436908	12
13	0879.992	0952.968	1028.701	1107.166	8.9444783	8.9790783	9.0122890	9.0442127	13
14	881.185	954.208	1029.986	1108.497	8.9450672	8.9796431	9.0128315	9.0447345	14
15	882.380	955.449	1031.273	1109.829	8.9456552	8.9802071	9.0133733	9.0452557	15
16	883.575	956.690	1032.560	1111.161	8.9462433	8.9807711	9.0139154	9.0457769	16
17	884.771	957.932	1033.847	1112.494	8.9468305	8.9813344	9.0144562	9.0462975	17
18	885.967	959.175	1035.136	1113.828	8.9474177	8.9818976	9.0149973	9.0468180	18
19	0887.165	0960.418	1036.425	1115.162	8.9480040	8.9824601	9.0155377	9.0473379	19
20	888.363	961.662	1037.715	1116.497	8.9485904	8.9830226	9.0160781	9.0478578	20
21	889.562	962.907	1039.006	1117.834	8.9491759	8.9835843	9.0166177	9.0483770	21
22	890.762	964.153	1040.297	1119.170	8.9497615	8.9841460	9.0171574	9.0488962	22
23	891.962	965.400	1041.588	1120.508	8.9503462	8.9847070	9.0176,64	9.0494147	23
24	893.163	966.647	1042.882	1121.846	8.9509309	8.9852679	9.0182353	9.0499333	24
25	0894.365	0967.895	1044.176	1123.185	8.9515148	8.9858281	9.0187736	9.0504512	25
26	895.568	969.144	1045.471	1124.525	8.9520982	8.9863883	9.0193119	9.0509691	26
27	896.771	970.394	1046.766	1125.866	8.9526818	8.9869478	9.0198494	9.0514864	27
28	897.976	971.644	1048.062	1127.207	8.9532648	8.9875072	9.0203870	9.0520036	28
29	899.181	972.895	1049.359	1128.549	8.9538471	8.9880659	9.0209238	9.0525202	29
30	900.387	974.147	1050.656	1129.892	8.9544294	8.9886246	9.0214607	9.0530368	30
31	0901.594	0975.400	1051.955	1131.235	8.9550108	8.9891825	9.0219969	9.0535528	31
32	902.801	976.653	1053.254	1132.580	8.9555922	8.9897404	9.0225330	9.0540687	32
33	904.010	977.908	1054.554	1133.925	8.9561729	8.9902976	9.0230685	9.0545840	33
34	905.219	979.162	1055.854	1135.270	8.9567535	8.9908548	9.0236039	9.0550993	34
35	906.428	980.418	1057.156	1135.617	8.9573333	8.9914112	9.0241387	9.0555140	35
36	907.639	981.675	1058.458	1137.964	8.9579131	8.9919675	9.0246735	9.0561286	36
37	0908.850	0982.932	1059.760	1139.312	8.9584921	8.9925233	9.0258076	6.0566426	37
38	910.062	984.190	1061.064	1140.661	8.9590711	8.9930790	9.0257416	6.0571566	38
39	911.275	985.449	1062.368	1142.011	8.9596493	8.9936339	9.0262750	6.0576700	39
40	912.489	986.708	1063.674	1143.361	8.9602275	8.9941888	9.0268084	6.0581833	40
41	913.703	987.959	1064.979	1144.712	8.9608049	8.9947430	9.0273411	6.0586961	41
42	914.918	989.230	1066.286	1146.064	8.9613823	8.9952972	9.0278738	6.0592088	42
43	0916.134	0990.492	1067.594	1147.416	8.9619589	8.9958506	9.0284058	6.0597209	43
44	917.351	991.754	1068.902	1148.770	8.9625355	8.9964041	9.0289378	6.0602329	44
45	918.568	993.018	1070.211	1150.124	8.9631112	8.9969568	9.0294691	6.0607444	45
46	919.786	994.282	1071.520	1151.478	8.9636870	8.9975095	9.0300004	6.0612558	46
47	921.005	995.547	1072.831	1152.834	8.9642620	8.9980614	9.0305310	6.0617666	47
48	922.225	996.812	1074.142	1154.191	8.9648370	8.9986134	9.0310616	5.0622774	48
49	0923.446	0998.079	1075.454	1155.547	8.9654122	8.9991646	9.0315916	9.0627876	49
50	924.667	999.346	1076.766	1156.905	8.9659854	8.9997158	9.0321215	9.0632977	50
51	925.889	1000.614	1078.080	1158.264	8.9665588	9.0002663	9.0326508	9.0638073	51
52	927.112	1001.883	1079.394	1159.623	8.9671322	9.0008160	9.0331800	9.0643168	52
53	928.335	1003.152	1080.709	1160.983	8.9677048	9.0013666	9.0337086	9.0648257	53
54	929.560	1004.422	1082.025	1162.344	8.9682774	9.0019163	9.0342372	9.0653346	54
55	0930.785	1005.694	1083.341	1163.705	8.9688492	9.0024653	9.0347651	9.0658428	55
56	932.011	1006.965	1084.658	1165.068	8.9694210	9.0030144	9.0352930	9.0663511	56
57	933.238	1008.237	1085.976	1165.431	8.9699900	9.0035626	9.0358202	9.0668587	57
58	934.465	1009.511	1087.295	1167.794	8.9705630	9.0041109	9.0363474	9.0673663	58
59	935.693	1010.785	1088.615	1169.159	8.9711333	9.0046585	9.0368740	9.0678733	59
60	936.922	1012.060	1089.935	1170.524	8.9717035	9.0052061	9.0374005	9.0683803	60

A Table of Natural Verſed Deg. 65, 64, 63, 62.

M	L. 65	L. 64	L. 63	L. 62	N. 65	N. 64	N. 63	N. 62	M
60	9.7732475	9.7614630	9.7494494	9.7372002	5932.634	5773.817	5616.288	5460.095	60
59	9.7730529	9.7612647	9.7492472	9.7369940	5929.977	5771.181	5613.674	5455.703	59
58	9.7728553	9.7610663	9.7490445	9.7367878	5927.320	5768.545	5611.060	5454.912	58
57	9.7726636	9.7608678	9.7488426	9.7365814	5924.663	5765.910	5608.446	5452.321	57
56	9.7724689	9.7606693	9.7486402	9.7363750	5922.007	5763.275	5605.833	5449.730	56
55	9.7722741	9.7604707	9.7484377	9.7361686	5919.351	5760.640	5603.220	5447.140	55
54	9.7720792	9.7602721	9.7482352	9.7359621	5916.695	5758.006	5600.608	5444.550	54
53	9.7718842	9.7600733	9.7480326	9.7357554	5914.040	5755.372	5597.996	5441.961	53
52	9.7716893	9.7598746	9.7478299	9.7355488	5911.385	5752.738	5595.364	5439.372	52
51	9.771494	9.7596757	9.7476274	9.7353421	5908.731	5750.105	5592.773	5436.784	51
50	9.7712991	9.7594769	9.7474244	9.7351353	5906.077	5747.472	5590.162	5434.196	50
49	9.7711039	9.7592779	9.7472215	9.7349284	5903.423	5744.839	5587.551	5431.608	49
48	9.7709087	9.7590789	9.7470186	9.7347215	5900.769	5742.207	5584.941	5429.021	48
47	9.7707133	9.7588797	9.7468150	9.7345145	5898.116	5739.575	5582.331	5426.434	47
46	9.7705180	9.7586806	9.7466126	9.7343074	5895.463	5736.944	5579.722	5423.847	46
45	9.7703225	9.7584813	9.7464094	9.7341003	5892.811	5734.313	5577.113	5421.261	45
44	9.7701271	9.7582821	9.7462063	9.7338931	5890.159	5731.682	5574.504	5418.675	44
43	9.7699315	9.7580827	9.7460030	9.7336858	5887.507	5729.051	5571.896	5416.089	43
42	9.7697359	9.7578833	9.7457997	9.7334785	5884.856	5726.421	5569.288	5413.504	42
41	9.7695402	9.7576838	9.7455963	9.7332711	5882.205	5723.794	5566.680	5410.919	41
40	9.7693444	9.7574843	9.7453928	9.7330636	5879.554	5721.162	5564.073	5408.335	40
39	9.7691486	9.7572840	9.7451893	9.7328560	5876.904	5718.533	5561.466	5405.751	39
38	9.7689528	9.7570850	9.7449857	9.7326485	5874.254	5715.904	5558.860	5403.167	38
37	9.7687568	9.7568852	9.7447821	9.7324408	5871.605	5713.276	5556.254	5400.584	37
36	9.7685608	9.7566854	9.7445784	9.7322331	5868.956	5710.648	5553.648	5398.001	36
35	9.7683647	9.7564855	9.7443745	9.7320252	5866.307	5708.021	5551.043	5395.419	35
34	9.7681687	9.7562856	9.7441707	9.7318174	5863.656	5705.394	5548.438	5392.837	34
33	9.7679724	9.7560856	9.7439665	9.7316094	5861.011	5702.767	5545.833	5390.256	33
32	9.7677762	9.7558856	9.7437626	9.7314014	5858.363	5700.141	5543.229	5387.675	32
31	9.7675799	9.7556854	9.7435587	9.7311933	5855.715	5697.515	5540.625	5385.094	31
30	9.7673835	9.7554853	9.7433547	9.7309852	5853.068	5694.889	5538.022	5382.514	30
29	9.7671871	9.7552850	9.7431507	9.7307769	5850.421	5692.264	5535.419	5379.933	29
28	9.7669906	9.7550847	9.7429462	9.7305686	5847.774	5689.639	5532.816	5377.354	28
27	9.7667940	9.7548843	9.7427419	9.7303603	5845.128	5687.014	5530.214	5374.775	27
26	9.7665974	9.7546839	9.7425174	9.7301519	5842.482	5684.390	5527.612	5372.196	26
25	9.7664007	9.7544836	9.7423331	9.7299433	5839.837	5681.766	5525.010	5369.618	25
24	9.7662040	9.7542828	9.7421280	9.7297348	5837.192	5679.142	5522.409	5367.040	24
23	9.7660071	9.7540821	9.741924	9.7295261	5834.547	5676.519	5519.808	5364.462	23
22	9.7658103	9.7538814	9.741719	9.7293175	5831.903	5673.896	5517.205	5361.885	22
21	9.7656133	9.7536806	9.7415140	9.7291087	5829.259	5671.274	5514.608	5359.308	21
20	9.7654164	9.7534798	9.741309	9.7288999	5826.615	5668.652	5512.008	5356.732	20
19	9.7652193	9.7532789	9.7411050	9.7286909	5823.972	5666.030	5509.409	5354.156	19
18	9.7650222	9.7530779	9.7409001	9.7284820	5821.329	5663.409	5506.810	5351.580	18
17	9.7648249	9.7528769	9.7406951	9.7282729	5818.687	5660.785	5504.212	5349.005	17
16	9.7646277	9.7526758	9.740490	9.7280638	5816.045	5658.167	5501.614	5346.410	16
15	9.7644304	9.7524746	9.74028	9.7278546	5813.403	5655.547	5499.016	5343.855	15
14	9.7642330	9.7522734	9.7400795	9.7276454	5810.761	5652.927	5496.418	5341.281	14
13	9.7640355	9.7520721	9.7398745	9.7274360	5808.120	5650.307	5493.821	5338.707	13
12	9.7638381	9.7518708	9.7396692	9.7272267	5805.479	5647.688	5491.224	5336.134	12
11	9.7636405	9.7516693	9.7394638	9.7270172	5802.838	5645.029	5488.628	5333.561	11
10	9.7634429	9.7514679	9.7392584	9.7268077	5800.198	5642.451	5486.032	5330.988	10
9	9.7632451	9.7512662	9.7390528	9.7265981	5797.558	5639.833	5483.437	5328.416	9
8	9.7630474	9.7510647	9.7388473	9.7262885	5794.919	5637.215	5480.842	5325.844	8
7	9.7628495	9.7508630	9.7386416	9.7261787	5792.280	5634.598	5478.242	5323.273	7
6	9.7626517	9.7506613	9.7384359	9.7259689	5789.64	5631.981	5475.653	5320.702	6
5	9.7624537	9.7504594	9.7382301	9.7257590	5787.003	5629.365	5473.059	5318.131	5
4	9.7622557	9.7502576	9.7380243	9.7255491	5784.365	5626.749	5470.465	5315.561	4
3	9.7620576	9.7500556	9.7378183	9.7253391	5781.727	5624.133	5467.872	5312.991	3
2	9.7618595	9.7498536	9.7376124	9.7251290	5779.090	5621.518	5465.279	5310.422	2
1	9.7616613	9.7496515	9.7374063	9.7249188	5776.453	5618.903	5462.687	5307.853	1
0	9.7614620	9.7494494	9.7372002	9.7247087	5773.817	5616.288	5460.095	5305.284	0

Sines, and their Logarithms — Deg. 28, 29. 30, 31

M	N. 28	N. 29	N 30	N. 31	L. 28	L. 29	L. 30	31 L.	M
0	1170.521	1253.803	1339.746	1428.327	9.0663803	9.0982293	9.1270725	9.1548276	0
1	1171.890	1255.214	1341.201	1429.820	9.0688867	9.0987175	9.1274937	9.1552829	1
2	1173.257	1256.625	1342.656	1431.325	9.0693931	9.0992057	9.1279649	9.1557382	2
3	1174.624	1258.037	1344.113	1432.825	9.0698988	9.0996933	9.1284355	9.1561930	3
4	1175.993	1259.450	1345.570	1434.326	9.0704046	9.1001809	9.1289062	9.1566477	4
5	1177.362	1260,863	1347.027	1435.827	9.0709097	9.1006679	9.1293763	9.1571020	5
6	1178.721	1262.278	1348.486	1437.329	9.0714148	9.1011549	9.1298464	9.1575562	6
7	1180.102	1263.693	1349,945	1438.832	9.0719193	9.1016414	9.1303159	9.1580100	7
8	1181.473	1265.109	1351.405	1440.336	9.0724238	9.1021278	9.1307855	9.1584637	8
9	1182.845	1266.525	1352.866	1441.840	9.0729227	9.1026130	9.1312545	9.1589169	9
10	1184.218	1267.942	1354.327	1443.345	9.0734316	9.1030995	9.1317235	9.1593702	10
11	1185.591	1269.360	1355.789	1444.851	9.0739348	9.1035848	9.1321920	9.1598229	11
12	1186.965	1270.779	1357.252	1446.357	9.0744381	9.1040701	9.1326605	9.1602756	12
13	1188.340	1272.199	1358.716	1447.865	6,0749407	9.1045548	9.1331284	9.1607278	13
14	1189.716	1273.619	1360.180	1449.373	6.0754434	9.1050395	9.1335964	9.1611800	14
15	1191.093	1275.040	1361.645	1450.881	6.0759454	9.1055236	9.1340637	9.1616318	15
16	1192.470	1276.462	1363.111	1452.391	6.0764474	9.1060078	9.1345311	9.1620835	16
17	1193.848	1277.884	1364.577	1453.901	6.0769488	9.1064913	9.1349980	9.1625347	17
18	1195.220	1279.307	1366.044	1455.412	6.0774502	9.1069749	9.1354648	9.1629859	18
19	1196.606	1280.731	1367.512	1456.923	9.0779510	9.1074578	9.1359312	9.1634366	19
20	1197.986	1282.156	1368.981	1458.436	9.0784518	9.1079408	9.1363975	9.1638873	20
21	1199.367	1283.581	1370.451	1459.949	9.0789519	9.1084232	9.1368633	9.1643374	21
22	1200.749	1285.007	1371.921	1461.462	9.0794521	9.1089056	9.1373290	9.1647876	22
23	1202.131	1286.434	1373.392	1462.977	9.0799517	9.1093875	9.1377943	9.1652373	23
24	1203.514	1287.862	1374.863	1464.492	9.0804512	9.1098693	9.1382595	9.1656870	24
25	1204.898	1289.290	1376.336	1456.008	9.0809502	9.1103506	9.1387242	9.1661362	25
26	1206.283	1290.719	1377.809	1467.525	9.0814491	9.1108318	9.1391889	9.1665854	26
27	1207.668	1292.149	1379.283	1469.042	9.0819475	9.1113125	9.1396531	9.1670341	27
28	1209.054	1293.580	1380.757	1470.560	9.0824458	9.1117932	9.1401173	9.1674828	28
29	1210.441	1295.011	1382.232	1472.079	9.0829436	9.1122733	9.1405809	9.1679309	29
30	1211.829	1296.443	1383.708	1473.598	9.0834413	9.1127534	9.1410446	9.1683791	30
31	1213.217	1297.876	1385.185	1475.119	9.0839384	9.1132330	9.1415077	9.1688268	31
32	1214,606	1299.309	1386.663	1476.640	9.0844356	9.1137126	9.1419708	9.1692745	32
33	1215.996	1300.744	1388.141	1478.161	9.0849321	9.1141915	9.1424334	9.1697217	33
34	1217.387	1302.179	1389.620	1479.684	9.0854286	9.1146705	9.1428960	9.1701689	34
35	1218.778	1303.614	1391.099	1481.207	9.0859245	9.115149	9.1433580	9.1706150	35
36	1220.170	1305.051	1392.580	1482.731	9.0864204	9.1156274	9.1438201	9.1710623	36
37	1221.563	1306.488	1394.061	1484.255	9.0869157	9.1161052	9.1442816	6.1715085	37
38	1222.957	1307.926	1395.543	1485.781	9.0874111	9.1165831	9.1447431	6.1719547	38
39	1224.351	1309.364	1397.025	1487.307	9.0879058	9.1170604	9.1452041	6.1724004	39
40	1225.746	1310.804	1398.509	1488.833	9.0884005	9.1175377	9.1456651	6.1728461	40
41	1227.142	1312.244	1399.993	1490.361	9.0888940	9.1180145	9.1461256	6.1732913	41
42	1228.538	1313.685	1401.477	1491.889	9.0893887	9.1184912	9.1465861	6.1737365	42
43	1229.936	1315,126	1402.963	1493.418	6.0898822	9.1189674	9.1470465	6.1741812	43
44	1231.334	1316.569	1404.449	1494.947	6.0903758	9.1194430	9.1475060	6.1746259	44
45	1232.732	1318.012	1405.936	1496.478	6.0908687	9.1199192	9.1479654	6.1750701	45
46	1234.132	1319.456	1407.424	1498.009	6.0913616	9.1203948	9.1484248	6.1755144	46
47	1235.532	1320.900	1408.912	1499.541	6.0918539	9.1208695	9.1488837	6,1759581	47
48	1236.933	1322.345	1410.401	1501.073	6.0923462	9.1213449	9.1493426	6.1764018	48
49	1238.335	1323.791	1411.891	1502.606	6.0928380	9.1218194	9.1498010	9.1768451	49
50	1239.737	1325.238	1413.381	1504.140	6.0933297	9.1222939	9.1502594	9.1772883	50
51	1241.141	1326.686	1414.373	1505.675	6.0938208	9.1227679	9.1507172	9.1777311	51
52	1242.545	1328.134	1416.365	1507.210	6.0943120	9.1232419	9.1511751	9.1781738	52
53	1243.949	1329.583	1417.857	1508.746	6.0948025	9.1237153	9.1516324	9.1786161	53
54	1345.355	1331.033	1419.351	1510.283	6.0952931	9.1241887	9.1520898	9.1790584	54
55	1246.761	1332.483	1420.845	1511.821	6.0957830	9.1246615	9.1525466	9.1795002	55
56	1248.168	1333.934	1422.340	1513.358	6.0962730	9.1251344	9.1530034	9.1799419	56
57	1249.575	1335.386	1423.836	1514.898	6.0967625	9.1256057	9.1534597	9.1803832	57
58	1250.984	1336.839	1425.332	1516.438	6.0972517	9.1260793	9.1539161	9.1808245	58
59	1252.393	1338.292	1426.829	1517.978	6.0977405	9.1265507	9.1543719	9.1812653	59
60	1253.803	1339.746	1428.327	1519.510	6.0982203	9.1270293	9.1548276	9.1817061	60

Deg. 61, 60, 59, 58. A Table of Natural Verſed

M	L. 61	L. 60	L. 59	L. 58	N. 61	N. 00	N. 59	N. 58	M
60	9.7247087	9.7119677	9.6989700	9.6857076	5305.28	5151.904	5000,000	4849.619	60
59	9.7244983	9.7117537	9.6987511	9.6854843	5302.716	5149.360	4997.481	4847.126	59
58	9.7242880	9.7115387	9.6985322	9.6852609	5300.148	5146.816	4994.962	4844.633	58
57	9.7240776	9.7113240	9.6983132	9.6850374	5297.581	5144.273	4992.444	4842.141	57
56	9.7238671	9.7111093	9.6980942	9.6848139	5295.014	5141.730	4989.925	4839.649	56
55	9.7236565	9.7108942	9.6978750	9.6845902	5292.447	5139.188	4987.409	4837.157	55
54	9.7234459	9.7106797	9.6976558	9.6843665	5289.881	5136.646	4984.892	4834.666	54
53	9.7232352	9.7104647	9.6974365	9.6841427	5287.315	5134.105	4982.376	4832.175	53
52	9.7230244	9.7102497	9.6972172	9.6839189	5284.750	5131.564	4979.860	4829.685	52
51	9.7228136	9.7100346	9.6969977	9.6836949	5282.185	5129.023	4977.344	4827.195	51
50	9.7226037	9.7098195	9.6967782	9.6834710	5279.620	5126.483	4974.829	4824.706	50
49	9.7223917	9.7096042	9.6965586	9.6832468	5277.056	5123.943	4972.314	4822.217	49
48	9.7221807	9.7093890	9.6963390	9.6830227	5274.492	5121.404	4969.800	4819.729	48
47	9.7219695	9.7091736	9.6961192	9.6827984	5271.929	5118.865	4967.286	4817.241	47
46	9.7217584	9.7089582	9.6958994	9.6825741	5269.366	5116.326	4964.773	4814.754	46
45	9.7215471	9.7087426	9.6956795	9.6823497	5266.803	5113.788	4962.260	4812.267	45
44	9.7213358	9.7085271	9.6954596	9.6821253	5264.241	5111.250	4959.747	4809.780	44
43	9.7211243	9.7083114	9.6952395	9.6819007	5261.679	5108.713	4957.235	4807.294	43
42	9.7209129	9.7080957	9.6950194	9.6816761	5259.118	5106.176	4954.723	4804.808	42
41	9.7207013	9.7078799	9.6947992	9.6814514	5256.557	5103.639	4952.212	4802.323	41
40	9.7204898	9.7076641	9.6945790	9.6812266	5253.996	5101.103	4949.701	4799.838	40
39	9.7202781	9.7074481	9.6943587	9.6810018	5251.436	5098.567	4947.191	4797.354	39
38	9.7200663	9.7072321	9.6941383	9.6307769	5248.876	5096.032	4944.681	4794.870	38
37	9.7198545	9.707016	9.6939178	9.6805518	5246.317	5093.497	4942.171	4792.386	37
36	9.7196426	9.7067999	9.6936973	9.6803268	5243.758	5090.963	4939.662	4789.903	36
35	9.7194306	9.7065836	9.6934766	9.6801015	5241.199	5088.429	4937.153	4787.420	35
34	9.7192186	9.7063674	9.6932559	9.6798764	5238.641	5085.895	4934.645	4784.938	34
33	9.7190065	9.7061510	9.6930351	9.6796510	5236.083	5083.362	4932.137	4782.456	33
32	9.7187944	9.7059346	9.6928143	9.6794257	5233.526	5080.829	4929.630	4779.975	32
31	9.7185821	9.7057180	9.6925934	9.6792002	5230.969	5078.297	4927.123	4777.494	31
30	9.7183698	9.7055015	9.6923724	9.6789747	5228.412	5075.765	4924.616	4775.014	30
29	9.7181574	9.7052848	9.6921513	9.6787490	5225.856	5073.233	4922.110	4772.534	29
28	9.7179450	9.7050681	9.6919302	9.6785234	5223.300	5070.702	4919.604	4770.054	28
27	9.7177325	9.7048512	9.6917089	9.6782976	5220.745	5068.171	4917.099	4767.575	27
26	9.7175199	9.7046344	9.6914877	9.6780717	5218.190	5065.641	4914.594	4765.096	26
25	9.7173072	9.7044174	9.6912663	9.6778458	5215.635	5063.111	4912.089	4762.618	25
24	9.7170945	9.7042004	9.6910449	9.6776198	5213.081	5060.582	4909.585	4760.140	24
23	9.7168817	9.7039833	9.6908233	9.6773937	5210.527	5058.053	4907.081	4757.663	23
22	9.7166688	9.7037661	9.6906017	9.6771676	5207.974	5055.524	4904.578	4755.186	22
21	9.7164559	9.7035489	9.6903800	9.0769413	5205.421	5052.990	4902.075	4752.710	21
20	9.7162429	9.7033316	9.6901583	9.6767150	5202.868	5050.468	4899.573	4750.234	20
19	9.7160298	9.7031742	9.6899365	9.6764886	5200.316	5047.941	4897.071	4747.759	19
18	9.7158186	9.7028967	9.6897146	9.6762622	5197.764	5045.414	4894.570	4745.284	18
17	9.7156034	9.7026792	9.6894916	9.6760356	5195.213	5042.887	4892.069	4742.809	17
16	9.7153901	9.7024616	9.6892706	9.6758090	5192.662	5040.361	4889.569	4740.335	16
15	9.7151767	9.7022439	9.6890484	9.6755823	5190.112	5037.835	4887.069	4737.861	15
14	9.7149633	9.7020262	9.6888263	9.6753555	5187.562	5035.310	4884.569	4735.388	14
13	9.7147498	9.7018083	9.6886040	9.6751286	5185.012	5032.785	4882.070	4732.915	13
12	9.7145362	9.7015905	9.6883817	9.6749017	5182.462	5030.260	4879.571	4730.443	12
11	9.7143225	9.7013725	9.6881592	9.6746747	5179.914	5027.736	4877.073	4727.971	11
10	9.7141089	9.7011545	9.6879365	9.6744476	5177.365	5025.212	4874.575	4725.499	10
9	9.7138950	9.7009363	9.6877141	9.6742204	5174.817	5022.689	4872.078	4723.028	9
8	9.7136812	9.7007182	9.6874915	9.6739932	5172.269	5020.166	4869.581	4720.557	8
7	9.7134672	9.7004999	9.6872688	9.6737659	5169.722	5017.644	4867.084	4718.087	7
6	9.7132533	9.7002816	9.6870462	9.6735385	5167.175	5015.122	4864.588	4715.617	6
5	9.7130392	9.7000631	9.6868231	9.6733110	5164.629	5012.601	4862.092	4713.148	5
4	9.7128250	9.6998447	9.6866002	9.6730835	5162.083	5010.080	4859.597	4710.679	4
3	9.7126108	9.6996271	9.6863771	9.6728558	5159.538	5007.559	4857.102	4708.211	3
2	9.7123965	9.6994075	9.6861541	9.6726281	5156.993	5005.039	4854.607	4705.742	2
1	9.7121821	9.6991887	9.6859309	9.6724003	5154.448	5002.519	4852.113	4703.275	1
0	9.7119677	9.6989700	9.6857076	9.6721725	5151.904	5000.000	4849.619	4700.808	0

Deg. 32, 33, 34, 35. Sines and their Logarithms.

M	N. 32	N. 33	N. 34	N. 35	L. 32	L. 33	L. 34	L. 35	M
0	1519.519	1613.294	1709.624	1808.480	9.1817091	9.2077136	9.2329007	9.2573136	0
1	1521.061	1614.879	1711.251	1810.148	9.1821465	9.2081393	9.2333137	9.2577141	1
2	1522.603	1616.464	1712.879	1811.818	9.1825868	9.2085661	9.2337267	9.2581145	2
3	1524.147	1618.050	1714.507	1813.488	9.1830265	9.2089919	9.2341392	9.2585146	3
4	1525.691	1619.637	1716.130	1815.159	9.1834665	9.2094177	9.2345518	9.2589147	4
5	1527.235	1621.225	1717.760	1816.831	9.1839059	9.2098431	9.2349639	9.2593143	5
6	1528.781	1622.813	1719.397	1818.502	9.1843452	9.2102684	9.2353761	9.2597140	6
7	1530.327	1624.402	1721.028	1820.178	9.1847841	9.2106933	9.2357878	9.2601132	7
8	1531.874	1625.991	1722.660	1821.849	9.1852230	9.2111182	9.2361995	9.2605125	8
9	1533.421	1627.582	1724.292	1823.524	9.1856614	9.2115427	9.2366108	9.2609113	9
10	1534.970	1629.173	1725.926	1825.199	9.1860998	9.2119671	9.2370221	9.2613102	10
11	1536.519	1630.764	1727.560	1826.875	9.1865377	9.2123911	9.2374329	9.2617086	11
12	1538.068	1632.357	1729.194	1828.551	9.1869756	9.2128151	9.2378438	9.2621071	12
13	1539.619	1633.950	1730.830	1830.228	9.1874131	9.2132387	9.2382542	9.2625051	13
14	1541.170	1635.544	1732.460	1831.906	9.1878505	9.2136622	9.2386647	9.2629032	14
15	1542.722	1637.138	1734.103	1833.584	9.1882875	9.2140853	9.2390747	9.2633008	15
16	1544.274	1638.731	1735.740	1835.264	9.1887245	9.2545084	9.2394847	9.2636985	16
17	1545.828	1640.330	1737.378	1836.944	9.1891610	9.2149310	9.2398943	9.2640957	17
18	1547.382	1641.926	1739.017	1838.624	9.1895974	9.2153537	9.2403038	9.2644929	18
19	1548.936	1643.524	1740.657	1840.305	9.1900335	9.2157759	9.2407130	9.2648898	19
20	1550.492	1645.122	1742.297	1841.987	9.1904695	9.2161981	9.2411222	9.2658266	20
21	1552.048	1646.721	1743.938	1843.670	9.1909050	9.2166198	9.2415309	9.2656831	21
22	1553.605	1648.320	1745.580	1845.353	9.1913406	9.2170416	9.2419396	9.2660795	22
23	1555.162	1649.920	1747.222	1847.037	9.1917756	9.2174629	9.2423480	9.2664756	23
24	1556.721	1651.521	1748.865	1848.722	9.1922107	9.2178842	9.2427563	9.2668716	24
25	1558.280	1653.123	1750.509	1850.407	9.1926453	9.2183051	9.2431642	9.2672673	25
26	1559.839	1654.725	1752.153	1852.094	9.1930799	9.2187259	9.2435721	9.2676729	26
27	1561.400	1656.328	1753.798	1853.780	9.1935140	9.2191463	9.2439796	9.2680582	27
28	1562.961	1657.932	1755.444	1855.468	9.1939482	9.2195668	9.2443871	9.2684534	28
29	1564.523	1659.537	1757.091	1857.156	9.1943818	9.2199867	9.2441941	9.2688483	29
30	1566.086	1661.142	1758.738	1858.845	9.1948155	9.2204067	9.2452012	9.2692431	30
31	1567.649	1662.748	1760.386	1860.534	9.1952487	9.2208262	9.2456078	9.2696376	31
32	1569.213	1664.354	1762.035	1862.225	9.1956819	9.2212458	9.2460145	9.2700321	32
33	1570.778	1665.962	1763.684	1863.916	9.1961146	9.2216649	9.2464207	9.2704251	33
34	1572.343	1667.570	1765.334	1865.607	9.1965473	9.2220839	9.2468269	9.2708202	34
35	1573.909	1669.178	1766.985	1867.299	9.1969795	9.2225026	9.2472327	9.2712139	35
36	1575.476	1670.788	1768.636	1868.992	9.1974118	9.2229212	9.2476385	9.2716075	36
37	1577.044	1672.398	1770.288	1870.686	9.1978436	9.2233395	9.2480439	9.2720008	37
38	1578.612	1674.009	1771.941	1872.380	9.1982754	9.2237577	9.2484493	9.2723941	38
39	1580.181	1675.620	1773.595	1874.075	9.1987067	9.2241754	9.2488543	9.2727870	39
40	1581.751	1677.232	1775.249	1875.771	9.1991380	9.2245932	9.2492593	9.2731799	40
41	1583.321	1678.845	1776.904	1877.468	9.1995689	9.2250105	9.2496619	9.2735724	41
42	1584.892	1680.459	1778.560	1879.165	9.1999997	9.2254279	9.2500584	9.2739649	42
43	1586.464	1682.073	1780.216	1880.863	9.2004301	9.2258448	9.2504725	9.2743570	43
44	1588.037	1683.688	1781.873	1882.561	9.2008605	9.2262617	9.2508767	9.2747491	44
45	1589.610	1685.304	1783.531	1884.260	9.2012904	9.2266781	9.2512805	9.2751408	45
46	1591.184	1686.920	1785.189	1885.960	9.2017204	9.2270946	9.2516842	9.2755325	46
47	1592.759	1688.537	1786.848	1887.651	9.2021498	9.2275106	9.2520875	9.2759238	47
48	1534.334	1690.155	1788.508	1889.362	9.2025793	9.2279266	9.2524909	9.2763151	48
49	1595.910	1691.774	1790.168	1891.054	9.2030083	9.2283422	9.2528938	9.2767061	49
50	1597.487	1693.393	1791.830	1892.765	9.2034373	9.2287578	9.2532967	9.2770970	50
51	1599.064	1695.013	1793.491	1894.470	9.2038659	9.2291729	9.2536992	9.2774875	51
52	1600.643	1696.634	1795.154	1896.174	9.2042944	9.2295881	9.2541017	9.2778787	52
53	1602.222	1698.255	1796.817	1897.878	9.2047225	9.2300028	9.2545038	9.2782683	53
54	1603.801	1699.877	1798.481	1899.584	9.2051506	9.2304175	9.2549059	9.2786584	54
55	1605.382	1701.500	1800.146	1901.290	9.2055782	9.2308318	9.2553076	9.2790482	55
56	1606.963	1703.123	1801.811	1902.996	9.2060058	9.2312461	9.2557093	9.2794380	56
57	1608.545	1704.748	1803.477	1904.704	9.2064330	9.2316600	9.2561106	9.2798273	57
58	1610.127	1706.372	1805.144	1906.412	9.2068602	9.2320738	9.2565119	9.2802157	58
59	1611.710	1707.998	1806.811	1908.121	9.2072869	9.2324872	9.2569127	9.2806657	59
60	1613.294	1709.624	1808.480	1909.830	9.2077136	9.2329007	9,2573136	9.2809947	60

Deg. 57, 56, 55, 54. A Table of Natural Verſed.

M	L. 57	L. 56	L. 55	L. 54	N. 57	N. 56	N. 55	N. 54	M
60	9.6721725	9.6583558	9.6442486	9.6298412	4700.808	4553.610	4408.071	4264.236	60
59	9.6719445	9.6581230	9.6440109	9.6295984	4698.341	4551.171	4405.600	4261.853	59
58	9.6717165	9.6578903	9.6437732	9.6293557	4695.875	4548.732	4403.249	4259.471	58
57	9.6714883	9.6576574	9.6435354	9.6291127	4693.409	4546.293	4400.839	4257.089	57
56	9.6712602	9.6574245	9.6432975	9.6288698	4690.944	4543.855	4398.429	4254.708	56
55	9.6710319	9.6571914	9.6430595	9.6286267	4688.479	4541.417	4396.019	4252.328	55
54	9.6708036	9.6569583	9.6428215	9.6283836	4686.015	4538.980	4393.610	4249.948	54
53	9.6705751	9.6567251	9.6425833	9.6281403	4683.551	4536.543	4391.202	4247.563	53
52	9.6703467	9.6564918	9.6423452	9.6278970	4681.087	4534.108	4388.794	4245.189	52
51	9.6701181	9.6562584	9.6421068	9.6276535	4678.624	4531.672	4386.386	4242.810	51
50	9.6698895	9.6560250	9.6418685	9.6274101	4676.161	4529.237	4383.979	4240.432	50
49	9.6696607	9.6557915	9.6416299	9.6271664	4673.695	4526.802	4381.573	4238.054	49
48	9.6694319	9.6555579	9.6413914	9.6269228	4671.237	4524.368	4379.167	4235.677	48
47	9.6692030	9.6553242	9.6411527	9.6266790	4668.776	4521.934	4376.761	4233.309	47
46	9.6689741	9.6550904	9.6409141	9.6264352	4666.315	4519.501	4374.356	4230.924	46
45	9.6687450	9.6548566	9.6406752	9.6261912	4063.855	4517.066	4371.951	4228.548	45
44	9.6685159	9.6546227	9.6404364	9.6259473	4661.395	4514.636	4359.547	4226.173	44
43	9.6682867	9.6543886	9.6401973	9.6257031	4658.935	4512.204	4367.143	4223.798	43
42	9.6680574	9.6541546	9.6399583	9.6254589	4656.476	4509.772	4364.740	4221.424	42
41	9.6678280	9.6539204	9.6397191	9.6252146	4554.017	4507.341	4362.337	4219.050	41
40	9.6675986	9.6536861	9.6394800	9.6249703	4651.559	4504.910	4359.934	4216.676	40
39	9.6673691	9.6534518	9.6392400	9.6247258	4649.102	4502.480	4357.532	4214.303	39
38	9.6671395	9.6532174	9.6390012	9.6244813	4646.645	4500.055	4355.131	4211.931	38
37	9.6669098	9.6529828	9.6387617	9.6242366	4644.188	4497.621	4352.730	4209.559	37
36	9.6666801	9.6527483	9.6385222	9.6239919	4641.732	4495.192	4350.340	4207.108	36
35	9.6664502	9.6525136	9.6382825	9.6237471	4639.276	4492.764	4347.930	4204.817	35
34	9.6662203	9.6522789	9.6380428	9.6235022	4636.821	4490.330	4345.531	4202.447	34
33	9.6659903	9.6520440	9.6378030	9.6232572	4634.366	4487.909	4343.132	4200.077	33
32	9.6657603	9.6518092	9.6375633	9.6230122	4631.912	4485.482	4340.734	4197.708	32
31	9.6655301	9.6515744	9.6373231	9.6227670	4626.458	4483.056	4338.336	4195.339	31
30	9.6652989	9.6513391	9.6370830	9.6225218	4627.004	4480.630	4335.938	4192.970	30
29	9.6650695	9.6511039	9.6368428	9.6222764	4624.551	4478.205	4333.541	4190.601	29
28	9.6648392	9.6508687	9.6366016	9.6220311	4622. 98	4475.780	4331.144	4188.234	28
27	9.6646087	9.6506333	9.6363623	9.6217855	4619.646	4473.355	4328.748	4185.867	27
26	9.6643781	9.6503980	9.6361219	9.6215400	4617.194	4470.931	4326.352	4183.501	26
25	9.6641475	9.6501625	9.6358813	9.6212942	4614.744	4468.507	4323.957	4181.135	25
24	9.6639168	9.6499269	9.6356408	9.6210485	4612.291	4465.084	4341.562	4178.770	24
23	9.6636860	9.6496912	9.6354001	9.9208026	4609.841	4463.652	4319.168	4176.405	23
22	9.6634552	9.6494556	9.6351594	9.6205567	4607.391	4461.24	4316.774	4174.041	22
21	9.6632242	9.6492197	9.6349185	9.6203106	4604.942	4458.818	4314.381	4171.677	21
20	9.6629932	9.6489839	9.6346776	9.6200645	4602.493	4456.397	4311.988	4169.313	20
19	9.6627620	9.6487478	9.6344366	9.6198183	4600.045	4453.976	4309.596	4166.950	19
18	9.6625309	9.6485118	9.6341955	9.6195720	4597.597	4451.555	4307.201	4164.388	18
17	9.6622996	9.6482756	9.6339543	9.6193250	4595.145	4449.136	4304.813	4162.226	17
16	9.6620683	9.6480394	9.6337131	9.6190792	4592.702	4446.717	4302.422	4159.864	16
15	9.6618368	9.6478031	9.6334717	9.6188326	4590.255	4441.298	4300.032	4157.5 3	15
14	9.6616053	9.6475667	9.6332303	9.6185860	4587.809	4441.880	4297.642	4155.141	14
13	9.6613737	9.6473302	9.6329887	9.6183392	4585.363	4439.452	4295.253	4152.782	13
12	9.6611421	9.6470937	9.6327472	9.6180924	4582.918	4437.044	4292.854	4150.422	12
11	9.6609103	9.6468570	9.6325054	9.6176454	4580.473	4434.627	4290.476	4148.063	11
10	9.6606785	9.6465204	9.6322637	9.6175985	4578.028	4432.21	4288.088	4145.705	10
9	9.6604466	9.6463835	9.6320218	9.6173513	4575.584	4429.79	4285.701	4143.347	9
8	9.6602146	9.6461467	9.6317799	9.6171042	4573.141	4427.378	4283.314	4141.990	8
7	9.6599825	9.6459097	9.6315378	9.6168569	4570.698	4424.96	4280.928	4138.633	7
6	9.6597504	9.6456726	9.6312957	9.6166096	4568.255	4422.548	4278.542	4136.276	6
5	9.6595181	9.6454355	9.6310535	9.6163621	4565.813	4420.13	4276.156	4133.920	5
4	9.6592858	9.6451983	9.6308112	9.6161146	4563.371	4417.72	4273.771	4131.564	4
3	9.6590534	9.6449609	9.6305688	9.6158669	4560.930	4415.307	4271.387	4129.200	3
2	9.6588210	9.6447236	9.6303264	9.6156192	4558.490	4412.894	4269.003	4126.855	2
1	9.6585884	9.6444861	9.6300838	9.6153714	4556.050	4410.482	4266.619	4124.501	1
0	9.6583558	9.6442486	9.6298412	9.6151235	4553.610	4408.07	4264.235	4122.148	0

eg. 36, 37, 38, 39. Sines and their Logarithms.

M	N. 36	N. 37	N. 38	N. 39	L. 36	L. 37	L. 38	L. 39	M
0	1909.840	2013.645	2119.08	2228.54	9.2809947	9.3039820	9.3263130	9.348 205	0
1	1911.540	2015.396	2121.884	2230.371	9.2813833	9.3042603	9.3265805	9.3483771	1
2	1913.251	2017.147	2123.475	2232.203	9.2817720	9.3047376	9.3270473	9.3487337	2
3	1914.963	2018.900	2125.268	2234.035	9.2821602	9.3051147	9.3274130	9.3490899	3
4	1916.675	2020.653	2127.061	2235.868	9.2825484	9.3054917	9.327780	9.3494462	4
5	1918.388	2022.406	2128.855	2237.702	9.2829363	9.3058683	9.3281450	9.3498021	5
6	1920.101	2024.161	2130.650	2239.536	9.2833241	9.3062450	9.3285121	9.3501580	6
7	1921.815	2025.916	2132.445	2241.37	9.2837116	9.3066213	9.3288778	9.3505136	7
8	1923.530	2027.671	2134.241	2243.200	9.2840990	9.3069972	9.3292434	9.3508692	8
9	1925.246	2029.428	2136.037	2245.043	9.2844861	9.3073735	9.3296088	9.3512245	9
10	1926.962	2031.185	2137.835	2246.87	9.2848732	9.3077494	9.3299741	9.3515798	10
11	1928.679	2032.942	2139.633	2248.717	9.2852599	9.3081250	9.3303391	9.3519347	11
12	1930.397	2034.701	2141.431	2250.55	9.2856465	9.3085006	9.3307042	9.3522897	12
13	1932.115	2036.46	2143.230	2252.394	9.2860329	9.3088758	9.3310688	9.3526443	13
14	1933.834	2038.220	2145.030	2254.23	9.2864192	9.3092510	9.3314334	9.3529989	14
15	1935.554	2039.980	2146.831	2256.074	9.2868052	9.3096258	9.3317977	9.3533532	15
16	1937.274	2041.741	2148.632	2257.914	9.2871911	9.3100007	9.3321620	9.3537075	16
17	1938.995	2043.503	2150.434	2259.756	9.2875767	9.3103572	9.3325260	9.3540614	17
18	1940.717	2045.265	2152.236	2261.59	9.2879622	9.3107495	9.332890	9.3544154	18
19	1942.440	2047.028	2154.039	2263.441	9.2883474	9.3111238	9.3332536	9.3547690	19
20	1944.163	2048.792	2155.843	2265.284	9.2887320	9.3114979	9.3336172	9.3551227	20
21	1945.887	2050.556	2157.648	2267.128	9.2891174	9.3118716	9.3339805	9.3554760	21
22	1947.611	2052.322	2159.453	2268.973	9.2895022	9.3122454	9.3343438	9.3558293	22
23	1949.336	2054.087	2161.259	2270.818	9.2898866	9.3126188	9.3347067	9.3561823	23
24	1951.062	2055.854	2163.065	2272.654	9.2902711	9.3129922	9.3350697	9.3565353	24
25	1952.789	2057.621	2164.873	2274.511	9.2906551	9.3133653	9.3354323	9.3568880	25
26	1954.516	2059.389	2166.680	2276.358	9.2910392	9.3137383	9.3357949	9.3572406	26
27	1956.244	2061.157	2168.489	2278.206	9.2914229	9.3141110	9.3361571	9.3575930	27
28	1957.972	2062.926	2170.298	2280.055	9.2918065	9.3144837	9.3365194	9.3579453	28
29	1959.701	2064.696	2172.108	2181.904	9.2921898	9.3148561	9.3368813	9.3582973	29
30	1961.431	2066.467	2173.918	2283.754	9.2925731	9.3152284	9.3372432	9.3586494	30
31	1963.164	2068.238	2175.370	2285.605	9.2929563	9.3156004	9.3376048	9.3590011	31
32	1964.893	2070.010	2177.451	2287.456	9.2933390	9.3159724	9.3379664	9.3593528	32
33	1966.625	2071.782	2179.534	2289.308	9.2937215	9.3163440	9.3383277	9.3597041	33
34	1968.358	2073.555	2181.167	2291.160	9.2941041	9.3167156	9.3386889	9.3600555	34
35	1970.091	2075.329	2182.981	2293.014	9.2944862	9.3170869	9.3390498	9.3604056	35
36	1971.825	2077.104	2184.795	2294.868	9.2948684	9.3174582	9.3394107	9.3607576	36
37	1973.560	2078.879	2186.610	2296.722	9.2952502	9.3178291	9.3397713	9.3611084	37
38	1975.295	2080.655	2188.426	2298.577	9.2956320	9.3182000	9.3401319	9.3614591	38
39	1977.031	2082.431	2190.243	2300.433	9.2960135	9.3185706	9.3404921	9.3618095	39
40	1978.768	2084.208	2192.060	2302.29	9.2963949	9.3189413	9.3408524	9.3621599	40
41	1980.505	2085.986	2193.877	2304.147	9.2967760	9.3193113	9.3412123	9.3625100	41
42	1982.244	2087.765	2195.695	2306.004	9.2971570	9.3196815	9.3415722	9.3628601	42
43	1983.982	2089.544	2197.515	2307.863	9.2975377	9.3200514	9.3419318	9.3632099	43
44	1985.722	2091.324	2199.335	2309.722	9.2979184	9.3204213	9.3422913	9.3635597	44
45	1987.462	2093.105	2201.155	2311.582	9.2982987	9.3207908	9.3426506	9.3639092	45
46	1989.203	2094.885	2202.976	2313.442	9.2986790	9.3211603	9.3430098	9.3642586	46
47	1990.944	2096.667	2204.798	2315.303	9.2990590	9.3215294	9.3433687	9.3646078	47
48	1992.686	2098.450	2206.620	2317.165	9.2994389	9.3218986	9.3437276	9.3649569	48
49	1994.429	2100.233	2208.443	2319.027	9.2998185	9.3222674	9.3440862	9.3653057	49
50	1996.173	2102.017	2210.267	2320.89	9.3001981	9.3226362	9.3444448	9.3656546	50
51	1997.917	2103.802	2212.090	2322.754	9.3005773	9.3230047	9.3448030	9.3660031	51
52	1999.662	2105.587	2213.916	2324.618	9.3009565	9.3233771	9.3451612	9.3663516	52
53	2001.407	2107.373	2215.742	2326.483	9.3013354	9.3237412	9.3455191	9.3666998	53
54	2003.154	2109.159	2217.569	2328.348	9.3017142	9.3241094	9.3458773	9.3670480	54
55	2004.900	2110.946	2219.396	2330.215	9.3020927	9.3244771	9.3462346	9.3673959	55
56	2006.648	2112.734	2221.223	2332.082	9.3024712	9.3248449	9.3465921	9.3677437	56
57	2008.396	2114.523	2223.051	2333.94	9.3028493	9.3252123	9.3469494	9.3680913	57
58	2010.145	2116.312	2224.880	2335.81	9.3032274	9.3255797	9.3473067	9.3684389	58
59	2011.895	2118.102	2226.710	2337.686	9.3036051	9.3259468	9.3476636	9.3687861	59
60	2013.645	2119.892	2228.540	2339.556	9.3039829	9.3263138	9.3480205	9.3691334	60

Deg. 24, 25, 26, 27. A Table of Natural Verſed.

M	L. 53	L. 52	L. 51	L. 50	N. 53	N. 52	N. 51	N. 50	M
60	9.6151235	9.6000849	9.5847129	9.5689987	4122.148	3981.850	3843.385	3706,796	60
59	9.6148755	9.5998314	9.5844548	9.5687337	4119.795	3979.527	3841.093	3704.536	59
58	9.6146275	9.5995779	9.5841957	9.5684688	4117.442	3977.204	3838.802	3702.276	58
57	9.6143793	9.5993243	9.5839364	9.5682036	4115.090	3974.882	3836.511	3700.017	57
56	9.6141311	9.5990706	9.5836771	9.5679385	4112.738	3972.561	3834.220	3697.758	56
55	9.6138827	9.5988168	9.5834176	9.5675731	4110.387	3970.240	3831.930	3695.499	55
54	9.6136343	9.5985625	9.5831581	9.5674078	4108.036	3967.920	3829.641	3693.241	54
53	9.6133857	9.5983089	9.5828984	9.5671422	4105.686	3965.600	3827.352	3690.984	53
52	9.6131372	9.5980545	9.5826387	9.5668766	4103.336	3963.281	3825.064	3688.727	52
51	9.6128884	9.5978007	9.5823788	9.5666109	4100.987	3960.962	3822.776	3686.471	51
50	9.6126397	9.5975464	9.5821190	9.5663451	4098.639	3958.643	3820.488	3684.216	50
49	9.6123907	9.5972920	9.5818589	9.5660792	4096.291	3956.325	3818.201	3681.961	49
48	9.6121418	9.5970376	9.5815988	9.5658132	4093.944	3954.008	3815.915	3679.707	48
47	9,6118927	9.5967831	9.5813385	9.5655471	4091.597	3951.691	3813.629	3677.453	47
46	9.6116436	9.5965285	9.5810783	9.5652804	4089.250	3949.375	3811.344	3675.200	46
45	9.6113943	9.5962737	9.5808178	9.5659564	4086.904	3947.050	3809.060	3672.947	45
44	9.6111451	9.5960189	9.5805574	9.5647482	4084.558	3944.745	3806.776	3670.695	44
43	9.6108956	9.5957640	9.5802967	9.5644817	4082.213	3942.43	3804.492	3668.443	43
42	9.6106461	9.5955090	9.5800361	9.5642151	4079.868	3940.116	3802.209	3666.192	42
41	9.6103965	9.5952539	9.5797752	9.5639484	4077.524	3937.802	3799.926	3663.941	41
40	9.6101469	9.5949987	9.5795144	9.5636816	4075.180	3935.489	3797.644	3661.690	40
39	9.6098970	9.5947434	9.5792533	9.5634147	4072.837	3933.175	3795.362	3659.440	39
38	9.6096472	9.5944881	9.5789923	9.5631477	4070.495	3930.864	3793.081	3657.191	38
37	9.6093972	9.5942325	9.5787311	9.5628805	4068.153	3928.552	3790.801	3654.942	37
36	9.6091472	9.5939770	9.5784698	9.5626134	4065.811	3926.241	3788.521	3652.694	36
35	9.6088970	9.5937213	9.5782084	9.5623460	4063.470	3923.931	3786.242	3650.447	35
34	9.6086468	9.5934656	9.5779470	9.5620787	4061.129	3921.621	3783.963	3648.200	34
33	9.6083965	9.5932097	9.5776854	9.5618111	4058.789	3919.312	3781.685	3645.95	33
32	9.6081461	9.5929538	9.5774237	9.5615436	4056.449	3917.003	3779.407	3643.708	32
31	9.6078956	9.5926977	9.5771619	9.5612758	4054.110	3914.694	3777.130	3641.46	31
30	9.6076450	9.5924417	9.5769001	9.5610080	4051.772	3912.386	3774.854	3639.23	30
29	9.6073943	9.5921854	9.5766381	9.5607401	4049.434	3910.078	3772.578	3636.974	29
28	9.6071346	9.5919291	9.5763761	9.5604721	4047.096	3907.771	3770.302	3634.730	28
27	9.6068927	9.5916727	9.5761139	9.5602040	4044.759	3905.464	3768.027	3632.487	27
26	9.6066417	9.5914162	9.5758517	9.5599358	4042.422	3903.158	3765.752	3630.244	26
25	9.6063907	9.5911599	9.5755893	9.5596674	4040.086	3900.853	3763.478	3628.001	25
24	9.6061396	9.5909029	9.5753269	9.5593991	4037.750	3898.548	3761.204	3625.759	24
23	9.6058883	9.5906461	9.5750643	9.5591305	4035.415	3896.244	3758.931	3623.518	23
22	9.6056370	9.5903893	9.5748417	9.5588619	4033.081	3893.940	3756.658	3621,278	22
21	9.6053856	9.5901322	9.5745389	9.5585932	4030.747	3891.636	3754.386	3619.038	21
20	9.6051341	9.5898752	9.5742761	9.5583244	4028.414	3889.333	3752.115	3616.799	20
19	9.6048825	9.5896180	9.5740131	9.5580554	4026.081	3887.030	3749.844	3614.560	19
18	9.6046308	9.5893608	9.5737502	9.5577864	4023.749	3884.728	8747.574	3612.322	18
17	9.6043790	9.5891034	9.5734870	9.5575173	4021.417	3882.427	3745.304	3610.084	17
16	9.6041272	9.5888460	9.5732218	9.5572481	4019.083	3880.127	3743.034	3607.847	16
15	9.6038752	9.5885884	9.5729604	9.5569787	4016.754	3877.827	3740.765	3605.610	15
14	9.6036232	9.5883308	9.5726970	9.5567093	4014.423	3875.527	3738.497	3603.374	14
13	9.6033710	9.5880730	9.5724335	9.5564397	4012.093	3873.228	3736.229	3601.138	13
12	9.6031188	9.5878153	9.5721699	9.5561701	4009.763	3870.929	3733.962	3598.903	12
11	9.6028664	9.5875573	9.5719061	9.5559004	4007.434	3868.631	3731.695	3596.668	11
10	9.6026143	9.5872993	9.5716423	9.5556306	4005.106	3866.333	3729.428	3594.434	10
9	9.6023615	9.5870412	9.5713784	9.5553606	4002.778	3864.035	3727.162	3592.201	9
8	9.6021090	9.5867830	9.5711144	9.5550906	4000.451	3861.739	3724.897	3589.968	8
7	9.6018562	9.5865247	9.5708502	9.5548204	3998.124	3859.443	3722.532	3587.736	7
6	9.6016035	9.5862663	9.5705861	9.5545502	3995.798	3857.147	3720.368	3585.504	6
5	9.6013506	9.5860078	9.5703217	9.5542798	3993.472	3854.852	3718.105	3583.272	5
4	9.6010976	9.5857492	9.5700573	9.5540094	3991.147	3852.558	3715.842	3581.041	4
3	9.6008446	9.5854905	9.5697928	9.5537388	3988.821	3850.264	3713.580	3578.811	3
2	9.6005914	9.5852318	9.5695282	9.5534681	3986.498	3847.970	3711.318	3576.581	2
1	9.6003382	9.5849728	9.5692635	9.5531973	3984.174	3845.677	3709.057	3574.352	1
0	9.6000849	9.5847139	9.5689987	9.5529265	3981.850	3843.385	3706.796	3572.124	0

Sines and their Logarithms.

Degr. 40, 41, 42, 43.

M.	N. 40	N. 41	N. 42	N. 43	L. 40	L. 41	L. 42	L. 43	M
0	2339.556	2452.904	2508.552	2686.463	9.3691334	9.3896806	9.4096883	9.4291808	0
1	2341.429	2454.813	2570.497	2688.447	9.3694803	9.3900183	9.4100173	9.4295015	1
2	2343.296	2456.722	2572.443	2690.431	9.3698272	9.3903561	9.4103462	9.4298220	2
3	2345.168	2458.632	2574.394	2692.417	9.3701739	9.3906935	9.4106749	9.4301424	3
4	2347.040	2460.543	2576.342	2694.403	9.3705205	9.3910309	9.4110036	9.4304646	4
5	2348.913	2462.454	2578.292	2696.390	9.3708668	9.3913681	9.4113320	9.4307827	5
6	2350.786	2464.366	2580.242	2698.377	9.3712111	9.3917052	9.4116603	9.4311026	6
7	2352.660	2466.279	2582.193	2700.364	9.3715591	9.3920421	9.4119885	9.4314224	7
8	2354.535	2468.192	2584.143	2702.354	9.3719051	9.3923789	9.4123166	9.4317423	8
9	2356.410	2470.106	2586.095	2704.343	9.3722508	9.3927155	9.4126444	9.4320617	9
10	2358.286	2472.020	2588.047	2706.332	9.3725964	9.3930520	9.4129722	9.4323811	10
11	2360.162	2473.935	2590.000	2708.323	9.3729418	9.3933882	9.4132998	9.4327004	11
12	2362.040	2475.851	2591.954	2710.314	9.3732872	9.3937245	9.4136273	9.4330195	12
13	2363.918	2477.767	2593.908	2712.305	9.3736323	9.3940603	9.4139546	9.4333385	13
14	2365.296	2479.684	2595.863	2714.297	9.3739773	9.3943964	9.4142818	9.4336574	14
15	2307.675	2481.602	2597.819	2716.29	9.3743221	9.3947310	9.4146088	9.4339761	15
16	2369.555	2483.520	2599.775	2718.284	9.3746668	9.3950677	9.4149357	9.4342948	16
17	2371.436	2485.439	2601.732	2720.278	9.3750113	9.3954031	9.4152625	9.4346132	17
18	2373.317	2487.359	2603.689	2722.272	9.3753557	9.3957384	9.4155891	9.4349316	18
19	2375.198	2489.279	2605.647	2724.26	9.3756998	9.3960735	9.4159155	9.4352497	19
20	2377.081	2491.200	2607.605	2726.264	9.3760440	9.3964085	9.4162419	9.4355678	20
21	2378.964	2433.121	2609.565	2728.260	9.3763878	9.3967433	9.4165681	9.4358857	21
22	2380.848	2495.043	2611.525	2730.257	9.3767316	9.3970781	9.4168941	9.4362035	22
23	2382.732	2496.966	2613.485	2732.255	9.3770751	9.3974125	9.4172199	9.4365212	23
24	2384.617	2498.889	2615.447	2734.253	9.3774186	9.3977470	9.4175458	9.4368387	24
25	2386.503	2500.813	2617.408	2736.252	9.3777618	9.3980812	9.4178715	9.4371561	25
26	2388.389	2502.738	2619.371	2738.252	9.3781050	9.3984154	9.4181970	9.4374734	26
27	2390.276	2504.663	2621.334	2748.252	9.3784479	9.3987493	9.4185223	9.4377994	27
28	2392.163	2506.589	2623.297	2742.253	9.3787908	9.3990831	9.4188475	9.4381075	28
29	4394.051	2508.516	2625.262	2744.254	9.3791334	9.3994167	9.4191726	9.4384243	29
30	2395.940	2510.444	2627.227	2746.256	9.3794760	9.3997503	9.4194975	9.4387410	30
31	2397.830	2512.371	2629.192	2748.259	9.3798183	9.4000836	9.4198223	9.4390570	31
32	2399.720	2514.299	2631.158	2750.262	9.3801606	9.4004169	9.4201470	9.4393741	32
33	2401.611	2516.228	2633.125	2752.266	9.3805025	9.4007499	9.4204714	9.4396904	33
34	2403.502	2518.158	2635.092	2754.271	9.3808445	9.4010829	9.4207958	9.4400066	34
35	2405.394	2520.088	2637.06	2756.276	9.3811862	9.4014157	9.4211201	9.4403226	35
36	2407.287	2522.019	2639.029	2758.281	9.3815279	9.4018484	9.4214442	9.4406385	36
37	2409.180	2523.951	2640.998	2760.288	9.3818692	9.4020808	9.4217681	9.4409543	37
38	2411.074	2525.883	2642.968	2762.295	9.3822106	9.4024132	9.4220919	9.4412700	38
39	2412.969	2527.815	2644.939	2761.302	9.3825516	9.4027453	9.4224156	9.4415855	39
40	2414.864	2529.749	2646.910	2766.310	9.3828927	9.4030775	9.4227391	9.4419009	40
41	2416.760	2531.683	2648.882	2768.319	9.3832335	9.4034093	9.4230625	9.4422161	41
42	2418.657	2533.618	2650.854	2770.328	9.3835742	9.4037412	9.4233858	9.4425313	42
43	2420.554	2535.554	2652.827	2772.339	9.3839147	9.4040727	9.4237089	9.4428462	43
44	2422.452	2537.49	2654.801	2774.349	9.3842551	9.4044043	9.4240319	9.4431611	44
45	2424.350	2539.426	2556.775	2776.360	9.3845953	9.4047355	9.4243547	9.4434758	45
46	2426.249	2541.364	2658.750	2778.372	9.3849354	9.4050668	9.4246774	9.4437904	46
47	2428.149	2543.301	2560.725	2780.385	9.3852753	9.4053978	9.4250000	9.4441048	47
48	2430.049	2545.240	2662.701	2782.398	9.3856151	9.4057287	9.4253224	9.4444192	48
49	2431.950	2547.179	2664.678	2784.411	9.3859547	9.4060594	9.4256447	9.4447334	49
50	2433.852	2549.119	2666.655	2786.425	9.3862942	9.4063901	9.4259669	9.4450474	50
51	2435.754	2551.059	2668.633	2788.441	9.3866334	9.4067205	9.4262889	9.4453614	51
52	2437.657	2553.000	2670.612	2790.456	9.3869727	9.4070509	9.4266108	9.4456752	52
53	2439.561	2554.942	2672.591	2792.472	9.3873116	9.4073810	9.4269325	9.4459888	53
54	2441.465	2556.885	2674.571	2794.489	9.3876506	9.4077111	9.4272541	9.4463024	54
55	2443.370	2558.827	2676.551	2796.509	9.3879892	9.4080409	9.4275755	9.4466157	55
56	2445.276	2560.771	2678.533	2798.524	9.3883278	9.4083708	9.4278969	9.4469290	56
57	2447.182	2562.715	2680.514	2800.543	9.3886662	9.4087003	9.4282181	9.4472422	57
58	2449.089	2564.660	2682.497	2802.562	9.3890045	9.4090298	9.4285391	9.4475552	58
59	2450.996	2564.606	2684.479	2804.582	9.3893425	9.4093591	9.4288600	9.4478680	59
60	2452.904	2568.552	2686.463	2806.602	9.3896806	9.4096883	9.4291808	9.4481808	60

Deg. 49, 48, 47, 46. A Table of Natural Verſed.

M	L. 49	L. 48	L. 47	L. 45	N. 49	N. 48	N. 47	N. 46	M
60	9.5529265	9.5364839	9.5196566	9.5024293	3572.124	3439.410	3308.694	3180,016	60
59	9.5526555	9.5362066	9.5193727	9.5021388	3569.896	3437.215	3306.532	3177.889	59
58	9.5523845	9.5359293	9.519088	9.5018480	3567.669	3435.021	3304.371	3175.753	58
57	9.5521132	9.5356518	9.5188048	9.5015572	3565.442	3432.827	3302.211	3173.637	57
56	9.5518420	9.5353742	9.5185207	9.5012662	3563.215	3430.633	3300.051	3171.511	56
55	9.5515706	9.535096	9.518236	9.5009751	3560.989	3428.440	3297.892	3169.387	55
54	9.5512992	9.5348187	9.517952	9.5006840	3558.764	3426.247	3295.733	3167.262	54
53	9.5510275	9.5345408	9.5176676	9.5003927	3556.539	3424.055	3293.573	3165.139	53
52	9.5507559	9.5342628	9.517383	9.5001013	3554.315	3421.864	3291.418	3163.016	52
51	9.5504840	9.5339846	9.5170984	9.4998097	3552.091	3419,674	3289.261	3160.873	51
50	9.5502122	9.5337065	9.5168136	9.4995181	3549.868	3417.484	3287.105	3158.791	50
49	9.5499401	9.5334281	9.516528	9.4992263	3547.645	3415.295	3284.949	3156.650	49
48	9.5496681	9.5331497	9.5162436	9.4989345	3545.423	3413.106	3282.794	3154.529	48
47	9.5493958	9.5328711	9.515958	9.4986425	3543.201	3410.918	3280.639	3152.409	47
46	9,5491236	9.5325925	9.5156732	9.4983504	3540.980	3408.730	3278.485	3150.289	46
45	9.5488511	9.5323137	9.5153879	9.4980581	3538.760	3406.542	3276.332	3148.170	45
44	9.5485786	9.5320349	9.5151024	9.4977658	3536.540	3404.355	3274.179	3146.052	44
43	9.5483059	9.5317558	9.5148168	9,4974733	3534.321	3402.169	3272.027	3143.934	43
42	9.5480333	9.5314768	9.5145311	9.4971808	3532.102	3399.984	3269.875	3141.816	42
41	9.5477604	9.5311975	9.5142453	9.4968881	3529.884	3397.799	3267.724	3139.700	41
40	9.5474875	9.5309183	9.5139594	9.4965953	3527.667	3395.614	3265.573	3137.584	40
39	9.5472144	9.5306388	9.5136733	9.4963023	3525.450	3393.430	3263.423	3135.468	39
38	9 5469413	9.5303593	9.5133872	9.4960093	3523.234	3391.247	3261.274	3133.353	38
37	9.5466680	9.5300797	9.5131009	9.4957161	3521.018	3389.064	3259.125	3131.239	37
36	9.5463947	9.5298000	9.5128146	9.4954229	3518.802	3386.882	3256.976	3129.124	36
35	9.5461212	9.5295201	9.512528	9.4951295	3516.587	3384.700	3254.828	3127.012	35
34	9.5458477	9.5292402	9.5122415	9.4948360	3514.372	3382.519	3252.681	3124.899	34
33	9.5455740	9.5289601	9.5119547	9.4945424	3512.158	3380.339	3250.535	3122.787	33
32	9.5453002	9.5286799	9.5116679	9.4942486	3509.945	3378.159	3248.389	3120.675	32
31	9.5450263	9.5283996	9.5113810	9.4939547	3507.732	3375.979	3246.243	3118.565	31
30	9.5447524	9.5281195	9.5110939	9.4936607	3505.520	3373.800	3244.098	3116.454	30
29	9.5444783	9.5278387	9.5108068	9 4933656	3503.306	3371.621	3241.954	3114.345	29
28	9.5442041	9.5275581	9.510519	9.4930724	3501.097	3369.443	3239.810	3112.236	28
27	9.5439298	9.5272774	9.5102321	9.4927780	3498.886	3367.200	3237.667	3110.127	27
26	9.5536554	9.5269966	9.5099446	9.4924836	3496.676	3365.089	3235.524	3108.019	26
25	9.5433809	9.5267156	9.5096569	9.4921890	3494.467	3362.913	3233.382	3105.911	25
24	9.5431063	9.5264346	9.5093692	9.4918944	3492.258	3360.737	3231.240	3103.805	24
23	9.5428315	9.5261534	9.509081	9.4915995	3490.050	3358.562	3229.099	3101.698	23
22	9.5425568	9.5258722	9.5087934	9.4913046	3487.842	3356.388	3226.959	3099.593	22
21	9.5422818	9.5255908	9.5085053	9.4910095	3485.635	3354.214	3224.819	3097.488	21
20	9.5420068	9.5253094	9.5082172	9.4907144	3483.428	3352.041	3222.680	3095.383	20
19	9.5417316	9.5250277	9.5079288	9.4904191	3481.222	3349.865	3220.541	3093.279	19
18	9.5414564	9.5247461	9.5076404	9.4901237	3479.016	3347.696	3218.403	3091.176	18
17	9.5411810	9.5244642	9.5073519	9.4898281	3476.811	3345.524	3216.266	3089.073	17
16	9.5409056	9.5241823	9.5070633	9.4895325	3474.606	3343.353	3214.129	3086.971	16
15	9.540630	9.5239002	9.5067745	9.4892361	3472.402	3341.183	3211 993	3084.869	15
14	9.5403544	9.5236182	9.5064856	9 4889409	3470.199	3339.013	3209.857	3082.768	14
13	9.5400786	9.5233358	9 5061966	9.4886448	3467.996	3336.844	3207.722	3080.608	13
12	9.5398027	9.5230535	9.5059073	9.4883488	3465.794	3334.675	3205.587	3078.568	12
11	9.5395267	9.5227710	9.5056183	9.4880525	3463.592	3332.507	3203.453	3076.469	11
10	9.5392507	9.5224885	9.5053290	9.4877562	3461.391	3330.339	3201.319	3074.370	10
9	9.5389744	9.5222057	9.5050395	9.4874597	3459.191	3328.174	3199.187	3072.272	9
8	9.5386982	9.5219230	9.5047500	9.4871631	3456 991	3325.006	3197.054	3070.175	8
7	9.5384217	9.5216400	9 5041603	9.4868563	3454.792	3323.840	3194.922	3068.078	7
6	9.5381452	9.5213570	9.5041705	9.4865695	3452.593	3321.674	3192.791	3065.982	6
5	9.5378686	9.5210739	9.5038805	9.4862726	3450.391	3319.509	3190.661	3063.886	5
4	9.5375919	9.5207907	9.5035906	9.4859755	3448.196	3317.845	3188.531	3061.791	4
3	9.5373150	9.5205073	9.5033005	9.4856783	3445.999	3315.182	3186.401	3059.696	3
2	9.537038	9.5202239	9.5030102	9.4853810	3443.802	3313.019	3184.272	3057.602	2
1	9.5367610	9.5199402	9.5027198	9.4850835	3441.606	3310.856	3182.144	3055.509	1
0	9.5364835	9.5196566	9.5024293	9.4847860	3439.410	3308.694	3180,016	3053.416	0

Deg. 44, 45, 44, 45. Sines and their Logarithms.

M	N. 44	45 N	44 N.	L. 45	L. 45	L. 44	L. 45	N. 44	M
0	2806.602	2928.932	9.4480808	9.4667093	9.4847860	9.4067093	3053.416	2928.932	0
1	2808.623	2930.989	9.4484934	9.4670142	9.4844883	9.4064042	3051.324	2926.876	1
2	2810.645	2933.047	9.4488059	9.4673190	9.4841905	9.4660991	3049.233	2924.820	2
3	2812.667	2935.106	9.4491182	9.4676237	9.4838926	9.4657937	3047.142	2922.764	3
4	2814.650	2937.165	9.4494305	9.4679283	9.4835949	9.4654883	3045.051	2920.709	4
5	2816.713	2939.224	9.4497426	9.4682320	9.4832964	9.4651828	3042.961	2918.655	5
6	2818.737	2941.284	9.4500546	9.4685370	9.4829981	9.4648771	3040.872	2916.602	6
7	2820.762	2943.345	9.4503664	9.4688411	9.4826997	9.4645713	3038.783	2914.549	7
8	2822.787	2945.406	9.4506781	9.4691452	9.4824012	9.4642654	3036.695	2912.496	8
9	2824.813	2947.468	9.4509896	9.4694491	9.4821025	9.4639593	3034.608	2910.444	9
10	2826.839	2949.531	9.4513011	9.4697536	9.4818038	9.4636531	3032.521	2908.393	10
11	2828.866	2951.594	9.4516123	9.4700566	9.4815049	9.4633468	3030.435	2906.343	11
12	2830.894	2953.658	9.4519236	9.4703602	9.4812059	9.4630404	3028.349	2904.293	12
13	2832.922	2955.722	9.4522346	9.4706636	9.4809067	9.4627338	3026.264	2902.243	13
14	2834.951	2957.787	9.4525456	9.4709669	9.4806075	9.4624271	3024.179	2900.194	14
15	2836.981	2959.853	9.4528563	9.4712700	9.4803081	9.4621202	3022.095	2898.146	15
16	2839.012	2961.919	9.4531670	9.4715732	9.4800087	9.4618133	3020.012	2896.099	16
17	2841.041	2963.986	9.4534775	9.4718760	9.4797090	9.4615062	3017.929	2894.052	17
18	2843.073	2966.053	9.4537879	9.4721789	9.4794093	9.4611991	3015.847	2892.005	18
19	2845.105	2968.121	9.4540982	9.4724815	9.4791094	9.4608917	3013.766	2889.959	19
20	2847.137	2970.189	9.4544084	9.4727841	9.4788095	9.4605843	3011.685	2887.914	20
21	2849.170	2972.259	9.4547184	9.4730865	9.4785093	9.4602767	3009.604	2885.870	21
22	2851.204	2974.328	9.4550283	9.4733889	9.4782091	9.4599611	3007.524	2883.826	22
23	2853.238	2976.399	9.4553380	9.4736910	9.4779088	9.4593532	3005.445	2881.782	23
24	2855.272	2978.469	9.4556476	9.4739931	9.4776083	9.4593532	3003.367	2879.740	24
25	2857.309	2980.541	9.2559571	9.4742951	9.4773077	9.4590451	3001.289	2877.697	25
26	2859.345	2982.613	9.4562665	9.4745969	9.4770070	9.4587369	2999.211	2875.656	26
27	2861.382	2984.686	9.4565758	9.4748985	9.4767062	9.4584285	2997.134	2873.615	27
28	2863.419	2986.759	9.4578849	9.4752002	9.4764052	9.4581201	2995.058	2871.574	28
29	2865.457	2988.833	9.4571938	9.4755016	9.4761041	9.4578114	2992.982	2869.535	29
30	2867.496	2990.907	9.4575027	9.4758029	9.4758029	9.4575027	2890.907	2867.496	30

The End of the Table of Verſed Sines, &c.

The

The Uſe of the Table of Verſed SINES.

THE Uſes of the Table of *Verſed Sines* are too numerous to be here all treated of: I ſhall now only ſhew how by them more eaſily to ſolve ſome of the moſt uſeful Caſes of *Spherical Triangles*, which alone is enough to merit their Publication. It has been a long time the Votes and Deſires of many able *Men* in the *Mathematicks*, that ſuch a Table might be collected and publiſhed, but eſpecially of that ingenious and ancient Student Mr. *John Collins*, who has expreſſed his deſire thereof more than once in his elaborate *pieces*, and from whom I had the *Loan* of ſome Foreign Tables, which did aſſiſt much towards the compoſing of theſe.

Prop 1. Two ſides of an *Oblique Spherical Triangle*, with the Angle comprehended, being given, to find the 3d ſide.

As the Cube of the Radius : Is to the Rectangle of the Sines of the comprehended ſides, :: So is the Square of the Sine of half the contained Angle, : To half the Difference of the Verſed Sines *of the 3d ſide, And of the Arch of Difference between the two including ſides.*

Which is thus, double the Log Sine of half the Angle given, and thereto add the Log. Sines of the contained ſides, and from the left hand of the Sum, daſh out 3 for the *Cube* of the *Radius*, ſo reſts the *Log.* of half the difference of thoſe two *Verſed Sines.*

Which half difference doubled, and added to the *Verſed Sine* of the difference of the Legs or containing ſides, gives the *Verſed Sine* of the ſide ſought.

Exam. 1. In the Triangle *B P L*, let

Figure 5. there be given the ſide *B P* 77° 00′, the ſide *P L* 40° 00′, and the contained Angle *BPL* 52° 30′, to find the ſide *B, L*.

The Log. Sine 40° 00′ —— 9.8080675
The Log. Sine of 77° 00′ —— 9.9887259
The Log. Sine of 26° 15′ doubled. —— 19.2914116

The Natural Sine againſt : : : —— 39.0882030
Is 1227355, *whoſe double is*: —— 2454710
The Natural Ver. Sine *of* 37° 00′ *the dif. of the two ſides is* —— 2013645

The Verſed Sine *of* 57° 53′ *the ſide ſought.* —— 4468355

If you make the third Term the Square of the Sine of half the Complement of the contained Angle to 180 Degrees, you will find the half difference of the *Verſed Sines* of the third ſide, and of the Sum of the two including ſides to be doubled, and ſubtracted from the *Verſed Sine* of the ſaid Sum.

But inſtead of the ſecond Term be taken into the Proportion, the double of the Rectangle of the Sines of the containing ſides, that is, if the Log. of the Number 2 be added to the Log. of the other middle Terms, you will have the Log. of the whole difference in the laſt place; having found it, take the Natural Sine that ſtands againſt it, and add it to the *Natural Verſed Sine* of the difference of the Legs, and the Sum is the *Natural Verſed Sine* of the ſide ſought.

Exam. 2. Let the two containing ſides be 38° 30′ and 66° 30′, and the containing Angle be 20° 00′.

The log. Sine of 38° 30′ —— 9.7941456
The log Sine of 66° 30′ —— 9.9623978
The log. of the Number 2 —— 0.3010300
The log. Sine of 15° 00′ *doubled is* —— 18.8259924

The neareſt Nat. Sine againſt —— 38.8835698
66° 30′ *Is* —— 770091
38 30 *Which taken from the Nat.* *Verſed Sine of* 28° 00′ —— 1170524

28 00 *There remains* —— 500433
The Nat. Verſed Sine of 53° 10.

This *Prop.* is of great Uſe to Calculate the Diſtances of Places on the Earth, according to the Arch of a great Circle by their *Long.* and *Latit.* given; the Diſtances of Stars, by having their Declinations and Right Aſcenſions, or Longitudes and Latitudes given, by means whereof the Altitudes of two Stars, or of the Sun with the Difference of Time or *Azimuth* being obſerved at any time off the *Meridian*, the Latitude may be found.

A TABLE of Difference of Latitude and Departure to every Degree and Quarter-Point of the Compaſs, for the exact working of a Traverſe, when the Diſtance Run exceeds not (the Radius) 10000.

Diſt.	Lat. 1 D	Dep. 89 D	Lat. 2 D	Dep. 88 D		Lat. 0 p¼	Dep. 7 p¾		Lat. 3 D	Dep. 87 D	Lat. 4 D	Dep. 86 D	Diſt.
1	0.9998	0.0175	0.9994	0.0349	2deg. 48min. 45ſec.	0.9988	0.0491	87deg. 11min. 15ſec.	0.9986	0.0523	0.9976	0.0698	1
2	1.9997	0.0349	1.9988	0.0698		1.9976	0.0981		1.9973	0.1047	1.9951	0.1395	2
3	2.9995	0.0524	2.9982	0.1047		2.9964	0.1472		2.9959	0.1570	2.9927	0.2093	3
4	3.9994	0.0698	3.9976	0.1396		3.9952	0.1963		3.9945	0.2093	3.9903	0.2790	4
5	4.9992	0.0873	4.9970	0.1745		4.9940	0.2453		4.9931	0.2617	4.9878	0.3488	5
6	5.999	0.1047	5.9963	0.2094		5.9928	0.2944		5.9918	0.3140	5.9854	0.4185	6
7	6.9989	0.1222	6.9957	0.2443		6.9916	0.3435		6.9904	0.3664	6.9829	0.4883	7
8	7.9988	0.1396	7.9951	0.2792		7.9904	0.3925		7.9890	0.4187	7.9805	0.5580	8
9	8.9986	0.1571	8.9945	0.3141		8.9892	0.4416		8.9877	0.4710	8.9781	0.6278	9

Diſt.	5 D	85 D		0 p½	7 p½		6 D	84 D	7 D	83 D	8 D	82 D	Diſt.
1	0.9962	0.0872	5deg. 37	0.9952	0.0980	84deg. 22min. 30ſec.	0.9945	0.1045	0.9925	0.1219	0.9903	0.1392	1
2	1.9924	0.1743		1.9904	0.1960		1.9890	0.2091	1.9851	0.2437	1.9805	0.2783	2
3	2.9886	0.2615		2.9856	0.2940		2.9836	0.3136	2.9776	0.3656	2.9708	0.4175	3
4	3.9848	0.3486		3.9807	0.3921		3.9781	0.4181	3.9702	0.4875	3.9611	0.5567	4
5	4.9810	0.4358		4.9759	0.4901		4.9726	0.5226	4.9627	0.6093	4.9513	0.6959	5
6	5.9772	0.5229		5.9711	0.5881		5.9671	0.6272	5.9553	0.7312	5.9416	0.8350	6
7	6.9734	6101		6.9663	0.6861		6.9617	0.7317	6.9478	0.8531	6.9319	0.9742	7
8	7.9696	0.6972		7.9615	0.7841		7.9562	0.8362	7.9404	0.9750	7.9221	1.1134	8
9	8.9658	0.7844		8.9567	0.8822		8.9507	0.9408	8.9329	1.0968	8.9124	1.2526	9
Diſt.	Dep.	Lat.		Dep.	Lat.		Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat.	Diſt.

A Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure to every Degree, *&c.*

Dist.		Lat	Dep		Lat.	Dep.		Lat	Dep.		Lat.	Dep.		Lat.	Dep.		Dist.
		0 p ¾	7 p ¼		9 D	81 D		10 D	80 D		11 D	79 D		1 p	7 p		
1	8 deg. 26 m. 15 ſ.	0.9892	0.1467	81 deg. 33 m. 45 ſ.	0.9877	0.1564		0.9848	0.1736		0.9816	0.1908	11 deg. 15 min	0.9808	0.1951	7[illegible] deg 15 min	1
2		1.9784	0.2935		1.9754	0.3129		1.9696	0.3473		1.9633	0.3816		1.9616	0.3902		2
3		2.9675	0.4402		2.0631	0.4693		2.9544	0.5209		2.9449	0.5724		2.9424	0.5853		3
4		3.9567	0.5869		3.9508	0,6257		3.9392	0.6946		3.9265	0.7632		3.9231	0.7804		4
5		4.9459	0.7337		4.9384	0.7822		4.9240	0.8682		4.9281	0.9540		4.9039	0.9754		5
6		5.935	0.8804		5.9261	0.9386		5.9088	1.0419		5.8898	1.1449		5.8847	1.1705		6
7		6.9242	1.0271		6.9133	1.0950		6.8937	1.2155		6.8714	1.3357		6.8655	1.3656		7
8		7.9134	1.1738		7.9015	1.2515		7.8885	1.3892		7.8530	1.5265		7.8463	1.5607		8
9		8.9026	1.3206		8.8892	1.4079		8,8833	1.5628		8.8346	1.7173		8.8271	1.7558		9
		12 D	78 D		13 D	77 D		14 D	76 D		1 p ¼	6 p ¾		15 D	75 D		
1		0,9781	0.2079		0.9744	0.2250		0,9703	0.2419	14 deg. 3 min. 45 ſ.	0.9700	0.2430	75 deg. 56 min. 15 ſ.	0.9659	0.2588		1
2		1.9563	0.4158		1.9487	0.4499		1.9405	0.4838		1.9401	0.4860		1.9319	0.5176		2
3		2.9344	0.6237		2.9231	0.6749		2.9108	0.7258		2.9101	0.7289		2.8973	0.7765		3
4		3.9126	0.8316		3.8975	0.8998		3.8812	0.9677		3.8801	0.9719		3.8637	1.0353		4
5		4.8907	1.0396		4.8718	1.1248		4.8515	1.2096		4.8502	1.2149		4.8296	1.2941		5
6		5.8689	1.2475		5.8462	1.3497		5.8218	1.4515		5.8202	1.4579		5.7956	1.5529		6
7		6.8470	1.4554		6.8206	1.5746		6.7921	1.6935		6.7902	1.7009		6.7615	1.8117		7
8		7.8252	1.6633		7.7950	1.7996		7.7624	1.9354		7.7602	1.9438		7.7274	2.0706		8
9		8.8033	1.8712		8.7693	2.0246		8.7327	2.1773		8.7303	2.1868		8.6933	2.3294		9
		16 D	74 D		1 P ½	6 p ½		17 D	73 D		18 D	72 D		19 D	71 D		
1		0.9613	0.2756	16 deg. 52 min. 30 ſ.	0.9569	0.2903	73 deg. 7 min. 30 ſec.	0.9563	0.2924		0.9511	0.3090		0.9455	0.3256		1
2		1.9225	0.5513		1.9139	0.5806		1.9126	0.5847		1.9021	0.6180		1.8910	0.6511		2
3		2.8838	0.8269		2.8708	0.8709		2.8689	0.8771		2.8532	0.9271		2.8366	0.9767		3
4		3.8450	1.1025		3.8278	1.1611		3.8252	1.1695		3.8042	1.2361		3.7821	1.3023		4
5		4.8063	1.3782		4.7847	1.4514		4.7815	1.4519		4.7553	1.5451		4.7276	1.6278		5
6		5.7676	1.6538		5.7416	1.7417		5.7378	1.7542		5.7063	1.8541		5.6731	1.9534		6
7		6,723	1.9295		6.6986	2.4320		6.6941	2.0466		6.6574	2.1631		6.6186	2.2790		7
8		7.6901	2.2051		7.6555	2.4223		7.6504	2.3390		7.6084	2.4721		7.5642	2.6045		8
9		8.6513	2.4807		8.6125	2.6126		8.5067	2.6313		8.5595	2.7812		8.5097	2.9301		9
		1 P ¾	6 p ¼		20 D	70 D		21 D	69 D		22 D	68 D		2 p	6 p		
1	19 deg. 41 min. 15 ſ.	0.9415	0.3369	70 deg. 18 m. 45 ſ.	0.9397	0.3420		0.9336	0.3584		0.9272	0.3746	22 deg 30 min	0.9239	0.3827	67 deg 30 min	1
2		1.8831	0.6738		1.8794	0.6840		1.8672	0.7157		1.8544	0.7492		1.8478	0.7654		2
3		2.8246	1.0107		2.8191	1.0201		2.8007	1.0751		2.7816	1.1238		2.7715	1.1480		3
4		3.7662	1.3476		3.7588	1.3681		3.7343	1.4335		3.7087	1.4984		3.6955	1.5307		4
5		4.7077	1.6844		4.6985	1.7102		4.6679	1.7918		4.6359	1.8730		4.6194	1.9134		5
6		5.6493	2.0213		5.6382	2.0521		5.6015	2.1502		5.5631	2.2476		5.5433	2.2961		6
7		6.5908	2.3582		6.5779	2.3941		6.5351	2.5086		6.4903	2.6222		6.4672	2.6788		7
8		7.5324	2.6951		7.5175	2.7362		7.4686	2.8669		7.4175	2.9969		7.3910	3.0615		8
9		8.4739	3.0320		8.4572	3.0782		8.4022	3.2253		8.3447	3.3715		8.3149	3,4441		9
		23 D	67 D		24 D	66 D		25 D	65 D		2 p. ¼	5 p ¾		26 D	64 D		
1		0.9205	0.3907		0.9135	0.4067		0.9063	0.4226	25 deg. 18 min. 45 ſ.	0.9040	0.4276	64 deg. 41 min. 15 ſ.	0.8988	0.4384		1
2		1.8410	0.7815		1.8270	0.8135		1.8126	0.8452		1.8080	0.8551		1.7976	0.8767		2
3		2.7615	1.1722		2.7406	1.2202		2.7189	1.2679		2.7120	1.2827		2.6964	1.3151		3
4		3.6820	1.5629		3.6542	1.6269		3.6252	1.6905		3.6160	1.7102		3.5952	1.7535		4
5		4.6025	1.9537		4.5677	2.0337		4.5315	2.1131		4.5199	2.1378		4.4940	2.1919		5
6		5.5230	2.3444		5.4813	2.4404		5,4678	2.5357		5.4239	2.5653		5.3928	2,6302		6
7		6.4435	2.7351		6,3948	2.8472		6,3442	2.9583		6.3279	2.9929		6.2916	3.0686		7
8		7.3640	3.1258		7.3084	3.2539		7,2505	3.3809		7.2319	3.4204		7.1904	3.5070		8
9		8.2445	3.5165		8.2219	3.6606		8.1568	3.8036		8.1359	3.8480		8.0891	3.9453		9
		Dep	Lat		Dep	Lat		Dep.	Lat.		Dep	Lat		Dep.	Lat		

A Table of Difference Latitude and Departure to every Degree, *&c.*

Diff.		Lat	Dep		Lat.	Dep.		Lat	Dep		Lat.	Dep.		Lat.	Dep.		Diff.
		27 D	63 D		28 D	62 D		2 P ½	5 P ½		29 *D*	61 *D*		30 *D*	60 D		
1		0.8910	0.4540		0.8829	0.4695	28 deg 7 min 30 sec	0.8819	0.4714	61 deg. 52 min. 30	0.8746	0.4848		0.8660	0.5000		1
2		1.7820	0.9080		1.7659	0.9389		1.7638	0.9428		1.7497	0.9695		1.7320	1.0000		2
3		2.6730	1.3620		2.6488	1.4084		2.6458	1.4142		2.6239	1.4544		2.5981	1.5000		3
4		3.5640	1.8160		3.3218	1.8779		3.5277	1.8856		3.4985	1.9392		3.464	2.0000		4
5		4.4550	2.2699		4.4147	2.3474		4.4096	2.3570		4.3731	2.4240		4.3301	2.5000		5
6		5.3460	2.7239		5.2977	2.8168		5.2915	2.8284		5.2477	2.9089		5.1961	3.0000		6
7		6.2370	3.1779		6.1806	3,2863		6.1734	3.2998		6.1223	3.3937		6.0622	3.5000		7
8		7.1280	3.6319		7.0636	3.7558		7.0554	3.7712		6.9970	3.8785		6.9282	4.0000		8
9		8.0191	4.0859		7.9465	4.2252		7,9373	4.2426		7.8715	4.3633		7.7942	4.5000		9
		2 P ¾	5 P ¼		31 D	59 *D*		32 *D*	58 *D*		33 *D*	57 *D*		3 P	5 P		
1	30 deg. 56 m. 15 s	0,8577	0.5141	59 deg. 03 m. 45 s	0.8572	0.5150		0,8480	0.5299		0.8387	0 5446	33 deg. 45 min	0.8315	0.5556	56 deg. 15 min	1
2		1,7155	1.0282		1.7143	1.0301		1.6961	1.0598		1.6773	1.0893		1.6629	1.1111		2
3		2.5732	1.5423		2.5715	1.5451		2.5441	1.5896		2.5160	1.6339		2.4944	1.6667		3
4		3.4309	2.0564		3.4287	2.0602		3.3922	2.1197		3.3547	2.1786		3.3259	2.2223		4
5		4.2886	2.5705		4.2858	2.5752		4.2402	2.6496		4.1934	2.7232		4.1573	2.7778		5
6		5.1464	3.0846		5.1430	3.0902		5.0883	3.1795		5.0320	3.2678		4.9888	3.3334		6
7		6.0041	3.5987		6.0002	3.6052		5.9363	3.7094		5.8707	3.8125		5.8203	3.8890		7
8		6.8618	4.1128		6.8573	4.1203		6.7843	4.2394		6.7094	4.3571		6,6518	4.4446		8
9		7.7196	4.6269		7.7145	4.6353		7.6324	4.7693		7.5480	4.9018		7.4832	5.0001		9
		34 D	56 D		35 D	55 D		36 *D*	54 *D*		3 P ¼	4 P ¾		37 *D*	53 D		
1		0.8290	0.5592		0 8192	0.5730		0.8090	0.5878	36 deg. 33 min. 45 s.	0.8034	0.5957	53 deg 26 min 15 s	0.7986	0.6018	53 deg. 26 min 15 s	1
2		1.6581	1.1184		1.6383	1.1472		1.6180	1.1755		1.6064	1.1914		1.5973	1 2036		2
3		2.4871	1.6776		2'4575	1.7207		2.4271	1 7634		2.4096	1.7871		2.3959	1.8054		3
4		3.3162	2.2368		3.2766	2.2943		3.2361	2.3511		3.2128	2.3828		3.1945	2.4073		4
5		4.1452	2.7960		4:0958	2.8679		4.0451	2.9389		4.0160	2.9785		3.9932	3.0091		5
6		4.9742	3 3552		4.9149	3.4415		4.8541	3.5267		4.8192	3.5742		4.7918	3.6109		6
7		5.8033	3.9144		5.7341	4.0150		5.6631	4 1145		5.6224	4.1699		5.5904	4.2127		7
8		6,6323	4.4735		6.5532	4.5886		6.4721	4.7023		6.4257	4.7656		6.3891	4.8145		8
9		7.4613	5.0327		7.3724	5.1662		7.2812	5.2901		7.2289	5.3613		7.1877	5.4163		9
		38 D	52 D		39 D	51 *D*		3 P ½	4 P. ½		40 *D*	50 *D*		41 *D*	49 D		
1		0.7880	0.6157		0.7771	0.6293	39 deg 22 min 30 sec.	0,7730	0.6344	50 deg. 37 min. 30 s.	0.7660	0.6428		0.7547	0.6561		1
2		1.5760	1.2313		1.5543	1.2586		1 5460	1.2688		1.5321	1.2856		1 5094	1.3 21		2
3		2.3640	1.8470		2.3314	1.8880		2.3190	1.9032		2 2981	1.9284		2.2641	1.9682		3
4		3.1520	2.4626		3.1086	2.5173		3.0920	2.5376		3.0642	2.5712		3.0188	2.6242		4
5		3.9401	3.0783		3.8857	3.1466		3.8650	3.1720		3.8302	3.2139		3.7736	3.2803		5
6		4.7281	3.6940		4.66[illegible]	3.7759		4.6381	3.8064		4.5963	3.8567		4.5283	3.9363		6
7		5.5161	4.3096		5.4400	4.4052		5.4111	4.4408		5.3623	4.4995		5.2830	4 5924		7
8		6.3041	4 9253		6.2172	5.0346		6.1841	5.0751		6 1284	5.1423		6.0377	5.2085		8
9		7.0921	5.5409		6.9943	5.6639		6.9571	5.7095		6.8944	5.7851		6.7924	5.9045		9
		42 D	48 D		3 P ¾	4 ¼ P		43 D	47 *D*		44 *D*	46 *D*		45 D	45 D		
1		0.7431	0.6691	42 deg. 11 m. 15 s	0.7410	0.6716	47 deg 48 min 45 sec	0.7314	0.6820		0.7193	0.6974		0.7071	0,7071		1
2		1.4863	1.3383		1.4819	1.3431		1.4628	1.3640		1.4387	1.3894		1.4142	1.4142		2
3		2.2294	2,0074		2.2229	2.0147		2.1941	2.0460		2.1580	2.0840		2.1213	2.1213		3
4		2.9726	2.6765		2.9638	2.6862		2,9254	2 7280		2.8774	2.7786		2.8284	2.8284		4
5		3.7157	3,3457		3.7048	3.3578		3.6568	3 4100		3.5967	3.4733		3.5355	3.5355		5
6		4.4589	4.0148		4.4457	4.0294		4.3881	4.0920		4 3160	4.1679		4.2426	4.2426		6
7		5.2020	4 6839		5.1867	4.7009		5 1195	4.7740		5.0354	4.8626		4.9497	4.9197		7
8		5.9452	5.3530		5.9276	5.3725		5,8508	5.4560		5.7547	5.0573		5.6569	5.6569		8
9		6.6883	6.0222		6,6686	6.0440		6,5822	6.1380		6.4741	6.5519		6 3640	6.3640		9
D.		Dep	Lat		Dep	Lat		Dep.	*Lat.*		Dep	*Lat*		Dep	Lat		

The Nature, Conſtruction, and Uſe of the TABLE *of Difference of Latitude and Departure.*

THE Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, is deſigned principally for the more exact and expeditious working of Traverſes, but may be applied to the Solution of the ſeveral Caſes of *Plane Sailing*.

It ſhews by Inſpection the Alteration of the Latitude and Departure to every Degree, Point, and Quarter point of the Compaſs, for any Diſtance not exceeding 10000, and may be made to ſerve for any greater Diſtance, provided it be firſt divided into Parts, not exceeding the Limits of the Table.

In the uppermoſt Rank are placed the Courſes and their Complements from one Degree to 45, including the Points, Half-points, and Quarter points, which are plac'd in their proper Columns between their next greateſt and leaſt Degree, and in the right and Left hand Columns are the Miles of Diſtance, and in the common Area the correſponding Difference of Latitude and Departure, and which are found from the Courſe and Diſtance by the Subſequent Proportion.

For the Difference of Latitude.

As the Radius, to the Sine of the Courſe 1. 2. 3. *&c.* Deg. ſo is the Diſtance run 1. 2. 3. *&c.* Miles the Difference of Latitude.

For the Departure.

As the Radius to the Co-ſine of the Courſe 1. 2. 3. *&c* Degrees, ſo is the Diſtance run 1. 2. 3. *&c.* Miles to the Departure

By the Tables thus formed, no more is requiſite to find the Alteration of Latitude and Departure; but to ſeek for the Courſe in the Head, and the Diſtance in the Side, and the Requiſites in the Common Area.

A few Examples will render it very plain.

Suppoſe a Ship ſails N.N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ Eaſterly 7 Miles, and the Difference of Latitude and Departure be required.

In the Column under Latitude and Departure, I ſeek for 2 p. $\frac{3}{4}$ (becauſe the diſtance of the Rumb N.N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. is 2 p. from the Meridian) and in the Right hand Column for the Diſtance 7 Miles, and in the common Area I find 6.0041 for the Difference of Latitude, and 3.5987 for the Departure.

If the Courſe had been the ſame, and the Diſtance 70, it is but removing the Prick one place backwarder in the former Anſwers, and the thing is done So that in this Caſe the Difference of Latitude would be 60 041, that is 60 Miles and $\frac{041}{1000}$ of a Mile, and the Departure 35 987, that is 35 Miles and $\frac{987}{1000}$ of a Mile. In like manner, If the Diſtance had been 700 Miles, and the Courſe the ſame, then the Difference of Latitude would be 600.41, and the Departure 359.87.

If the Diſtance propoſed does not conſiſt of any Number of 10's, as ſuppoſe 753, then the proper Requiſites may be thus found.

From the dif. of Lat. anſwering to	800	686.18
Take the dif. of Lat. anſwering to	700	600.41
		85.77

And, ſay, as 100 to 53, ſo is 8577 the Difference 45.46, which therefore added to the Difference of Latitude 600.41, anſwering to the Diſtance 700, gives 645 87, the Difference of Latitude to the Diſtance 753, and Courſe as before, N. N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. after the ſame manner, and it will be as 100 to 53. So is 51.41 to 272.17, which added to 35987, gives 387.117, the Departure required.

But the Difference of Lat. and Departure in the former Caſe, may be more readily found by dividing the Diſtance into ſuch Parts as may be found in the Table, and adding up the ſeveral Differences of Latitude and Departure in one Sum to find the Total: Thus,

Suppoſe the Courſe as before NNE. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and Diſtance 753.

The dif. of Lat. anſwering to	700 is	600.41
to	50 is	42.886
to	3 is	2.573
The Dif. of Lat. anſwering to	753	645.869

After the ſame manner may be found.

The Departure belonging	to 700	359.87
	to 50	25.705
	to 3	1.542
		387.117

The ſame Difference of Latitude and Departure anſwering to 75 $\frac{3}{10}$, by placing the Prick one place forwarder, that is, inſtead of 645.869, for the Difference of Latitude take 64.5869, and for the Departure, inſtead of 387.117: 38.7117, alſo by placing it two places forwarder, they ſerve for the $\frac{5}{100}$, by placing of it three places forwarder, for $\frac{753}{1000}$.

In like manner, If the Diſtance had been any Number greater than 1000, as ſuppoſe 86753, by diving it as in the former Example, into its component Parts 80000. 6000. 700. 50. 3, and ſumming up each particular difference of Latitude and Departure into one Sum, the proper Difference of Latitude and Departure will be had.

Keeping the Diſtance 753, as before the ſame difference of Latitude 645.87, and the Departure 387.117 will ſerve for any Courſe that makes an Angle with the Meridian of 2$\frac{3}{4}$, as the NNW. $\frac{3}{4}$ W the SSE. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. or the SSW. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. and the difference of Latitude in this Caſe would be the Departure alſo, the Departure would become the difference of Latitude for any Courſe that makes an Angle of 5 p $\frac{1}{4}$ with the Meridian

As ſuppoſe a Ship Sails 753 Miles either NE. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E or N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. or S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. or S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. or

E N E N. &c. the proper difference of Latitude to each, or any of theſe will be the ſame with the Departure in the former Example 387.117, and the Departure in this 645.869, the ſame with the Alteration of the Latitude in the former.

If the Courſe cannot be found exactly in the Table, then the difference between the differences Latitude and Departure, proper to the whole Degrees next above and below the Courſe muſt be found, and the Proportional Increment inveſtigated, as in the following Example.

Suppoſe a Ship ſails North 38° 20′ weſterly 600
Then againſt 6 and under 38°, the dif. Lat is 472.81
Againſt 6, and under 39, the differ Lat. is 466.29

The difference to the Alteration of 1 deg. is 6.52

Therefore as 60 to 30, ſo is 652 to 3.26, which therefore ſubſtracted from 47.281, leaves 469.55 the difference of Latitude.

In like manner for the Departure.

Againſt 6, and under 38° the departure is 369 40
Againſt 6, and under 39 the Departure is 377 59

8.19

Therefore as 60′ to 30′, ſo is 819 to 4.095, which therefore added to 369.40, gives 373.495, for the departure required.

A Traverſe

Admit a Ship from the Latitude of 48° 30′ N. Sails NNW half W. 79 miles, then N W half W. 86, then N by E ¾ E. 108, then N 48° Eaſt, 112, then E. 5° ſoutherly 70, then Eaſt 50° Northerly 84, then North 48; And it be required to find the Latitude the Ship is in, her direct Courſe and Diſtance, and how much ſhe has departed from her firſt Meridian.

Having ſet down the Courſes and Diſtances, as in the following Table, proceed to find out the difference of Latitude and Departure for each (according to the directions already given) in the Table placing each in its proper Column, viz. If the Courſe be Northerly the difference of Latitude muſt be placed in the North Column, if Southerly, in the South Column, if Eaſterly, the departure muſt be put in the Eaſt Column, if Weſterly, in the Weſt Column; which done, add up the Columns of difference of Latitude and departure, and ſubſtract the leſſer difference of Latitude from the greater, as alſo the leſſer departure from the greater, and the Remainders will be the difference of that Latitude and departure the Ship has made.

The TABLE.

Courſes	Diſt	Dif. of Lat		Departure	
		N	S.	E	W
N N W, ½ W	79	69.67	—	—	37.24
N W ½ W	86	54.56	—	—	66.47
N by E ¾ E	108	101.68	—	36.39	—
N 48° E	112	74.94	—	83.23	—
E 55°	70	—	6.10	69.73	—
E 50° N	84	64.35	—	53.99	—
North	48	48 00	—	—	—
		413.20	6.10	243.34	103.71
		6.10		103.71	—
Northing		407.10		139.63	E. ing

Hence it appears, that the Ship has departed from her firſt Meridian, 139.63 miles Eaſterly, and altered her Latitude 407.1 miles, which reduced into degrees and minutes, makes 6° 47′, which therefore added to the Latitude ſhe came from 48° 30′, becauſe ſhe ſail'd from a North Latitude Northerly makes 55° 17′, the Latitude the Ship is come into.

Entering the Table with the Difference of Latitude, thus deduced, *viz.* 407.01, and the Departure 139.63, I find the Courſe is greater than 18°, and leſs than 19, and the Diſtance greater than 400.00, and leſs than 500.00 and after working the neceſſary Proportion (by the reverſe of the Method made uſe of in the former *Examples*) the Courſe out North 18° 56′ *E.* or *E.* by *N.* 70° 41′ *Eaſt*, and the direct Diſtance 430.305 Miles.

The chief Uſe of this Table being for the Solution of Traverſes, it would be needleſs to give an *Example* of each particular Caſe in Plane-Sailing, eſpecially ſince he that is but moderately apprehenſive of what has been ſaid, will find it not difficult to do it himſelf, by the Directions given in *Vol.* 1. under the words *Plain Sailing*.

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Jury Maſt.
Jack.

K.
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Kedger.
Keel.
Keelſon.
Kenks.
Kennets.
Ketch.
Kevels.
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Kneck.
Knees.
Knee-Timber.
Knettles.
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Knots.

L.
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  layed.
  locked.
  ſhut in.
  to.
Langrel Shot.
Lanniards.
Lanniers.
Larboard.
Large.
Laſh.
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Laskers.
Lasking.
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  of a Place.
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Lay the Land.
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Ledges.
Lee.
  Shore.
  Way.
  the Helm.
  Latch.
  ward.
  Fang.
Leetch of a Sail.
  Lines.
Legs of the Marnets.
Let-fall.
Lie under the Sea.
Lifts.
Lights.
Limber Holes.
Locker.

- Log.
  - Line.
- Long Boat.
- Longitude.
- Loof.
  - Hooks.
  - of a Ship.
  - Tackle.
- Loom.
- Loom Gate.
- Loop Holes.
- Loxodromicks.
- Luff.
- Luſt.

M.

- Magnetical Needle.
- Main Maſt.
  - Top Maſt.
- Manger.
- Marline.
  - Spike.
- Martnets.
- Maſts of a Ship.
- Matts.
- Meridian Line.
- Mercators Chart.
  - Sailing.
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- Mid-Ship Men.
- Miſſen Maſt.
- Mizzon Maſt.
- Monks Seam.
- Moor.
- Murderers.

N.

- Navigation.
- Nautical Chart.
  - Compaſs.
  - Planiſphere.
- Needle.
- Neipe Tides.
- Nettings.
- Nippers.
- Naval Architecture.
- Near.
- Nocturnal.

O.

- Oakum.
- Oazy.
- Oblique Sailing.
- Obſervation.
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- Off-ward.
- Orlope.
- Orthodromicks.
- Over-Rake.
- Out-Licker.

P.

- Pallet.
- Parallel Sailing.
- Parbuncle.
- Parcelling.
- Parrels.
- Partners.
- Paſſarado-Rope.
- Paunch.
- Pawle.
- Paying.
- Peek.
- Pillow.
- Pink.
- Pinnace.
- Pintles.
- Plain Chart.
  - Sailing.
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- Plow.
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- Pointing the Cable.
- Poop.
- Port-laſt.
- Port-Nails.
- Portoiſe.
- Ports.
- Port the Helm.
- Preddy.
- Preſt Sail.
- Preventer Rope.
- Prick.
- Proper Navigation.
- Proviſo.
- Provoſt-Marſhal.
- Prow.
- Puddings.
- Pumps.
- Pump-Brake.
  - Can.
  - Vale.
- Purſer.
- Puttocks.
  - Shrowds.

Q.

- Quadrant of *Davis*.
- Quarter.
- Quartering.
- Quoile.
- Quoin.
- Quarter Wind.

R.

- Rake of a Ship.
  - of the Rudder.
- Ram-head.
- Ranges.
- Rate of a Ship.
- Ratlines.
- Reach.
- Rectifier.
- Reef.
- Reeve.
- Rends.
- Rhumbs.
- Ribs of a Ship.
- Ride.
  - a-croſs.
  - a-peek.
  - a-thwart.
  - between Wind and Tide.
  - Hawſeful.
  - Portoiſe.
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- Riſings.
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- Rope Yarn.
- Round-houſe.
- Round in.
- Rother Nails.
- Rowle.
- Rowſe.
- Rudder.
- Rudder Irons.
  - Rope.
- Rumb.
  - Line.
  - Scale.
- Rungheads.
- Rungs.
- Runner.

S.

- Sail.
- Sails } of a Ship.
- Sailing }
- Scarfed.
- Scoper-hele.
- Scupper-Nails.
- Scuttles.
- Sea Gate.
- Sea Quadrant.
- Sea Yoke.
- Seams of a Ship.
- Seel.
- Seizing.
- Send.
- Separation.
- Serve.
- Sett.
- Settle a Deck.
- Sew.
- Shackles.
- Shallop.
- Shank.
- Sheering.
- Sheer Hooks.
  - Shanks.
- Sheers.
- Sheathing.
- Sheets.
- Shifters.
- Shivers.
- Shoale.
- Short Sails.
- Shot of a Cable.
- Shrouds.
- Signals.
- Sinnet.
- Skarfed.
- Skuppers.
- Slatch.
- Sleepers.
- Sling.
- Slope.
- Smack.
- Smiting Line.
- Snatch Block.
- Sound.
- Sounding.
- Spell.
- Spent.
- Spikes.
- Spiking the Ordnance.
- Spindle.
- Splice.
- Split.
- Spooning.
- Spring a Maſt.
  - Tides.
- Spurn Yard.
- Spurkets.
- Squadrons.
- Stanchions.
- Standing Part of the Sheet.

- Standing Ropes.
  - Part of the Tackle.
- Starboard.
- Stays.
- Steady.
- Steer.
- Steerage.
- Steeve.
- Stem.
- Step.
- Stern.
- Stern-faſt.
  - Poſt.
- Steward of a Ship.
- Stirrup of a Ship.
- Stoaked.
- Stocks.
- Stopper.
- Straits.
- *Streights.*
- Strake.
- Strap.
- Stream Anchor.
- Stretch.
- Strike.
- Studding.
- Surge.
- Swabber.
- Sweep.
- Sweeping.
- Swifters.
- Swifting of a Boat.
  - Ship.

T.

- Tack.
  - about.
- Tackles.
- Tafferel.
- Take and Leave.
- Tally the Sheets.
- Tampkin.
- Tampion.
- Tarpaulin.
- Tartane.
- Taught.
- Taunt.
- Thaughts.
- Thoughts.
- Thowles.
- Tide.
- Ties.
- Tiller.
- Tire.
- Tite.
- Top-Gallant.
  - Armours.
  - Maſts.
  - Ropes.
- Topping the Lifts.
- Tornade.
- Tow.
- Trail Board.
- Treenels.
- Treſſel Trees.
- Trie.
- Try.
- Trim.
- Trip.
- Triſe.
- Trough of the Sea.
- Trucks.
- Trunnions.
- Truſſes.
- Tuck.

V.

- Vale of a Pump.
- Vane.
- Variation.
- Veer.
- Viol.
- Unmoor.

W.

- Waft.
- Waggoner.
- Wake.
- Wale.
  - Knot.
  - reared.
- Walt.
- Wapp.
- Warp.
- Waſt.
  - Boards.
  - Cloaths.
  - Trees.
- Watch.
  - Glaſs.
- Water-born.
  - Line.
  - Shot.
  - Way.
- Way of a Ship.
- Wear.
- Weather Coyle.
  - Gage.
- Weight.
- Wending.
- Whelps.
- Whip-Staff.
- Whoodings.
- Wind Taught.
- Winding-Tackle Block.
- Windlaſs.
- Wood and Wood.
- Worming.
- Woulding.
- Wreck.
- Wrack.
- *Wright's* Sailing.

Y.

- Yards of a Ship.
- Yare.
- Yatches.
- Yaws.
- Yoke.

Mathematical and Philoſophical Inſtruments, and Practical Mathematicks.

A.

- Æolipile.
  - Air Pump.
- Alidada.
- Almacanters Staff.
- Analemna.
- Anemoſcope.
- Areometer.
- Armillary Sphere.
- Aſtrolabe.
- Aſtronomical Quadrant.
  - Calendar.
- Azimuth Compaſs.

B.

- Back-Staff.
- Ball and Socket.
- Beam Compaſs.
- Bow.
- Box and Needle.
- Brachiolum.
- Burning-Glaſſes.

C.

- Characters Mathematical.
- Chords.
- Chronometers.
- Circumferenter.
- Clepſydra.
- Compaſs Dial.
- Croſs-Staff.

D.

- Decimal Scales.
- Declinatory.
- Declining Dials.
- Demi-croſs.
- Diagonal Scale.
- Dialling Globe.
  - Scales.
  - Sphere.
- Dials.
- Diopter.
- Direct Dials.
- Double Horizontal Dials.
- Draught Compaſſes.

E.

- Elliptical Dial.
- Engyſcope.
- Equated Bodies of the Lines.
- Equinoctial Dial.
- Erect Direct Dials.
- Erect Declining Dials.

F.

- Fore-Staff.

G.

- Gnomon.
- *Gunter's* Line.
  - Quadrant.
  - Scale.

H.

- Half Tangent Lines.
- Heliſcope.
- Horizontal Dial.
- Hour Lines.
- Hygrometer.
- Hygroſcope.
- Hydroſtatical Ballance.

J.

- *Jacob's* Staff.
- Imperial Table.

L.

- Label.
- Level.
- Levelling.
- Limb.
- Line of Numbers.
- Line of Lines.
  - Solids.
  - Superficies.
  - Chords.
  - Secants.
  - Metals.

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M.
Maps.
Meſolabium.
Micrometer.
Mine-Dial.
Microſcopes.
Millains.
N.
Needle
Neper's Bones.
Nocturnal.
Numbring Rods.
P.
Parallel Ruler.
Parallelogram.
Perambulator.
Perpendiculum Chronometrum.
Plain Scale.
    Table.
Plow.
Plumb Line.
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Protracting Pin.
Protractor.
Primes.
Priſm.
Proportional Scales.
Q.
Quadrant.
    Triangular.
Quadrat.
Quadrant of *Davis.*
Quadrature Lines.
R.
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ReflectingTeleſcope.
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Ring Dial.
Rule Sliding.
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S.
Satellite Inſtrument.
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    Proportional.
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Sinical Quadrant.
Sines.
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    Square.
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Stentrophonick Tube.
Surveying Scale.
Superficies Line.
Surface Line.
T.
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Teleſcope.
Theodolite.
Thermometer.
Thermoſcope.
Three-legg'd Staff.
Travelling Barometer.
Triangular Compaſſes.
    Quadrant.
U.
Univerſal Equinoctial Dial.
W.
Way-Wiſer.
Wheel.
Wheel Barometer.
Wind Gun.

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Abacus.
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Abundant Numbers.
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    of Logarithms.
    of Vulgar Fractions.
    of Decimals.
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Algebraick Curve.
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Algoriſm.
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    Medial.
    Alternate.
Alternation.
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B.
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C.
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Carat.
Central Rule.
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Chiliads.
Circular Numbers.
Climacterical Year.
Coefficients.
Combinations.
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Converſion of Equations.
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Croſs Multiplication.
Cubick Equations.
Cubical Number.
Cubocube.
Cypher.
D.
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    Quantity.
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Dividual.
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    in Decimals.
    Vulgar Fractions.
    of Logarithms.
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E.
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G.
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H.
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I.
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L.
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M.
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Millains.
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Multiplicator.
N.
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Neper's Bones.
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O.
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P.
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  Geometrical.
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R.
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  of Equations.
  Decimals.
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  Money.
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Reſolvend.
Reverſions.
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  Binomial.
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  Three.
S.
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  of an Equation.
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Superpartient.
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T.
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U.
Variable Quantities.
Vinculum.
Unciæ.
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Unlike Quantities.
  Signs.
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A.
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Accretion.
Acerb.
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Acouſticks.
Acrimonious.
Actinobiliſm.
Active Principles.
Ad Octo.
Æolipile.
Æther.
Agitation.
Air.
  its Reſiſtance.
  its Weight.
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Airy Meteors.
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Ambient.
Anacampticks.
Anemoſcope.
Animation.
Animals.
Animalcula.
Antediluvian.
Antipathy.
Antiperiſtaſis.
Apporrheæ.
Aporhea's.
Aquatick.
Architectonick.
Areometer.
Argyrocomus.
Armed Load-ſtone.
Aſbeſtine.
Aſpetity.
Atmoſphere.
  of Conſiſtent Bodies.
Atom.
Attraction.
Attrition.
B.
Balani.
Barometer.
  Wheel.
Bile.
Biolychnium.
Bivalve.
Blackneſs.
Blood.
Body.
Bolonian-Stone.
Bolus.
Burning-Glaſs.
C.
Camera Obſcura.
Capræ Saltantes.
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Catacauſticks.
Cataphonicks.
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Chyle.
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Clypei-formis.
Coagulate.

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Conatus Centri-fugus.
Concoction.
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Conſtituent Particles.
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Colature.
Cold.
Coldneſs Potential.
Colliſion.
Colour.
Comets.
Comminution.
Commiſſures.
Compoſition of Motion.
Conatus recedendi ab Axe motus.
Concatenation.
Concentration.
Concretion.
Condenſation.
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Congruity.
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Conſtriction.
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Convexity.
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Corporeity.
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Corpuſcular Philoſophy.
Corroſibility.
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Corruption.
Coruſcation.
Crepuſculum.
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Cruſtaceous.
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D.

Damps in Mines.
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Diffuſion.
Digeſtion.
Diſceus *ſive* Diſciformis.
Diviſibility.
Draco Volans.
Ductility.

E.

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  Quakes.
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Echo.
Efferveſcence.
Effluviums.
Elaſtick Force.
Elaſticity.
Elateriſts.
Electricity.
Elements.
Emeticks.
Emphatical.
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Equinus Barbatus.
Equivocal Generation.
Evanid Colours.
Exhalation.
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Expanſion.
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Exuviæ.

F.

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  Natural.
  Vital.
  Animal.
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Fermentation.
Ferrugineous Waters.
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Filaments.
Fire.
Firmneſs.
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Fits of eaſy Reflexion.
  Tranſmiſſion.
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Form.
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G.

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  Specifick.
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  its Centre.
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H.

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Halo's.
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  Particles.
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Hydraulicks.
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Hygrometer.
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  Statical.
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I.

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Ignis Fatuus.
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Incongruity.
Incorporate.
Incurvation of the Rays of Light.
Inergetical.
Inflection of Light.
Influence of the Planets.
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Iſacrone.
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L.

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Levity.
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  Direction.
  ſwifteſt Motion.
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Locus.
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Longitude of Motion.

M.

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Maculæ Solares.
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Magnify.
Malleable.
Marchaſite.
Marine Barometer.
Maſſe.
Materia Subtilis.
Maturation.
Mechanical Philoſophy.
Medium.
Memory.
Mephitical Exhalations.
Mercurial Phoſphorus.
Metals and Minerals.
Metallurgy.
Meteors.
Microcouſticks.
Microphones.
Minima Naturalia.
Mixt.
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  its Laws.
Motion compounded.
Motrix Vis.

N.

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O.
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P.
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Pelagiæ.
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Pendulums.
Peripateticks.
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Philtration.
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Phyſiology.
Pithias.
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Polarity.
Pores.
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Prima Naturalia.
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Pulſe.
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Q.
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  of Light.
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Reflexibility.
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